

**DATE**

8/10/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Lethargy, inappetence, vomiting, hematochezia, weight loss- went to ER for cs this year- had similar episode last year around same time, had elevated spec cpl and prior to episode had been fed Chinese food

PATIENT

Cooper Beyer

Current Medications: owner has not been able to medicate as pet has not been eating well, ate Purina GI low fat well in hospital, ER sent home metronidazole, fenbendazole

Lab Results: at ER: decreased albumin, TP, cholesterol, ALP, leukocytosis (monocytosis and neutrophilia).

PENDING at IDEXX for our hospital:

full bw, UA, spec cpl, resting cortisol.

SPECIES

Canine

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

Imaging Performed By: Rachel Brillhart, RDMS.

BREED

Cavachon

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.

SEX

Neutered male

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 5.0 cm.

AGE

4/12/17

WEIGHT

17.6 lbs

INTERPRETED BYEric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS**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 2.0 x 0.51 cm at the caudal pole and 0.5 cm at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland measured 2.19 x 0.52 cm at the caudal pole and 0.58 cm at the cranial pole.

HOSPITAL NAME

Frederick Road VH

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Beyer

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.

INVOICE

32304

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 **pancreas** revealed heterogenous parenchymal changes. There was no evidence of active inflammation. The right pancreatic limb measured 2.23 cm.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

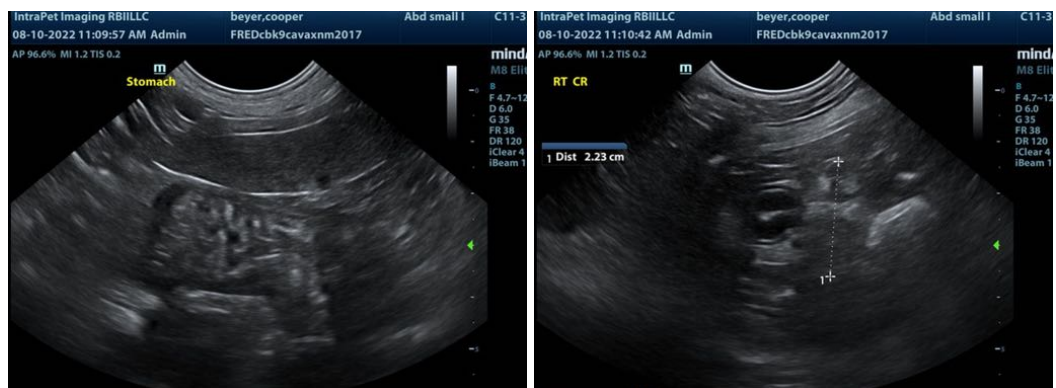
Slight pancreatic remodeling. There was no other evidence of significant disease.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Supportive care for GI upset should prove effective such as the following protocol. Hydrolyzed diet could be utilized to address any potential for food intolerance/inflammatory bowel or Helicobacter involvement. There was no structural evidence of the cause of weight loss. If no significant proteinuria is present then protein losing enteropathy is likely. Addison's is a potential, yet the adrenal glands structurally appear normal.

Helicobacter/Gastritis protocol

A clinical trial of **Zithromax (Dogs: 5-10 mg/kg p.o. q24h**. May increase dosing interval to q48h after 3-5 days of treatment), **Metronidazole (10-20 mg/kg p.o. b.i.d.)**, **Pepcid (0.5-1 mg/kg s.i.d.)** and **Sucralfate (0.5-2 g/dog PO)** or **Omeprazole (1 mg/kg p.o. s.i.d.)** over the next 3 weeks along with a **novel-protein or hydrolyzed diet** with slurry feeding b.i.d./t.i.d. over the next 2-4 days and then increase to canned diet bid. Dry food should be avoided over the next 4 weeks. A recheck sonogram to assess GI improvement or progression would be ideal in 4 weeks.





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
Eric.Lindquist@SonoPath.com