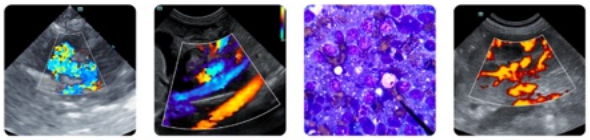


PATIENT

Divina Drake

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pitbull Cross

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

71 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Beth Coe

HOSPITAL NAME

Riverside Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Coe

INVOICE

75552

DATE

5/14/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Presented for COHAT today and recheck evaluation of persistent neck swelling. Owner reports increased panting, even when "resting" at home, but otherwise eating/drinking/acting normal. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Preop PE: BCS 4/9, Pot-bellied and thin hair coat diffusely. H/L NSF, eupneic. Mucous membranes pink. Firm/Thick swelling in the area of the larynx, but not definitive mass. Mild fluctuant swelling along ventral mandible. Non-painful. CBC/Chem 4/2026: ALT 156. Otherwise WRI. HW-4DX: Negative Chest rads today: Diffuse interstitial-to-miliary pulmonary pattern, most prominent right hemithorax. Heart/Vasculature NSF. Laryngeal exam NSF. Lateral neck rad showed irregular ST opacity at level of larynx, but suspect superimposition.

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 6.9 cm. The right kidney measured 7.9 cm.

Adrenal Glands

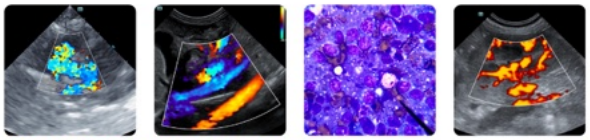
The **adrenal glands** were mildly enlarged. The left measured 4.14 x 0.84 cm at the cranial pole and 0.81 cm at the caudal pole. The right measured 3.45 x 1.5 cm at the cranial pole and 039 cm at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland revealed slight areas of mineralization.

Spleen

The **spleen** in this patient was mildly enlarged with uniform parenchyma and was folded upon itself cranially with occasional, hyperechoic lipid plaque was noted. This is not pathological. This is a positional variant and is not pathological. There was minor, irregular swelling at the caudal pole of the spleen measuring up to 2.9 cm.

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



PATIENT

Divina Drake

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pitbull Cross

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

71 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Beth Coe

HOSPITAL NAME

Riverside Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Coe

INVOICE

75552

DATE

5/14/26

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.

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. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.

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

Swollen, irregular spleen.

Vacuolar hepatopathy with age related hepatic changes.

Prominent adrenal glands with slight mineralization in the right adrenal gland.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Screening FNA of the spleen and liver would be ideal in this patient to ensure these are innocuous changes.

If the patient is PU/PD and appears Cushingoid then work-up for PDH is indicated. Ultrasound of the cervical region is warranted given the patient's history of neck swelling.

Efficient & Accurate Cushing's Work up-Lindquist

Notes regarding Cushing's Clinical Presentations:

Nearly all Cushing's dogs have SAP elevations and true PU/PD (USG < 1.025) and most are polyphagic.
Cushing's dogs are > 6 years and usually > 9 years old, usually have poor skin coats, body scores > 3/5, and are usually sedentary animals.
Its important to remember that Cushing's dogs usually look and play the part and other diseases cause false + stress related cortisol spikes. On rare occasion a Cushing's dog will not follow the rules but this is truly an exception.

PATIENT
Divina Drake

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Pitbull Cross

SEX
Spayed female

AGE
11 years

WEIGHT
71 lbs

INTERPRETED BY
Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Dr. Beth Coe

HOSPITAL NAME
Riverside Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET
Dr. Coe

INVOICE
75552

DATE
5/14/26

Potential Cushing's patient workups can be costly and frustrating if not definitive and, in my experience, the non-definitive patient usually has something else going on that may be contributing to some of the clinical signs a Cushing's dog will have, especially SAP elevations or PU/PD. Based on this prelude of information I came up with the following algorithm in the spirit of diagnostic efficiency. The following suggested protocol is based on current available literature on Cushing's disease and extensive clinical-sonographic experience evaluation + Cushing's and False + LDDST & ACTH stim. cases in order to maximize the efficiency of a Cushing's workup in practice.

Screen first, workup second

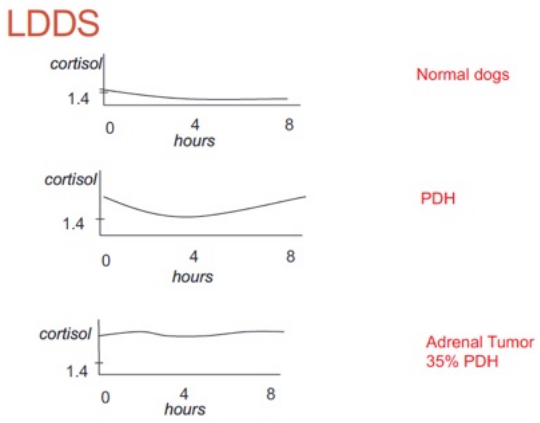
1) **UA:** Repeatable (2-3 urine samples) Urine specific gravity & urine cortisol/creatinine ratio (UCCR): If ***repeatable USG< 10.20 and + UCCR*** move to next step 2.

