



PATIENT

Faith Smith

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier Mix

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

2 Years

WEIGHT

48

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Carlos Abdul-Chani

HOSPITAL NAME

Byram AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Carlos Abdul-Chani

INVOICE

22453

DATE

5/11/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Reason for Ultrasound: Chronic Vomiting; 9lb weight loss since 3/23. Pancreatitis diagnosed 3/23 and resolved in lab work Current Meds: Cerenia 60mg SID; ID low fat diet

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC = Normal Chem: 3/23 Amylase = 3673, Lipase = 616; 4/23 = All normal

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 2.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction. Iliac trifurcation was unremarkable.

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 right kidney measured 5.3 cm. The left kidney measured 6.04 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 2.33 cm x 0.39 cm at the cranial pole and 0.46 cm at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measured 2.52 cm x 0.79 cm at the cranial pole and 0.4 cm at the caudal 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

The **stomach** revealed repletion of a soft shadowing material, consistent with fabric material. Stasis was noted prior to the fabric material and continued into the small intestine with accordion pleating,



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consistent with linear foreign body. Irregular intestine was noted, appeared to be duodenum with linear attachment and accordion pleading. Focal intestinal thickening was noted. The colon was empty.

Pancreas

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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

- Gastroduodenal foreign matter with irregular intestine

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend exploratory surgery with gastrotomy, enterotomy and possibility of intestinal resection. Intestinal biopsies are indicated to rule out underlying disease. The weight loss may be secondary to chronic foreign body presence without underlying other causes, however, the irregular intestine, where the small intestine is anchored, should be biopsied to ensure no underlying disease is an issue. Chest radiographs are warranted as well, prior to surgery to ensure concurrent disease is not an issue.

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GI Foreign Body Research

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According to Sonopath research presented at ECVIM 2016 (Stockholm, Sweden), Advances in Small Animal Medicine and Surgery (May 2017), and EVDI 2017 (Verona, Italy), concurrent underlying chronic inflammatory neoplastic intestinal disease can often reside in PICA patients. Therefore, surgical biopsies are essential in this case regardless of the exploratory findings.

