

PATIENT

Kenzie Taylor

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shih Tzu

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

2007

WEIGHT

9.12 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Denise Bruno, LVT,
RDMS

HOSPITAL NAME

Farview AC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mosaad

INVOICE

39594

DATE

9/22/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Hacking cough, Grade III/IV murmur. Vomiting bile, weight loss. Suspect abdominal mass vs FB. Labs, Radiographs w/report attached.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **bladder** in this patient was mildly thickened with slight echogenic mural changes. No calculi or masses were noted. Slight micropolypoid changes were noted. This is a frequent finding in older animals and may be linked to a history of chronic urinary tract infection or active urinary tract infection. Urinalysis would be recommended with culture if any evidence of inflammatory sediment is present. The region of the trigone and visible pelvic urethra were normal.

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 right kidney measured 3.6 cm. The left kidney measured 3.34 cm.

Adrenal Glands

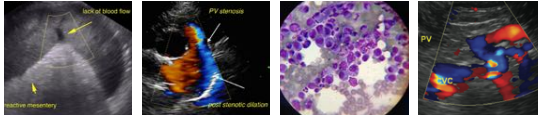
Both **adrenal glands** were visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The right adrenal gland measured 1.8 x 0.52 cm at the caudal pole and 0.58 cm at the cranial pole. The left adrenal gland measured 1.73 x 0.56 cm at the caudal pole and 0.53 cm at the cranial 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 lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.



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Gastrointestinal

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The **stomach** revealed concentric hypertrophy. Gastric stasis was present along with minor upper gastrointestinal hypertrophy. The remainder of the intestinal tract was unremarkable.

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Pancreas

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 subxiphoid palpation then low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis should be suspected.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Delayed outflow gastric pattern.

AGE

Minor bladder thickening.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The cause of gastric outflow is unclear other than wall thickening in the pyloric outflow. Neoplastic criteria is not met; however, full thickness biopsy would be necessary to rule out potential gastric neoplasia. Gastric biopsies are indicated. Proton pump inhibitors may prove effective as well as canned b.i.d. diet. Helicobacter type protocol may prove effective. Full urinary work-up is warranted if not already performed given the bladder thickening.