Note: UA is inexpensive and easy to obtain and if UA criteria is not met for Cushing's then resources can be spent into other more pertinent diagnostics or left on hold until the UA criteria is met in emerging Cushing's cases.

2) **Sonogram:** Does the patient **have concurrent disease** clinically or sonographically as non-Cushing's illness will influence the potential false + LDDST or even ACTH stim. The sonogram gives a global perspective of the internal health of the patient to be considered in the Cushing's workup as an assessment of concurrent disease. Is there a concurrent neoplastic process, UTI pancreatitis, mucocele….? Are the adrenals enlarged (Cushing's-PDH, stress, age related or breed variant), or atrophied (Iatrogenic Cushing's or adrenal burnout), have asymmetric enlargement (Adrenal tumor, hyperplasia, adenoma, age related variant), or is there vascular invasion (Invasive pheo with false + UA criteria or adenocarcinoma or phrenic thrombosis)? The sonogram answers these questions proactively.

Address & treat concurrent disease first before performing Cushing's testing or testing will be artificially altered increasing false negatives and positives.

3) **LDDST** (0.01 D-Sodium phosphate mg/kg IV ***with precise dosing****)*** (Better screening test but plagued with false + but considered more specific than ACTH stim) Use if there is potential early Cushing's or if adrenal asymmetry present on sonogram suspecting tumor. Use LDDST in cats at a higher dose (0.1 mg/kg IV). **Interpetation LDDST:** Look at 8-hour post first: If > 1.4 = Cushing's. Then look at 4-hour: if > 1.4 or > 50% baseline = Cushing's. 4-hour do then 8-hour spike most consistent with PDH. Flat line high constant curve without dip more consistent with tumor but can be PDH. See attached graph.



PATIENT

Divina Drake

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pitbull Cross

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

71 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Beth Coe

HOSPITAL NAME

Riverside Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Coe

INVOICE

75552

DATE

5/14/26

Courtesy: Rebecca Berg DACVIM, DECVIM

4) **ACTH stim**. (Better confirming test but can have false +) Use if the patient "looks" Cushingoid or if bilateral adrenal enlargement is present, or high normal width on sonogram, or if iatrogenic Cushing's suspected (Cortisone Tx in past). ACTH stim is better for diagnosis of Addisons, Iatragenic Cushing's, and Cushing's therapy monitoring but problematic with initial Cushing's diagnosis. First dx LDDST is suggested.

5) If **diabetic** then run both LDDST & ACTH stim but stabilize as much as possible first.

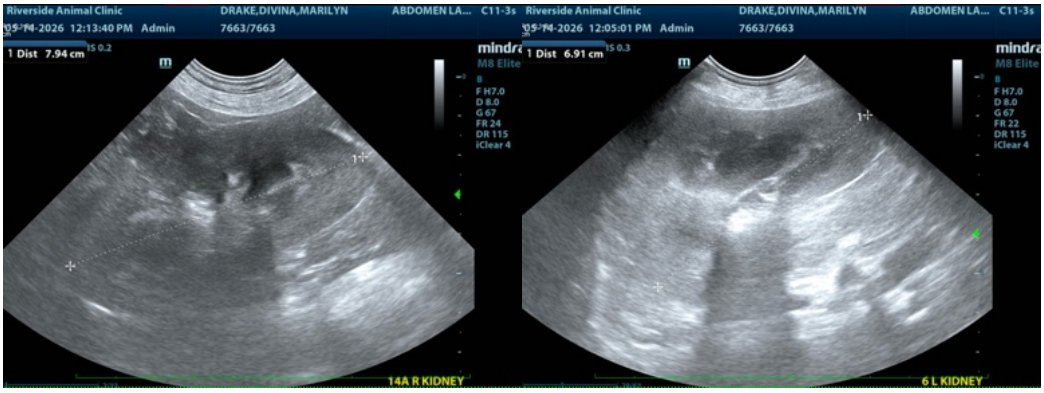
5) Run a **serial blood pressure** in a BP friendly non "white coat effect" atmosphere. Run at least 3 at different times over a few hours or when eating as the patient tends to be calm when eating or give Torbutrol when entering the facility. Cushing's hypertension is usually 150-180 systolic range while pheochromocytoma range is more often > 180 systolic.

6) **Perform CT** of the pituitary to identify macro adenoma expansion if any lethargy or dullness or other central clinical CNS signs are minimally present. CT for adrenal may be more through for adrenalectomy surgical planning if ultrasound views of the CVC were problematic.

7) **Adrenectomy** for adrenal mass is prescribed then it is essential to stabilize the patient first regarding secondary disease such as organ dysfunction, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypernatremia, thromboembolic risk urinary and other infection in order to minimize potential for operative and postoperative complications as they are common in adrenalectomy. Trilostane stabilization therapy for Cushing's would be the first approach then address surgery and hypertension should be managed ideally < 160 systolic with ace inhibitors, phenoxybenzamine, or amlodipine.

