



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Panda Lee

**SPECIES**

Canine

History: presented initially for coughing, murmur 3-4/6, cardiomegaly, hepatomegaly, hypertension. On enalapril 2.5mg x 1/2 bid, vetmedin 1.25 mg bid, doxycycline 50 mg/ml, 1.15 ml sid. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: elevated renal parameters, SDMA 15, crea 2.6, BUN 73; elevated liver ALKP 1296, ALT 192; 4DX Lyme positive. UA: pH 5.5, prot 2+, USPG 1.017.

**BREED ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART**

Shih Poo

**SEX**

Spayed female

**AGE**

14 years

**WEIGHT**

12.5 lbs

The echocardiogram in this patient demonstrated persistently enlarged **left atrial** size based on 3 different LA measurement methods, yet it is considered minor. Chamber volumes and echogenicity were normal. The cranial and caudal **mitral** valve leaflets presented vegetative thickening consistent with endocardiosis. Doppler indicated measurable insufficiency. The **left ventricle** presented normal 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. **Tricuspid** insufficiency was noted at 3.8 m/sec. 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.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Diane McFadden, RVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Long Valley AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Earl

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CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	MR VMAX (m/s)	TR VMAX (m/s)	LA/AO (Boon method)	LA/AO (Heart Base)	FS (%)	EF (%)	EPSS (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT	6.3	3.8	1.65		49	82	0.19
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	HR (BPM)	AV VMAX (m/s)	PV MAX (m/s)	BODY WEIGHT	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	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW
PATIENT		1.26		12.5 lbs		3.0	



**PATIENT**

Panda Lee

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

**SPECIES**

Canine

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.

**BREED**

Shih Poo

The **kidneys** presented a relatively uniform cortical hyperechogenicity when compared to the renal medulla, spleen and liver. No overt masses were noted. Corticomedullary definition was nebulous and the ratio favored the cortex slightly. The ureters were not visible and assumed to be normal. These changes are most consistent with chronic interstitial nephritis yet infiltrative disease could not be entirely ruled out without biopsy though neoplasia is not suspected. Mineralization was noted in both kidneys as well as occasional cortical cyst. The left kidney measured 4.09 cm.

**SEX**

Spayed female

**AGE**

14 years

**Adrenal Glands**

The **adrenal glands** appeared slightly enlarged and swollen with irregular contour. No evidence of focal capsular expansion or invasion into the phrenic veins was noted. No overt suspicion of neoplasia was noted. This is considered likely a hyperplastic change associated with stress or adrenal endocrinopathy (PDH). If isosthenuria is persistently present and the patient morphologically suggests Cushing's disease then ACTH testing would be indicated. The left adrenal gland measured 2.22 x 0.75 cm at the caudal pole and 0.61 cm at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland measured 2.1 x 1.2 cm at the cranial pole and 0.86 cm at the caudal pole.

**WEIGHT**

12.5 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Diane McFadden, RVT

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**Liver**

The **liver** was uniformly swollen with minor, excessive gallbladder debris and over distension with dependent and suspended bile without evidence of overt mucocele formation. However, excessive sludge was present. The liver presented coarse architecture with mildly increased portal markings and subtle, mixed echogenic changes. This is consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy and some level of remodeling and history of inflammatory component. There was no overt suspicion of neoplasia.

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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



**PATIENT** demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.

Panda Lee

**Pancreas**

**SPECIES**

Canine

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.

**BREED**

Shih Poo

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**SEX**

Spayed female

Stable valvular disease with minor left atrial enlargement.

Bilateral adrenal hypertrophy.

Moderate degenerative renal changes.

**AGE**

14 years

Age related hepatic changes/benign hepatopathy.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**WEIGHT**

12.5 lbs

If the patient appears Cushingoid then work-up for PDH is indicated. I cannot rule out an emerging neoplastic event in either adrenal gland; however, the changes would be most consistent with PDH. Recheck sonogram is recommended in 3 months of the adrenal glands or earlier if clinical signs persist.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

If no coughing is present I recommend maintaining the current protocol given the azotemia. However, I am concerned for long term viability of the kidneys in this patient as subjectively they appear near end stage. No adjustment of cardiac medications is recommended. Focus should be primarily on any evidence of systemic hypertension and focus on management for chronic renal disease +/- work-up for Cushing's/PDH.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Diane McFadden, RVT

The heart has some volume overload and is working to compensate for the valvular insufficiency. Target respiratory rate is < 20 resp/minute after therapy. After initiating therapy, I recommend recheck on the clinical exam, BUN, Creatinine, USG, Chest radiographs & Blood pressure in 5-7 days. Recheck echo in 3-6 month. Earlier if clinical decompensation is occurring. I do not recommend anesthesia at this time until stabilization has occurred on the recommended medications. Repeat preanesthetic echo is ideal if anesthesia is eventually necessary.