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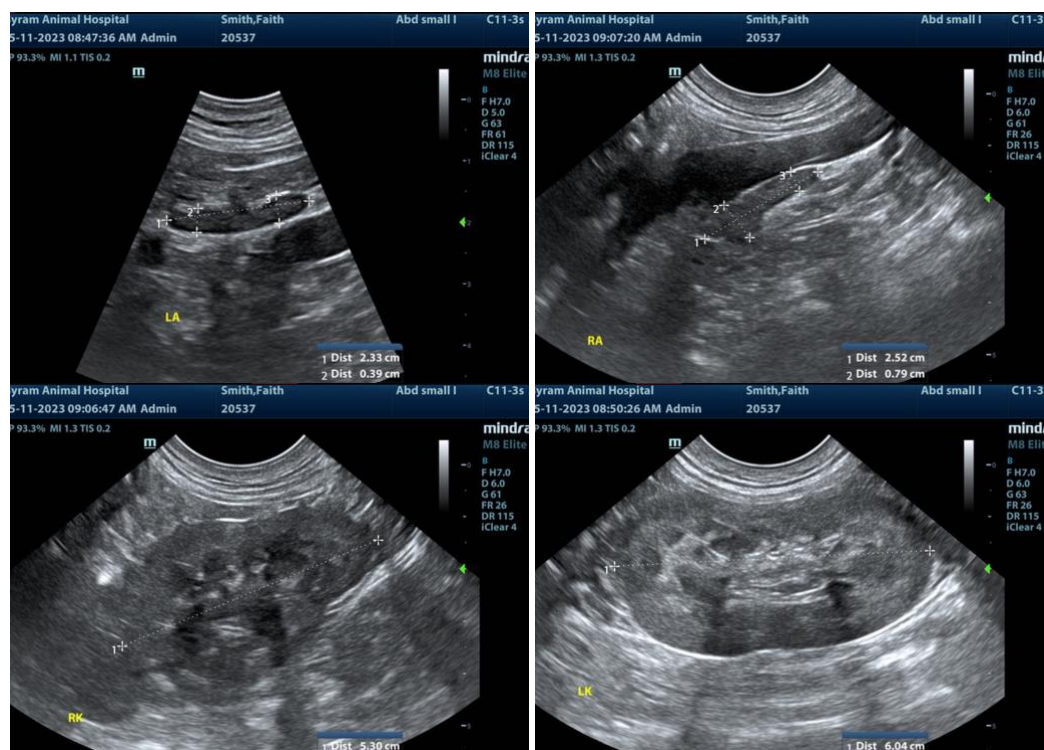
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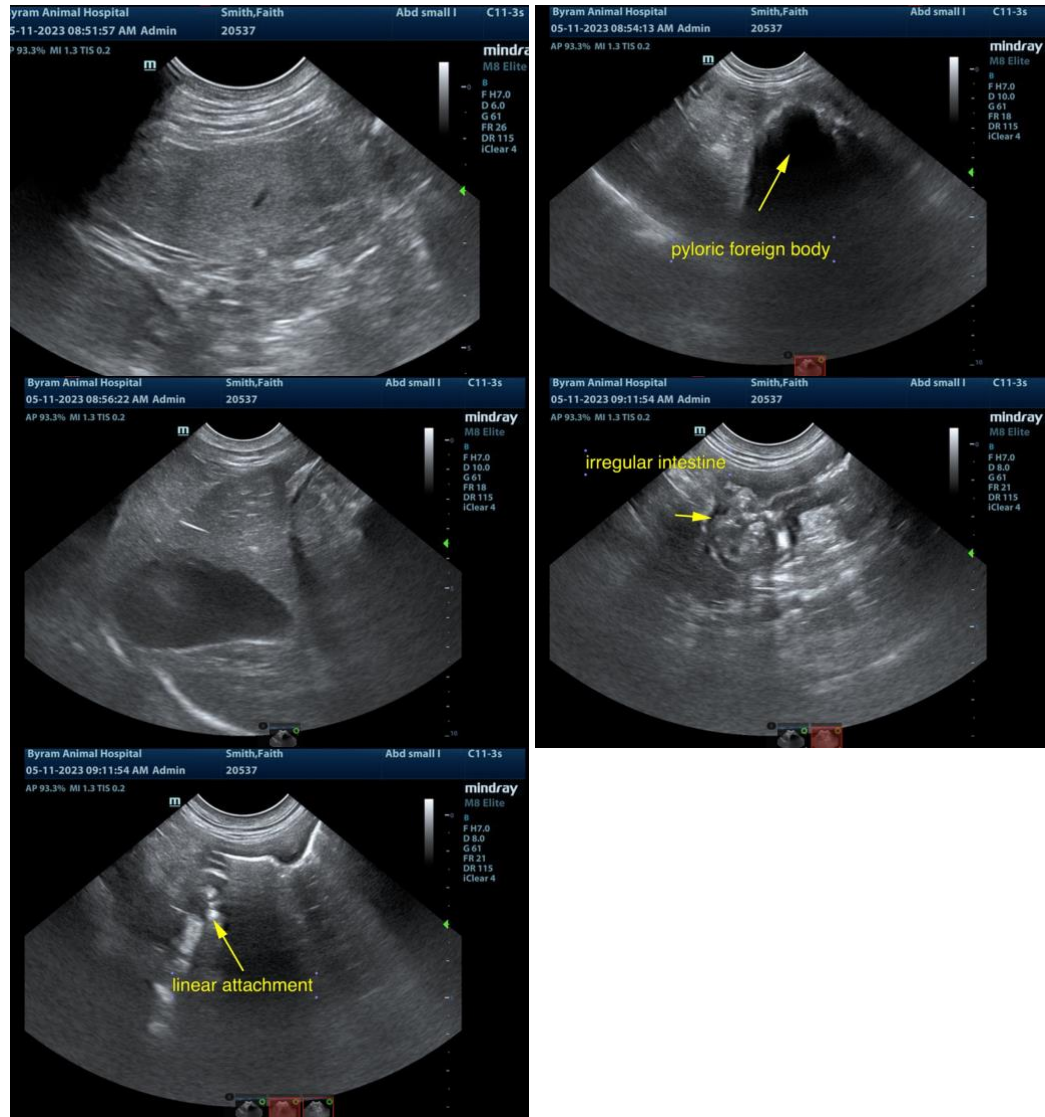
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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