



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Sugar Sexton
SPECIES Canine
BREED Poodle
SEX Spayed Female
AGE 14 Years
WEIGHT 15 Pounds

Panting excessively, history of KCS, history of PLN (does not treat)
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: No blood work that is current. Abdominal pain noted and radiographs showed a mass like effect in the cranial abdomen. Panting excessively. Sedated with 0.1ml butorphanol IV

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 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 left kidney measured 4.4 cm. The right kidney measured 4.5 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The **left adrenal gland** was 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 0.50 cm.

The region of the **right adrenal gland** was imaged, no evident pathology.

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. Hyperechoic lipogranulomatous nodule noted. 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** 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. Minor gallbladder polyps noted. 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.

Gastrointestinal

A minor amount of non-shadowing, non-obstructive ingesta was noted in the **stomach**. Transit of chyme into the small intestine was normal. Curvilinear patterns were maintained throughout the GI tract. No evidence of pathology. Small and large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool

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

Pancreas

SPECIES

Canine

The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Some parenchymal remodeling, however, with mild deviation from curvilinear normalcy was observed. Pancreatic duct and capsular irregularities were present consistent with age related changes. If pain upon imaging (+ Murphy sign) was present or if the patient is focally painful in subxyphoid palpation then low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis should be suspected.

BREED

Poodle

PRIMARY FINDINGS

SEX

Spayed Female

- Age related renal, hepatic and pancreatic changes
- Minor gallbladder polyps
- Lipogranulomatous splenic nodule
- Gastric ingesta

AGE

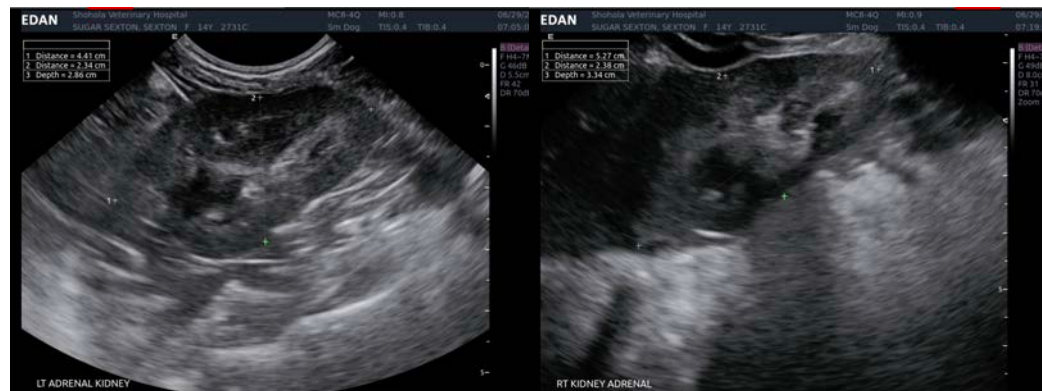
14 Years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Structurally unremarkable geriatric abdomen. The cause of panting is unclear. The mild hepatomegaly may be creating a mass effect on palpation or radiographs, yet there is no evidence of neoplasia.

WEIGHT

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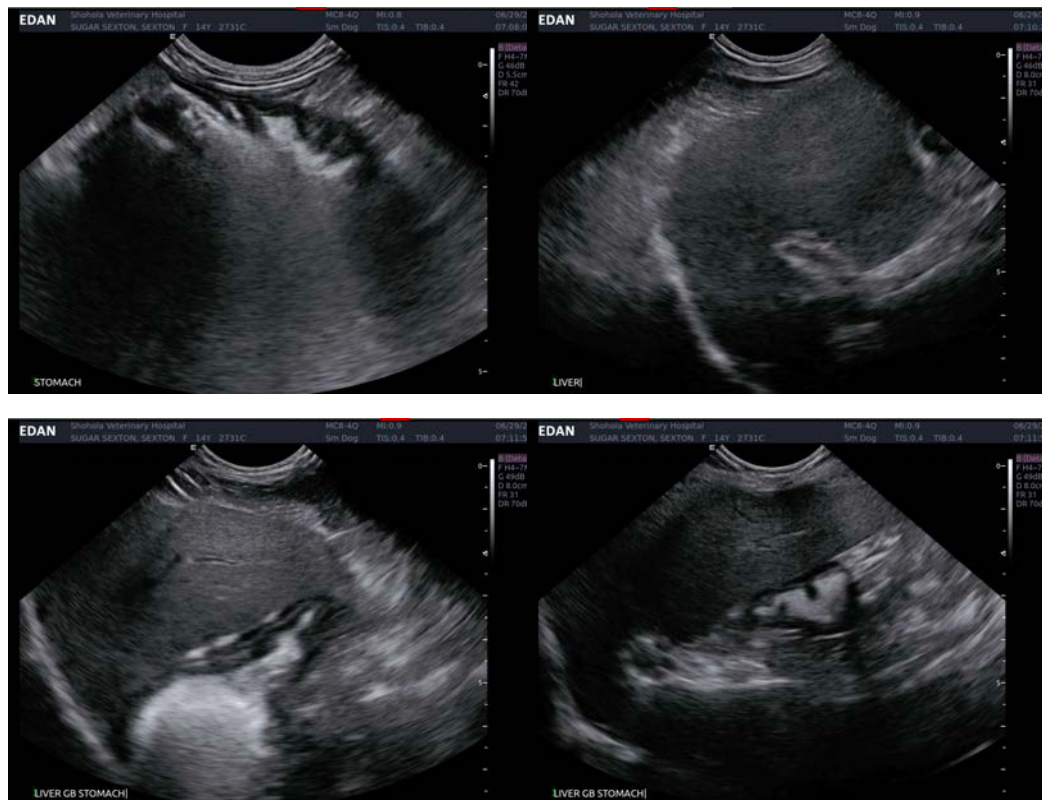
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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