

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Penny Zuzock Diarrhea, lethargy, hx of Cushing's.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART & ABDOMEN

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Beagle X

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

13 Years

CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	MR VMAX (m/s)	TR VMAX (m/s)	LA/AO (Boon method)	LA/AO (Heart Base; Swe)	FS (%)	EF (%)	EPSS (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT	6.0		1.5	1.9	35	85	0.1
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	HR (BPM)	AV VMAX (m/s)	PV MAX (m/s)	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	LA 2D short axis Base view (cm)	LVIDd Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)	LVIDs Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	50-100	0.7-1.7	0.7-1.6				
PATIENT	--	--	0.7		3.6	3.0	

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IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

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Dr. Maniar

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Cardiac Presentation

The echocardiogram for this patient presented excessive **left atrial size** expressed both in the LA/AO and LA max measurements Chamber volumes and echogenicity were normal. The cranial and caudal **mitral** valve leaflets presented vegetative thickening consistent with endocardiosis. Doppler indicated measurable insufficiency. Prolapse of the anterior mitral valve leaflet noted. The **left ventricle** presented thicknesses with linear contour and was not dilated nor restricted. The **myocardium** presented normal echogenicity without subjective evidence of significant fibrotic or ischemic disease. **Contractility** of the ventricular walls was adequate and in normal range for this patient evidenced by the fractional shortening measurement and subjective evaluation of the different regions of the myocardium. The **left ventricular outflow** tract demonstrated normal laminar flow and subjective structural integrity. The **right atrium** and auricle revealed normal size, structure and content. No evidence of masses was noted or chamber overload. Minor **tricuspid** insufficiency noted. The **right ventricle** was of normal size (1/3 diameter of LV), chordae structure, myocardial echogenicity and thickness. **Pulmonic** tract assessment revealed normal valve structure, laminar flow, and diameter (approx.1:1 pa/ao ratio). No visible **pericardial** or free pleura fluid was noted. No echographically detectable evidence of infiltrative disease was visible. The cranial **mediastinum and pericardial regions** were free of masses in the visible window.

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 3.0 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



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and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 4.74 cm. The right kidney measured 5.54 cm.

Adrenal Glands

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The **adrenal glands** were bilaterally enlarged. The left adrenal gland measured 1.88 cm x 0.73 cm at the caudal pole and 0.64 cm at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland measured 2.2 cm x 1.3 cm at the cranial pole and 0.75 cm at the caudal pole.

Spleen

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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.

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Liver

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Exam of the cranial abdomen demonstrated excessive **liver** size, swollen contour, with conserved uniform architecture. Occasional hypoechoic nodule noted, non-disruptive. Parenchymal echogenicity was diffusely isoechoic to the spleen and falciform fat. Minor excessive GB debris was noted with the presence gall bladder dilation and precipitate without the overt formation of mucocele but this may be an issue in the future. This type of liver presentation typically is associated with slow and gradual SAP elevations with low-grade ALT rise. USG-FNA sampling is encouraged if more aggressive LE profiles are present such as ALT > 200 or rapid rise in SAP. These presentations are usually reactive hepatopathies owing to other disease processes either endocrine (Diabetes, Hypothyroidism, Cushing's disease), "antigen surveillance" from the gut/pancreas, or idiopathic breed predisposed progressions.

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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

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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.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mitral insufficiency and left atrial enlargement (Early B2 valvular disease)
- Bilateral adrenal hypertrophy – expected for PDH
- Benign hepatopathy with occasional non-disruptive nodule

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

This is unlikely to be the cause of lethargy. Blood pressure measurements warranted. Pimobendan may be initiated at 0.3 mg/kg BID. Recheck echo in 3-6 months, earlier if clinical signs initiate. Repeat ACTH stimulation warranted if not performed recently to ensure the patient is not entering into an Addisonian state. The adrenal glands would suggest PDH.



