



PATIENT

Molly Lanum

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Maltese Mix

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

7.3 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Griffin

HOSPITAL NAME

Northside VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Griffin

INVOICE

32445

DATE

8/22/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient has a grade 3-4 heart murmur and tracheal collapse We recently started on heart medications (furosemide, enalapril and diphenoxylate atropine). He cough has improved but now she is not eating

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC: monocytes 1.23 CHEM: BUN 42, Amylase 424, CI 96, Na 137 CPL: WNL

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 largely normal 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. Hyperechoic, idiopathic medullary rim sign was noted. The kidneys were subnormal in size. The left kidney measured 2.9 cm. The right kidney measured 2.9 cm. Blood flow to the kidneys appeared to be subjectively subnormal on color flow assessment.

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 0.5 cm. The right adrenal gland measured 0.55 cm at the cranial pole and 0.43 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 was 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



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lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.

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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.

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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. 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

Non-specific, moderate degenerative renal changes with idiopathic medullary rim sign.

WEIGHT

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

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DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

The kidneys do not appear end stage. Cardiac medications should be reevaluated given the minor azotemia. The cause of anorexia is unclear. There was no overt evidence of visceral disease noted that would be responsible for the anorexia. Blood pressure measurements are recommended along with full urinary work-up.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

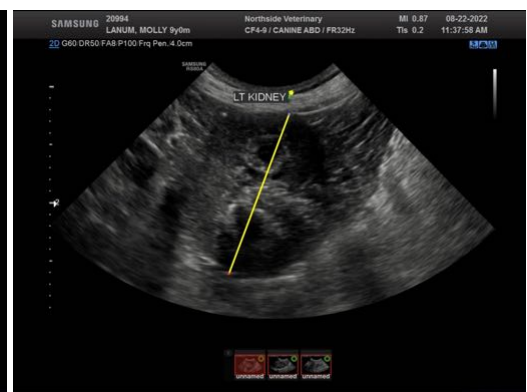
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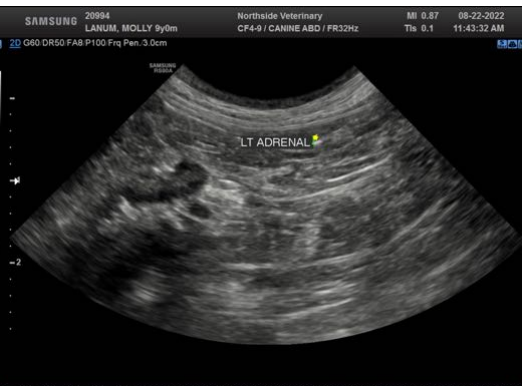
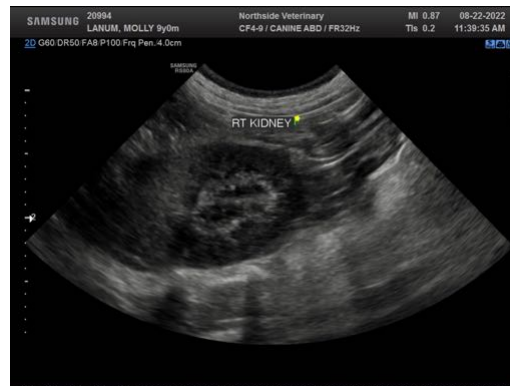
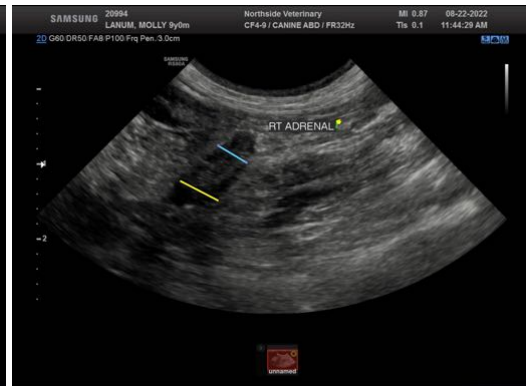
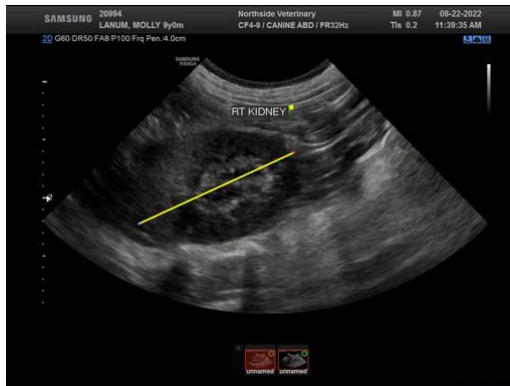
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP, Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com
info@SonoPath.com