



**PATIENT**

Sunny Willis

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Soft Coated Wheaten  
Terrier

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

12 Years

**WEIGHT**

32 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Sheldon

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Advanced PetCare of  
Oakland

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Sheldon

**INVOICE**

22048

**DATE**

4/17/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Was boarded about a month ago. After boarding developed an episode of vomiting +/- regurgitation which has since resolved. Just last week developed conjunctivitis and a cough/gag. Chest radiographs and bloodwork had NSF. Pet has slowly been losing weight over the last 12 months.

**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 pelvic urethra was imaged 1.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some mild 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 and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The right kidney measured 4.6 cm. The left kidney measured 4.83 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 left adrenal gland measured 0.46 cm at the caudal pole and 0.34 cm at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland measured 0.46 cm at the caudal pole and 0.36 cm at the cranial pole.

**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 were 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.

**Gastrointestinal**

There was some residual chyme and gas was noted in the **stomach**, yet not pathological. This is consistent with end post prandial presentation. Minor small intestinal thickening was noted without loss of mural detail. Soft stool was noted in the descending colon.



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**Pancreas**

Sunny Willis

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. An anechoic cyst (1.0 cm) was noted in the left limb of the pancreas, benign.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Minor small intestinal thickening
- Soft stool in the colon
- Partially full stomach
- Benign anechoic cyst in the left limb of the pancreas
- Age-related renal changes

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Spayed Female

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

I recommend a fresh fecal smear and fecal floatation analysis. Occult parasitism, helicobacter, food intolerance and dietary indiscretion are all potentials, yet structurally, the abdomen appears unremarkable. Baseline cortisol is warranted to rule out occult Addisons that could be playing a role.

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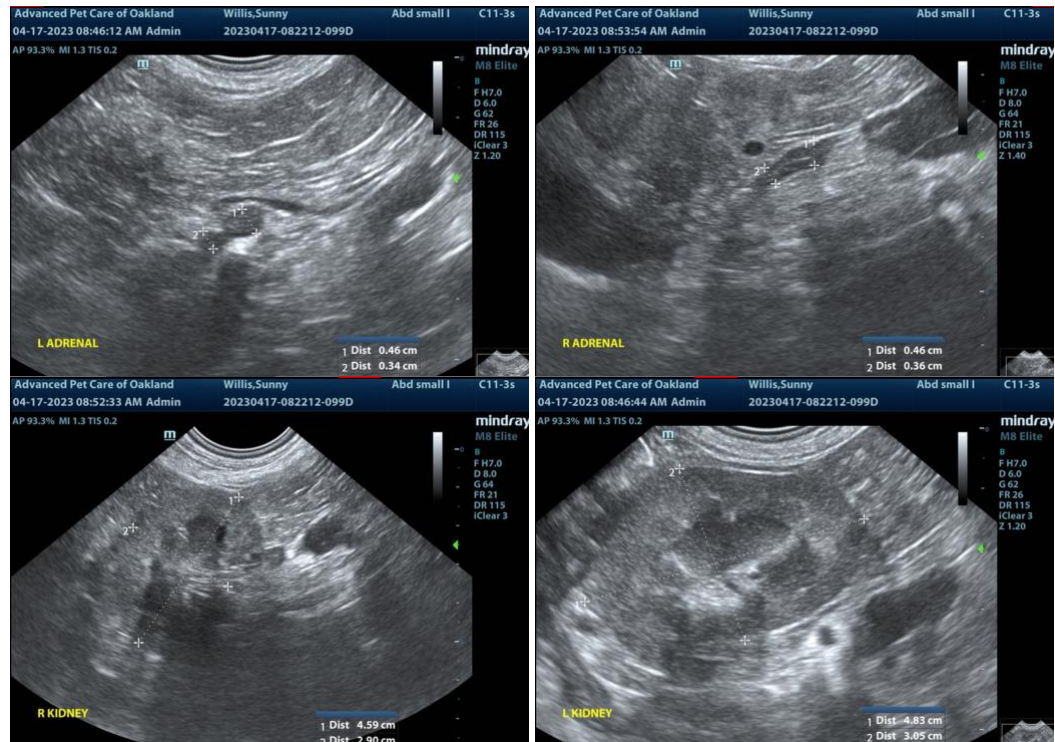
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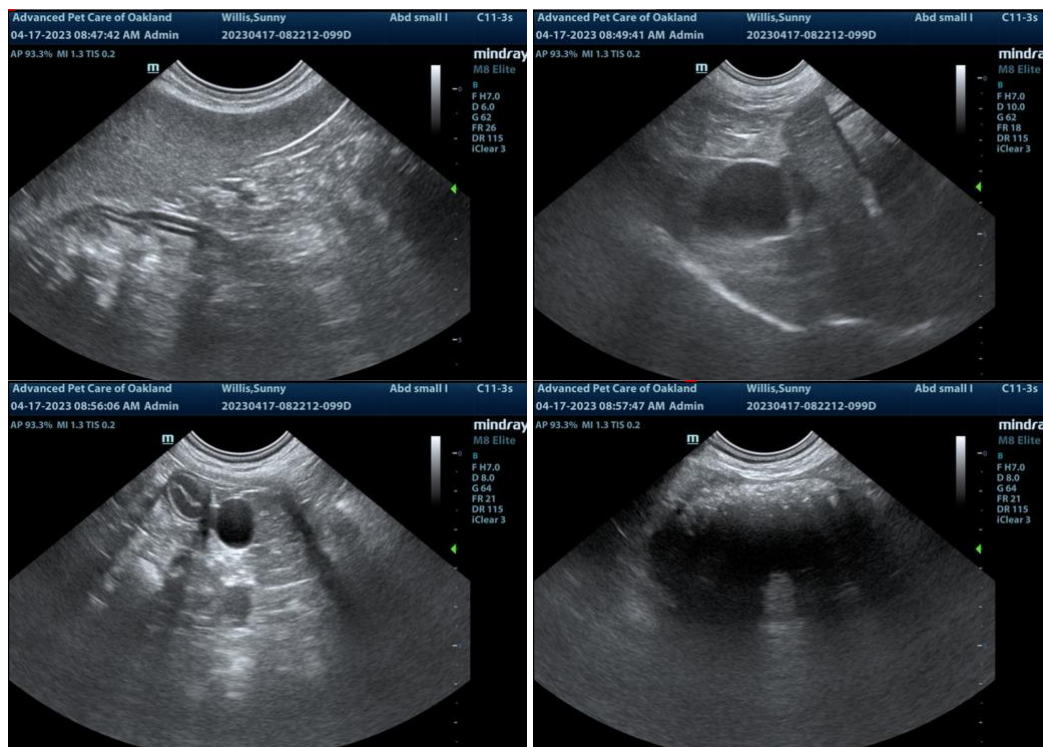
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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