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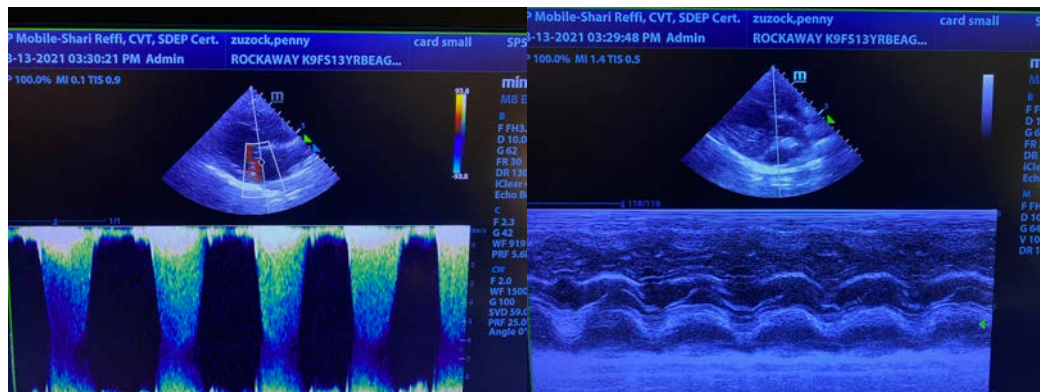
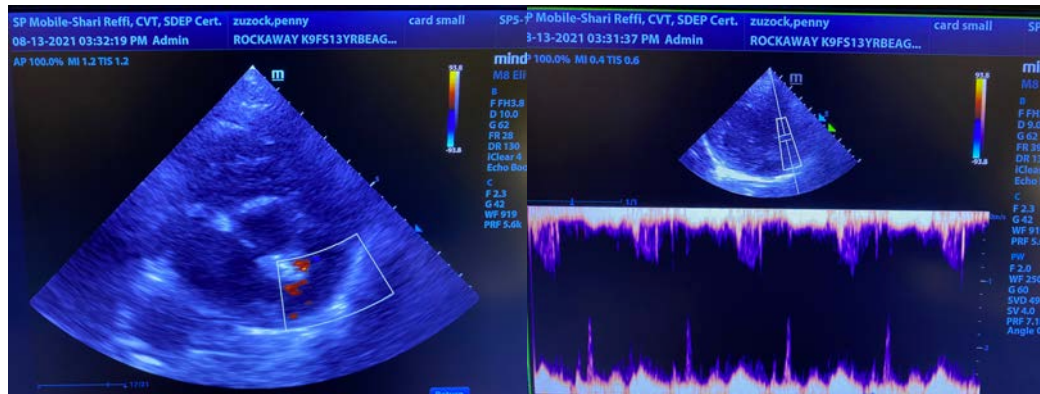
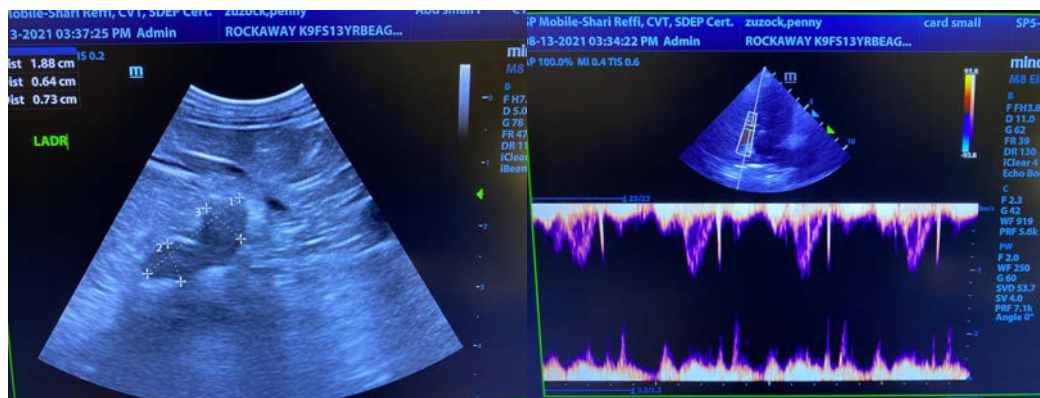
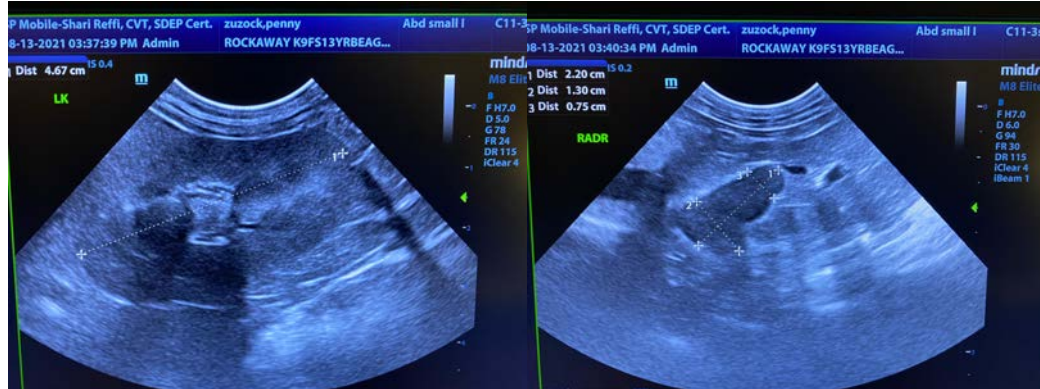
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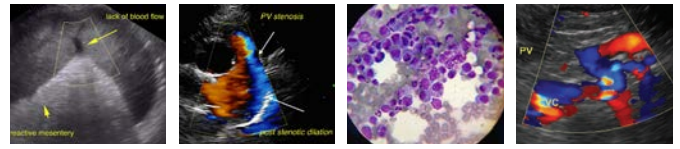
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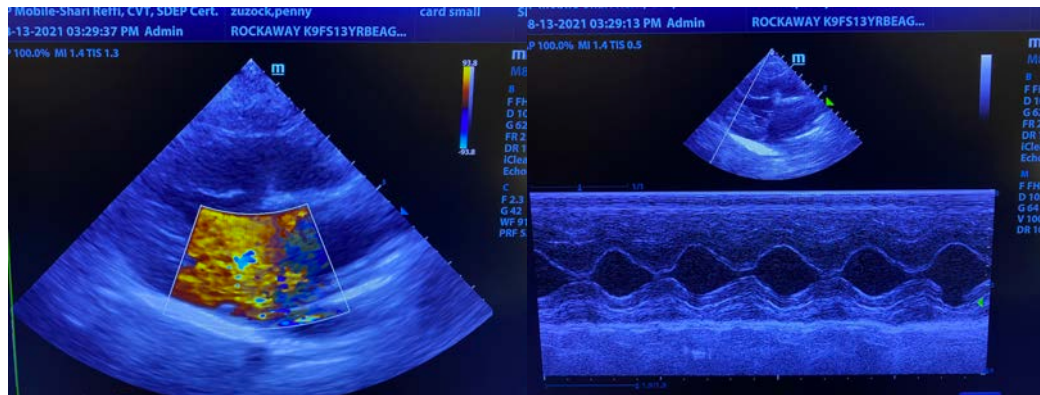
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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