



PATIENT

Nemee Horowytz

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Following adrenal enlargement.
ACTH positive for Cushing's. ALT 126, ALP 315

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

PWD

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

12 years

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
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HOSPITAL NAME

Franklin Lakes AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Pomerantz

INVOICE

98056

DATE

4/5/22

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The pelvic urethra was imaged 3.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction. The ureters were not visible which is normal. A moderate amount of dependent debris was noted. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some 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 this age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 6.7 cm. The right kidney measured 6.62 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The **adrenal glands** appeared slightly enlarged and swollen. No evidence of focal capsular expansion or invasion into the phrenic veins was noted. No overt suspicion of neoplasia was noted. This is considered likely a hyperplastic change associated with stress or adrenal endocrinopathy (PDH). If isosthenuria is persistently present and the patient morphologically suggests Cushing's disease then ACTH testing would be indicated. The right adrenal gland measured 4.03 x 2.0 cm at the cranial pole and 1.17 cm at the caudal pole with a 1.0 x 0.6 cm hypoechoic necrotic type nodule in the mid body. There was irregular expansion of the cranial pole. This is likely PDH. The left adrenal gland measured 2.0 x 1.0 cm.

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** was uniformly swollen with minor, excessive gallbladder debris and over distension with dependent and suspended bile without evidence of overt mucocele formation. However, excessive sludge was present. The liver presented coarse architecture with mildly increased portal markings and subtle, mixed echogenic changes. This is consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy and some level of remodeling and history of inflammatory component. There was no overt suspicion of neoplasia.



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Gastrointestinal

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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.

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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.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE

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Bilateral adrenal enlargement with irregular nodular right adrenal gland. Possible, concurrent emerging carcinoma versus pheochromocytoma.

Benign hepatopathy with age related changes elsewhere.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

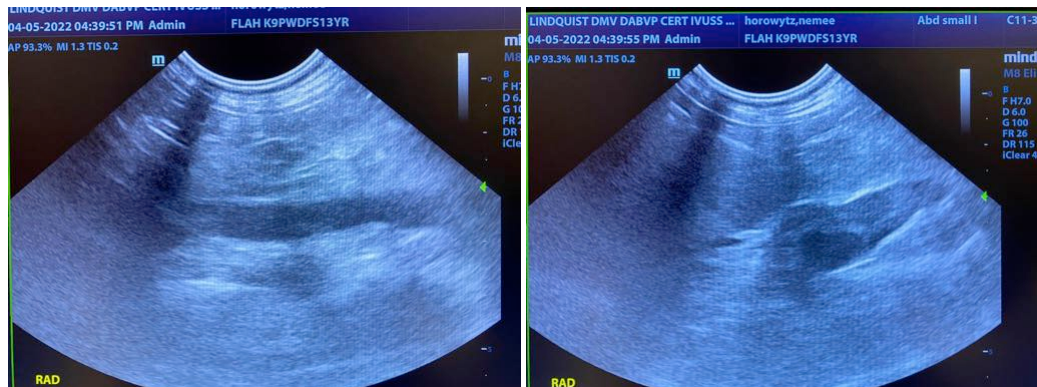
The adrenal glands should be monitored. A recheck is recommended in 6 weeks primarily of the right adrenal gland. Serial blood pressure measurements are warranted. Urine catecholamine is ideal to assess for pheochromocytoma of the right adrenal gland. Concurrently pituitary dependent hyperadrenocorticism as well as adrenal dependent can occur as well as potential pheochromocytoma and PDH.

