



**PATIENT**

Hamish Dyer

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

German Longhair  
Pointer

**SEX**

Neutered male

**AGE**

2 years

**WEIGHT**

14.5 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUS

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Kuzimski

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Emergency  
Hospital Deland

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Kuzimski

**INVOICE**

43834

**DATE**

4/12/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Patient was seen by primary vet for bumps on the nose initially - given steroids and simplicef. Next day patient started to cough and diagnosed with bronchitis - started on temaril-p and doxycycline Following day, patient became lethargic and BW showed substantial changes to liver - all medications stopped Skin is now ulcerated Biopsy taken Monday  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC: Neutrophilia COMP: phosphorus 1.8, ALT 383, GGT 33 EPOC: potassium 3.3 PCV/TS: 46%/6.8g/dL

**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 was noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

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 and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The capsules were acceptably uniform without significant irregularities. The left kidney measured 8.0 cm.

**Adrenal Glands**

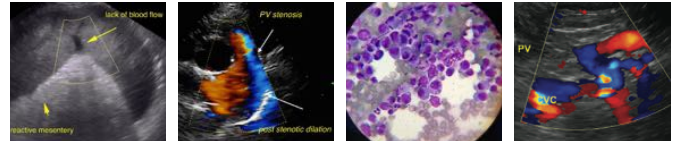
The **adrenal glands** were not visualized.

**Spleen**

The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes was noted.

**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.



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**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. The mesenteric lymph nodes are reactive and measured up to 1.0 x 0.8 cm.

**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**

Minor mesenteric lymphadenopathy.

Non-specific inflammatory hepatopathy without structural changes, likely reactive hepatopathy.

Otherwise, structurally unremarkable abdomen.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Given the vague clinical signs baseline cortisol is warranted 3-5 days post steroid therapy to assess potential underlying Addison's if clinically suspected.

The hepatic clinical sonographic presentation is most consistent with Reactive Hepatopathy which is the most common cause of liver enzyme elevation in dogs and cats. The presumption is that gut and other organ antigen stimuli may be causing a low-grade immune response through portal system with which the liver is reacting to causing low-grade enzyme elevations. US-guided FNA could be performed to assess if low grade lymphoplasmacytic inflammation is present that would support this theory. If FNA is performed, please ask the cytologist to emphasize the primary inflammatory cell type. Empirical treatment measures to address this issue can include diet change to hydrolyzed diet, probiotics, deworming, nutraceuticals (SAME, Actigall...), dental exam and cleaning, and potentially antibiotics such as Clavamox. Metronidazole and Tylosin have traditionally been utilized for this purpose but new studies show that both these antibiotics can disrupt the normal intestinal bacterial flora (intestinal dysbiosis) for weeks and up to 4-6 months. Therefore, Metronidazole and Tylosin should be utilized as a last resort if other efforts have not been effective and sonographic organ appearance remains benign.





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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