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Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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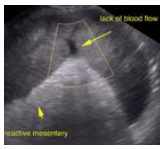

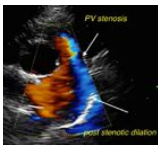

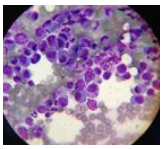
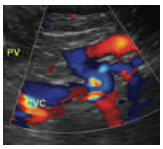

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1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT
Zinc Powers

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
English Pointer

SEX
Intact male

AGE
8 years

WEIGHT
47 lbs

INTERPRETED BY
Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Shari Reffi, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME
Newton VH

REFERRING VET
Dr. Chun

INVOICE
95812

DATE
2/3/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Vomiting, diarrhea, pyrexia, vomited bedding material. Hx of cancer in lineage. Current meds: IVF, Cerenia, Metronidazole, Ampicillin
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: wbcc 17.9, neu 17.29, Lym 0.36, K+ 3.4, Cpl norm and lepto snap neg

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The ureters were not visible which is normal. A minor amount of debris was noted. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

The **prostate** was uniformly enlarged with lobar swelling appeared to impinge upon the urethra and mildly deviate the descending colon. The prostatic tissue was hyperechoic containing focal areas of decreased echogenicity. These changes are suggestive of either chronic inflammatory episodes, benign cystic pathology or both. Underlying neoplasia cannot be completely ruled-out but is lower on the differential list. This presentation is most consistent with benign prostatic hyperplasia with possible active prostatitis. Neutering or off-label Finasteride (Propecia) (0.1-0.5 mg/kg Sid) treatment is indicated +/- FNA or prostatic wash cytology and culture. The prostate measured 4.75 cm. The testicles were imaged and found to be uniform. Hyperechoic surrounding fat was noted around the prostate.

The iliac lymph nodes were reactive and measured 1.0 x 0.5 cm.

The **kidneys** revealed normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio for this age. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with normal echogenic relationship to liver and spleen. Medullary structure differed distinctly from the cortex. The capsules were acceptably uniform without significant irregularities. The right kidney measured 6.38 cm. The left kidney measured 6.85 cm with an anechoic cyst at the caudal pole measured 0.44 cm. There was minor swelling noted around the left kidney with slight pyelectasia and enhanced surrounding mesentery.

Adrenal Glands

Both **adrenal glands** were visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The right adrenal gland measured 2.42 x 1.38 cm at the cranial pole and 0.74 cm at the caudal pole. The left adrenal gland measured 2.22 x 0.68 cm at the caudal pole and 0.61 cm at the cranial pole.

Spleen

The **spleen** was uniformly enlarged with relatively uniform parenchyma without evidence of masses. The capsule was mildly swollen. This is most consistent with hypersplenism and reactive hyperplasia deriving from splenic white or red pulp. However, early infiltrative disease, such as lymphoma or mast cell neoplasia can, at times, present in this manner. True hypersplenism from an internal medicine standpoint causes sequestering of thrombocytes resulting in thrombocytopenia and anemia. Clinical manifestation of this phenomenon should be considered. US-guided FNA would be best in order to ensure only reactive hyperplasia is present. If clinical signs fit with potential neoplasia or mast cell disease, then Benadryl injection (1 mg/pound IM) 15 minutes prior to FNA would be recommended.

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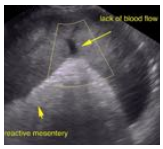

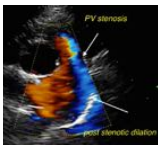

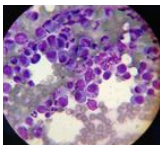
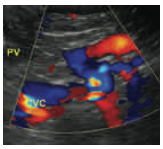

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Liver

The **liver** images submitted revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Parenchymal echogenicity was naturally coarse and hypoechoic to the spleen. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder presented acceptably thin walls with primarily anechoic content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.

Gastrointestinal

Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed a stomach and intestine free of stasis, of normal wall thickness, acceptable curvilinear mural detail, and peristaltic activity. Small and large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.

Pancreas

The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Pancreatic duct and capsular contour were acceptably normal and parenchyma respected normal curvilinear patterns. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Prostatitis pattern, suspect UTI.

Minor hypersplenism.

Left renal pyelectasia with surrounding inflammation.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The prostate is likely the cause of the fever. Neutering should be considered in this patient with prostatic wash and culture. Underlying UTI/low grade pyelonephritis is likely. Urine culture or prostatic wash culture is indicated. If neutering is absolutely not an option a clinical trial of the following can be considered. However, injectable antibiotics are likely necessary. The GI signs are likely secodnary to the prostatic pathology.

Finasteride at 1 mg/kg/day can be utilized as an off-label approach to reducing prostatic size in BPH cases. Coverage for prostatitis would also likely be appropriate with Fluoroquinolone/Baytril or similar. A recheck sonogram is recommended in 3-4 weeks with reassessment of the urinalysis and evaluation of any inflammatory sediment.

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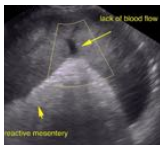
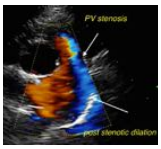
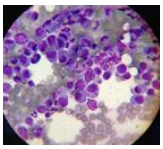
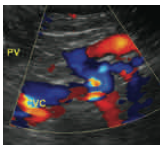

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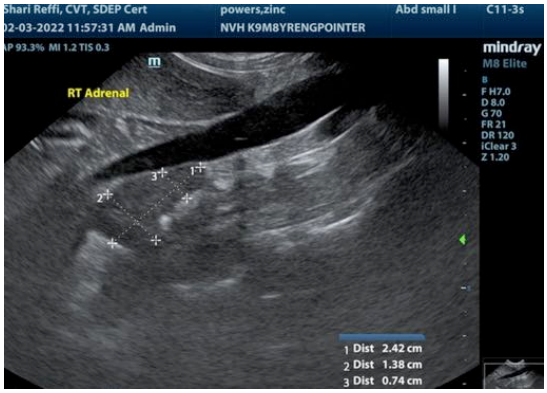

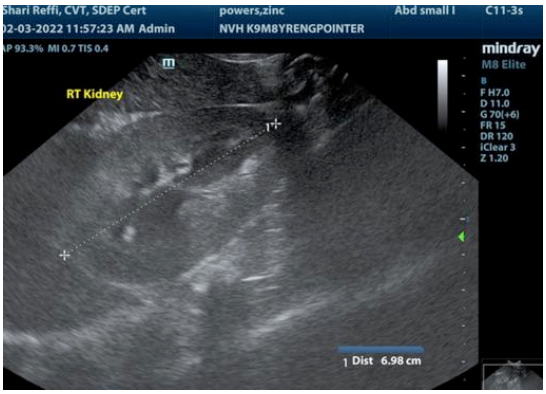

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP, Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com
Info@SonoPath.com