



PATIENT

Docky Ramos

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Miniature Schnauzer

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

9 Years

WEIGHT

13.2 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Gabriel Ferrer, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Pulse: Pet Ultrasound
Services

REFERRING VET

Dr. Javier Rodriguez

INVOICE

21677

DATE

3/17/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Presented for an abdominal ultrasound to evaluate increased liver and pancreatic enzymes. Presented to rDVM recently with loose stools. Pt has history of having pancreatitis on Feb 2023 and also was diagnosed with hepatic disease several yrs ago and pt is currently on Denamarin. Also, on Aminopentamide, Kaolin-pectin and metoclopramide.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: Tense on abdominal palpation. Also, enlarged submandibular Ln's BW: 3-11-23 CBC: Neutrophils 14.24 (3-11) Reticulocyte hemoglobin: 18.5 (22-29) rest wnl CHEM: BUN 5 (7-27) TP: 8.8 (5-8) Globulin: 5.2 (2.5-4.5) ALT : did not read, too high ALP: >2,000 (23-212) Bilirubin total: 1.7 (0-0.9) Cholesterol: 442 (110-320) Amylase: > 2,000 (500-1500) Lipase: 5,800 (1800) Snap cPL: abnormal 4DX: all negative

*The images were somewhat dark yet still diagnostic.

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. No uroliths or sediment were visualized and anechoic urine was present. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted. Ureteral papillae were normal. The prostate was uniform, measuring 1.0 cm.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some minor age-related loss of curvilinear patterns regarding the capsule and C/M junction. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with some increased echogenicity expected for his age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex. The right kidney measured 5.03 cm. Slight pyelectasia was noted in the right kidney. The left kidney measured 5.58 cm.

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 1.8 cm x 0.8 cm at the cranial pole and 0.5 cm at the caudal pole. The left adrenal gland measured 1.6 cm x 0.43 cm.

Spleen

The **spleen** presented scalloping contour and mild enlargement. The spleen was folded upon itself.

Liver

The **liver** itself revealed uniform swelling, increase portal markings and mild coarse architecture. The gallbladder was mildly overdistended with suspended debris.

Gastrointestinal

The upper **GI tract** revealed minor wall thickening without loss of mural detail. Some level of gastroenteritis is likely. The small intestine and colon were unremarkable, other than hyperperistalsis.



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Pancreas

Docky Ramos

The **pancreas** revealed minor heterogenous parenchymal changes.

SPECIES

Free Abdomen

Canine

A mesenteric **lymph node** presented normal length to width ratio with slight, swollen contour. There was no loss of parenchymal detail. This is most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphatic hyperplasia.

BREED

Hyperechoic mesentery was noted in the cranial abdomen.

Miniature Schnauzer

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

- Nonspecific swollen liver with inflammatory hepatopathy pattern
- Gallbladder overdistended with suspended debris
- Reactive spleen
- Mild heterogenous pancreas, secondary pancreatitis is likely
- Minor wall thickening in the GI tract and hyperperistalsis
- Reactive mesenteric lymph node
- Hyperechoic mesentery in the cranial abdomen
- Age-related renal changes with right kidney pyelectasia

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a possibility of emerging round cell neoplasia. Screening FNA of the spleen and liver is strongly encouraged. Leptospirosis titers is indicated. The gallbladder overdistention is likely owing to hyporexia, however, no evidence of mucocele formation is present.