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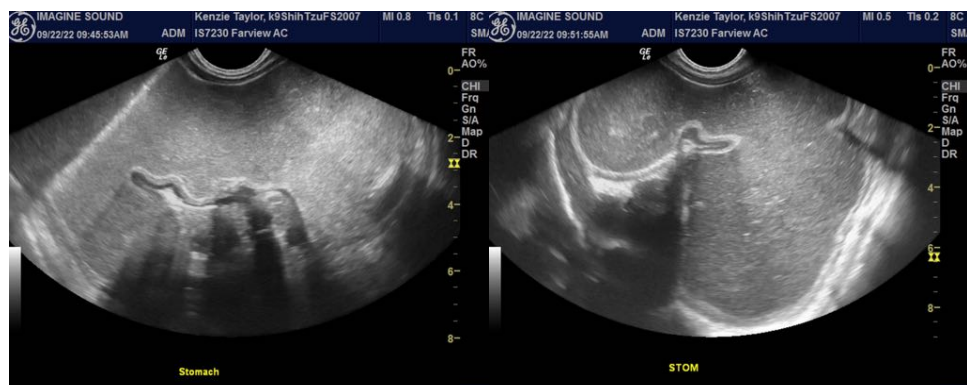
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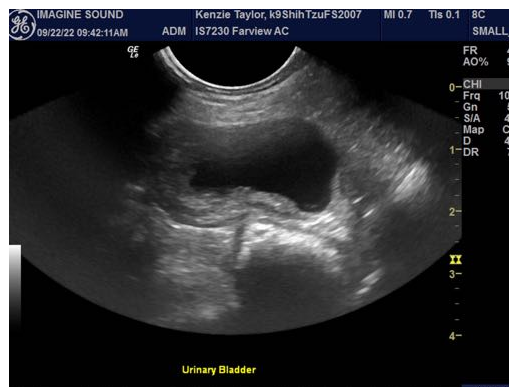
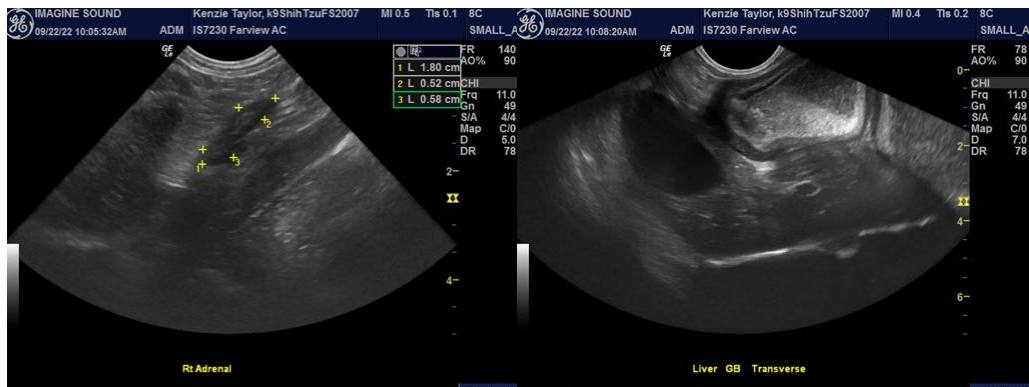
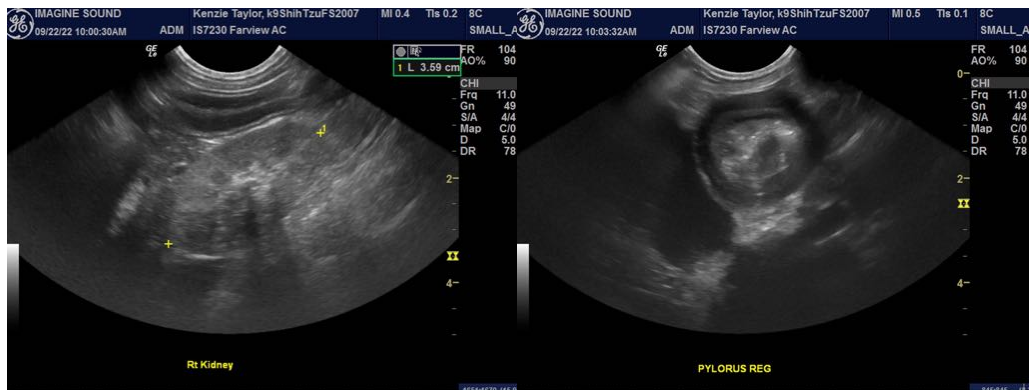
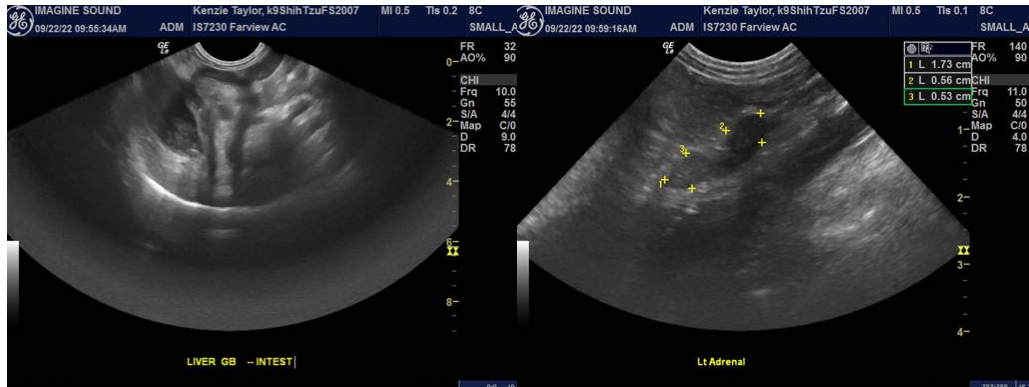
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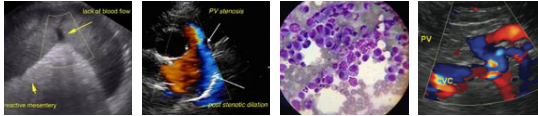
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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Eric.Lindquist@SonoPath.com

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