Suggested reading:

Behrend EN, Kooistra HS, Nelson R, et al. Diagnosis of Spontaneous Canine Hyperadrenocorticism: 2012 ACVIM Consensus Statement (Small Animal). J Vet Intern Med 2013;27:1292–1304 .



PATIENT

Divina Drake

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pitbull Cross

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

71 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Beth Coe

HOSPITAL NAME

Riverside Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

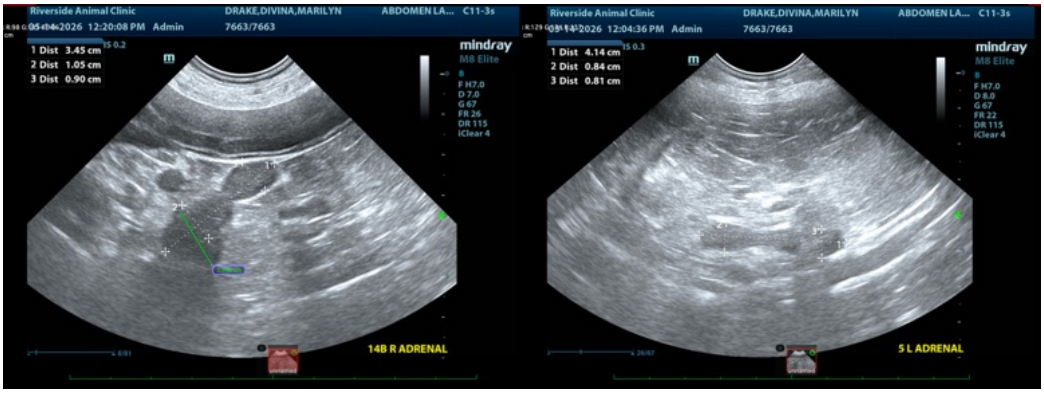
Dr. Coe

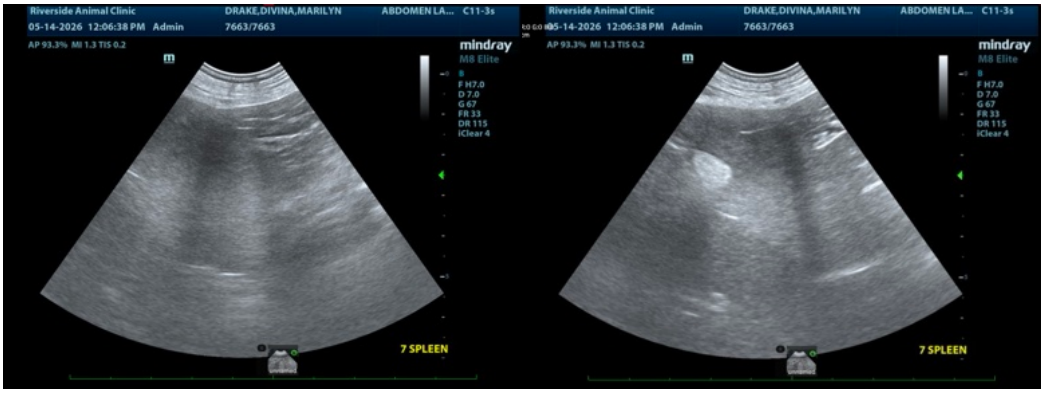
INVOICE

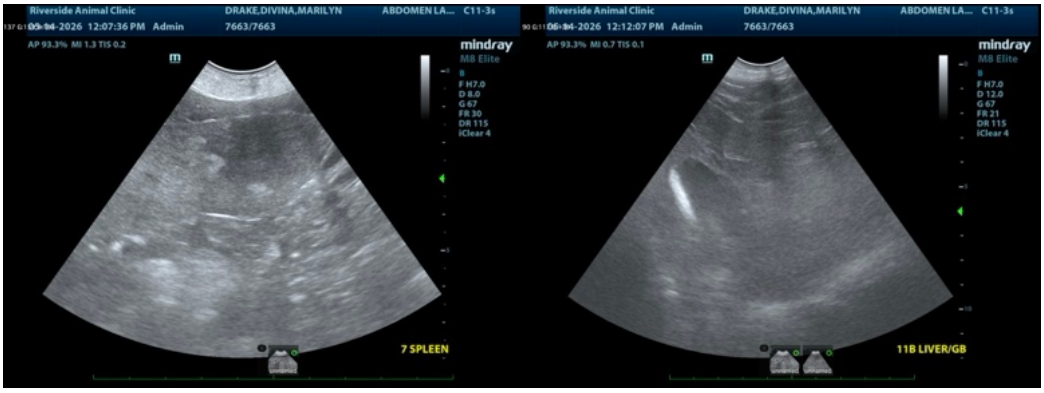
75552

DATE

5/14/26







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 (CFM), Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com

info@SonoPath.com