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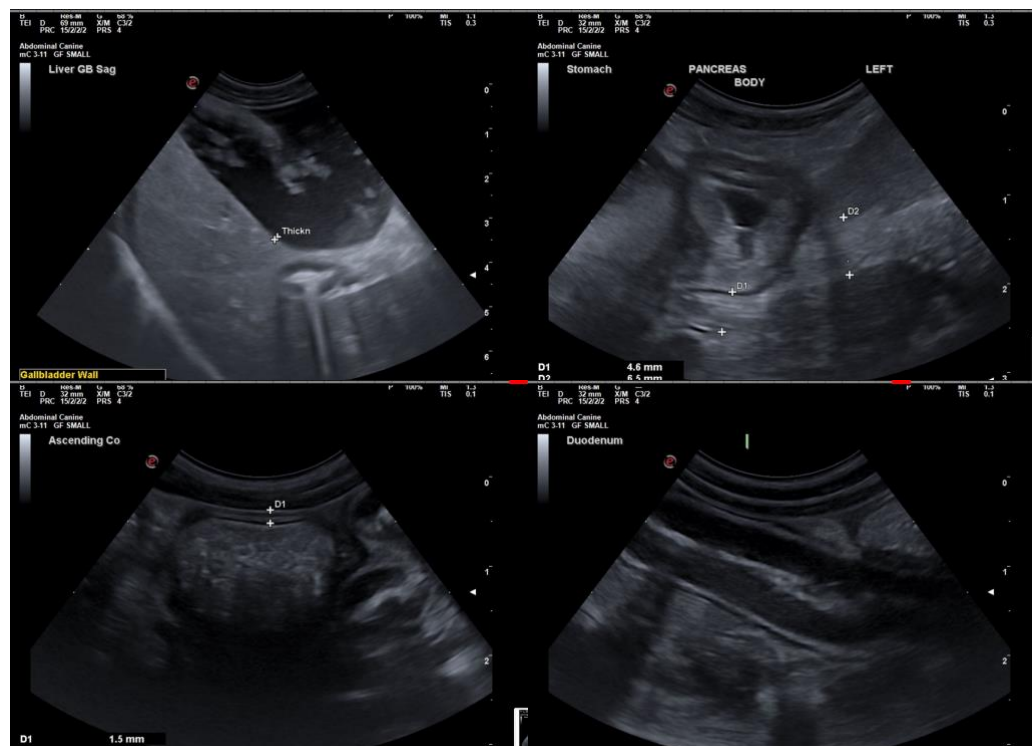
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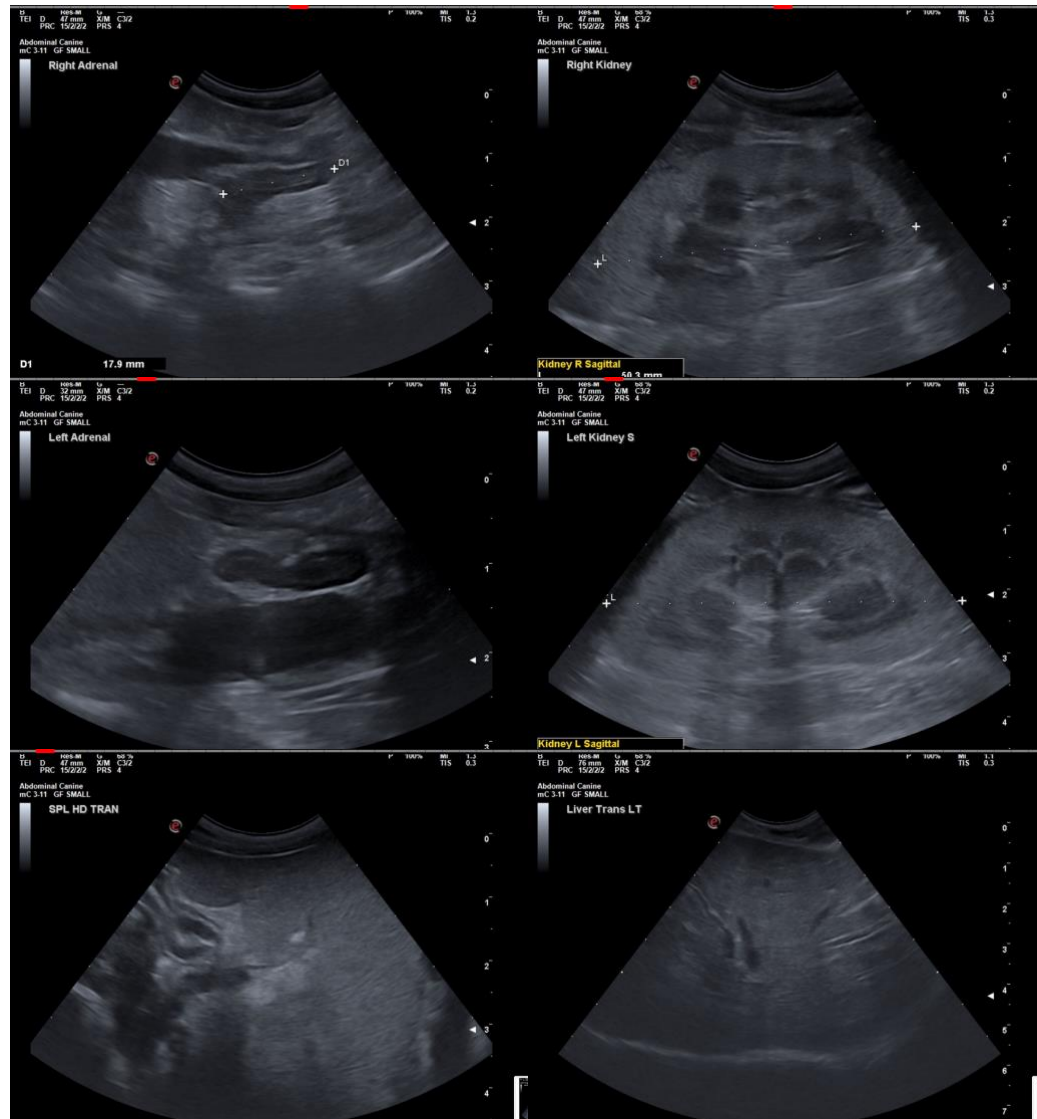
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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