



PATIENT

Bo Dunn

SPECIES

Long Branch AH

BREED

Golden X

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

12 Years

WEIGHT

70 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV

DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Elaina Petrone

HOSPITAL NAME

Long Branch AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Elaina Petrone

INVOICE

41653

DATE

9/26/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Dr. Petrone's family pet. 12 yo mn mixed breed, history of elevated liver enzymes. Senior screening ultrasound. Previously had AUS and liver aspirates: Hepatocellular peripheral cytoplasmic rarefaction; DJD/OA

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 **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 right kidney measures 6.0 cm. The left kidney measures 6.4 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 left adrenal gland measured 0.80 cm. The right adrenal gland measured 0.80 cm at the cranial pole and 0.60 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 were noted.

Liver

The **liver** presented slight coarse architecture. An anechoic cyst was noted in the left cranial liver measuring 2.0 cm. Minor increased portal markings noted. The gallbladder and common bile duct were unremarkable.

Gastrointestinal

The **gastric** wall was slightly hypertrophied with echogenic mucosal remodeling. Minor amount of luminal fluid. The small intestine and colon were unremarkable.

Pancreas

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

- Minor gastric hypertrophy, may be normal variant for this patient
- Benign hepatic cyst and minor hepatic remodeling – reactive hepatopathy likely.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No evidence of significant disease. Largely age related changes.

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The hepatic clinical sonographic presentation is most consistent with Reactive Hepatopathy which is the most common cause of liver enzyme elevation in dogs and cats. The presumption is that gut and other organ antigen stimuli may be causing a low-grade immune response through portal system with which the liver is reacting to causing low-grade enzyme elevations. US-guided FNA could be performed to assess if low grade lymphoplasmacytic inflammation is present that would support this theory. If FNA is performed, please ask the cytologist to emphasize the primary inflammatory cell type. Empirical treatment measures to address this issue can include diet change to hydrolyzed diet, probiotics, deworming, nutraceuticals (SAMe, Actigall...), dental exam and cleaning, and potentially antibiotics such as Clavamox. Metronidazole and Tylosin have traditionally been utilized for this purpose but new studies show that both these antibiotics can disrupt the normal intestinal bacterial flora (intestinal dysbiosis) for weeks and up to 4-6 months. Therefore, Metronidazole and Tylosin should be utilized as a last resort if other efforts have not been effective and sonographic organ appearance remains benign.

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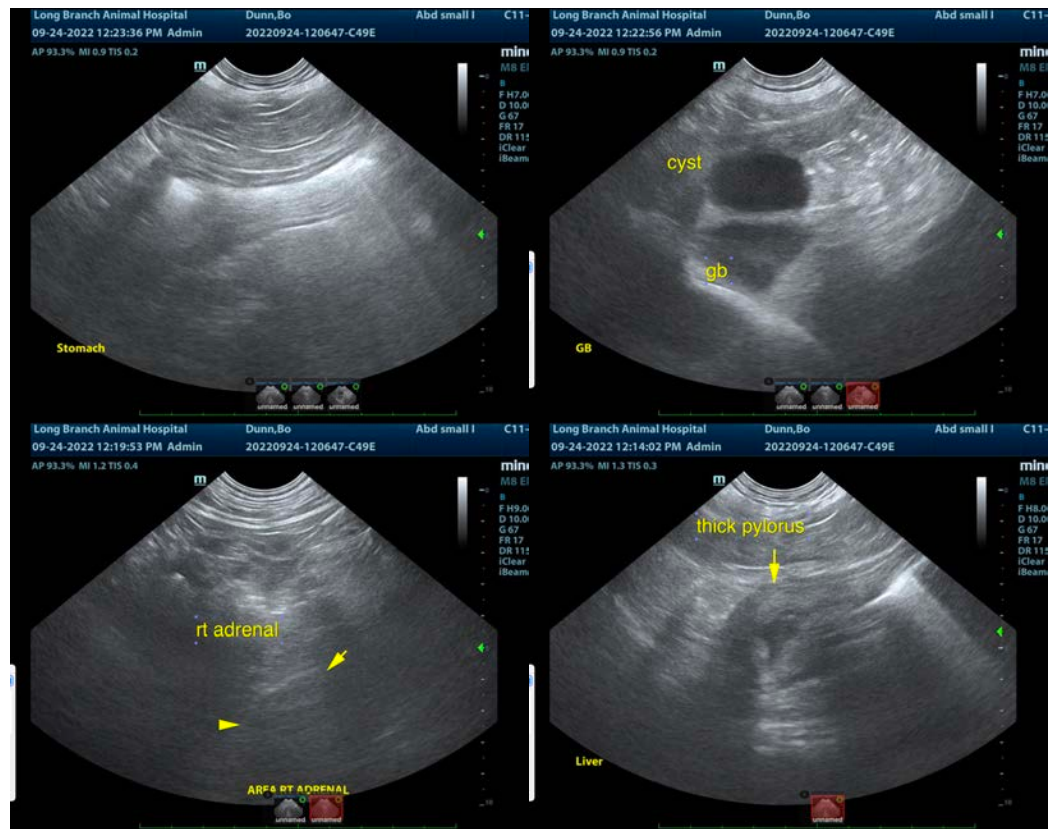
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

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