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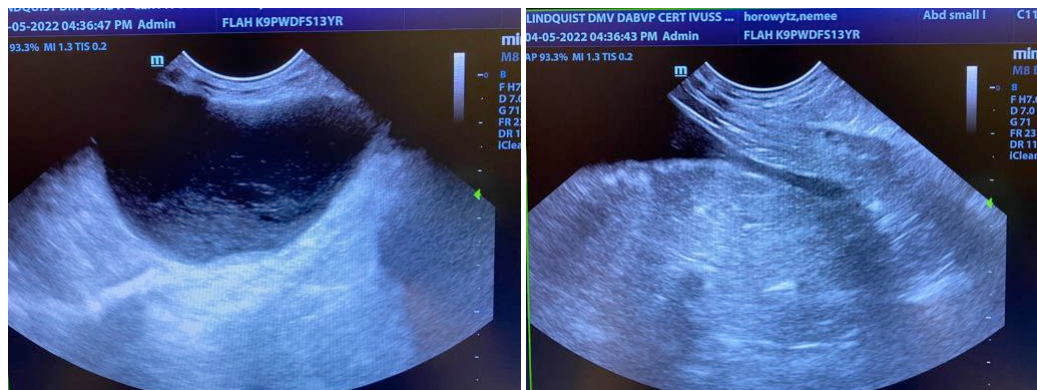
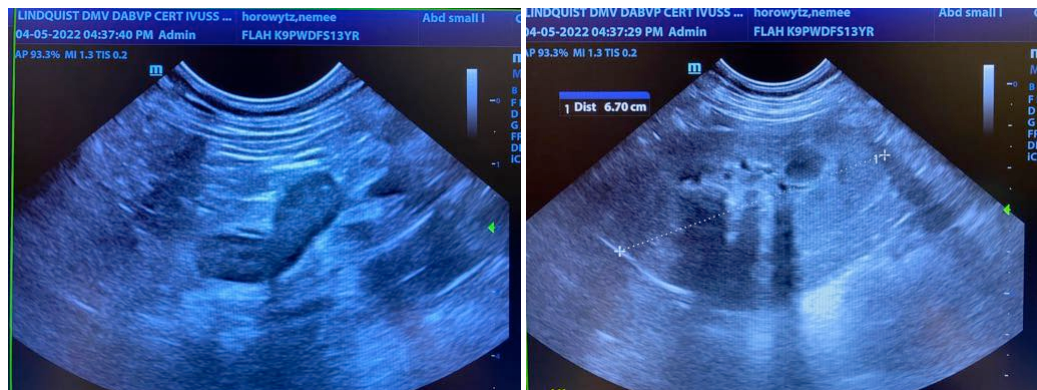
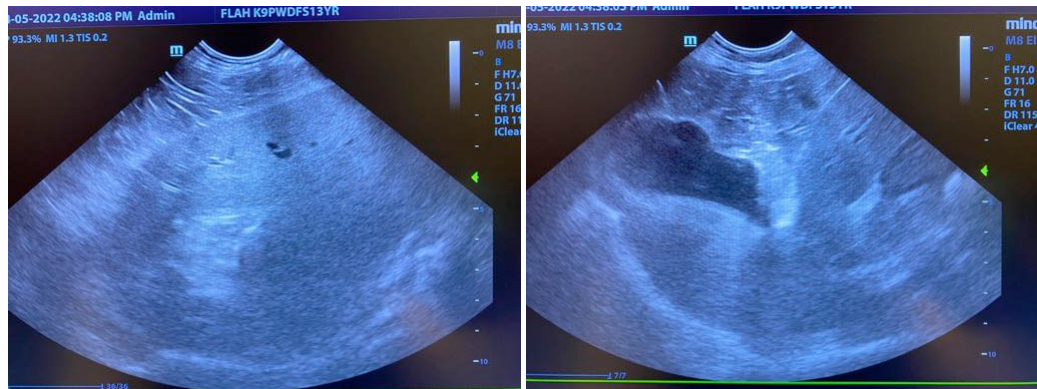
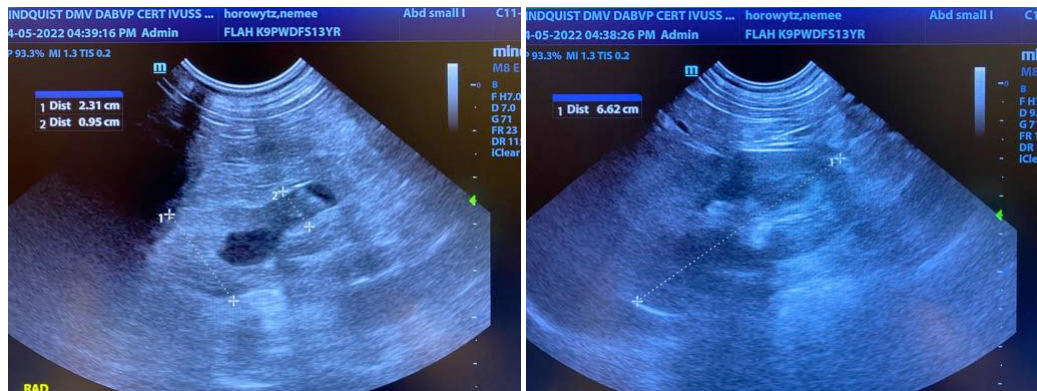
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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