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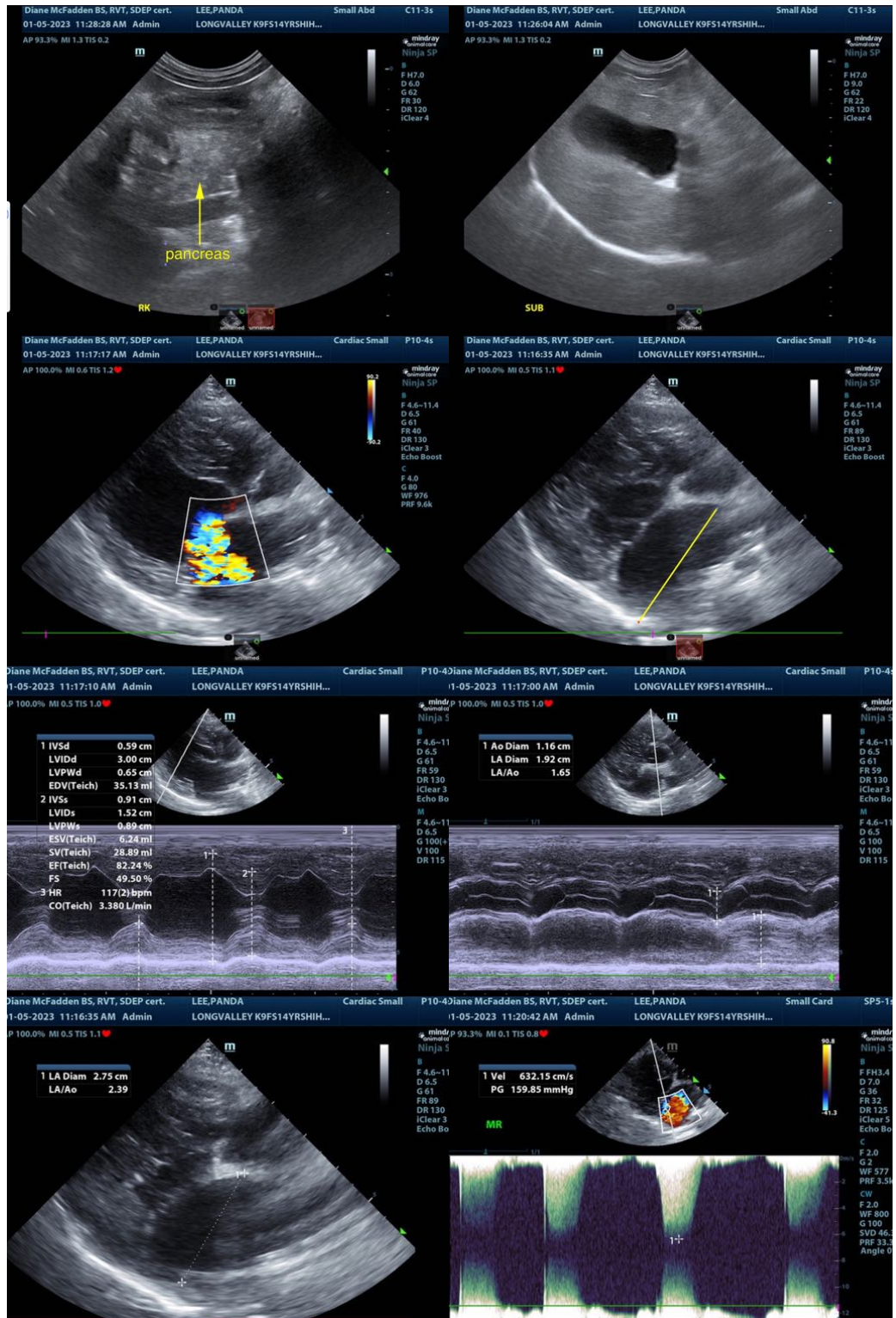
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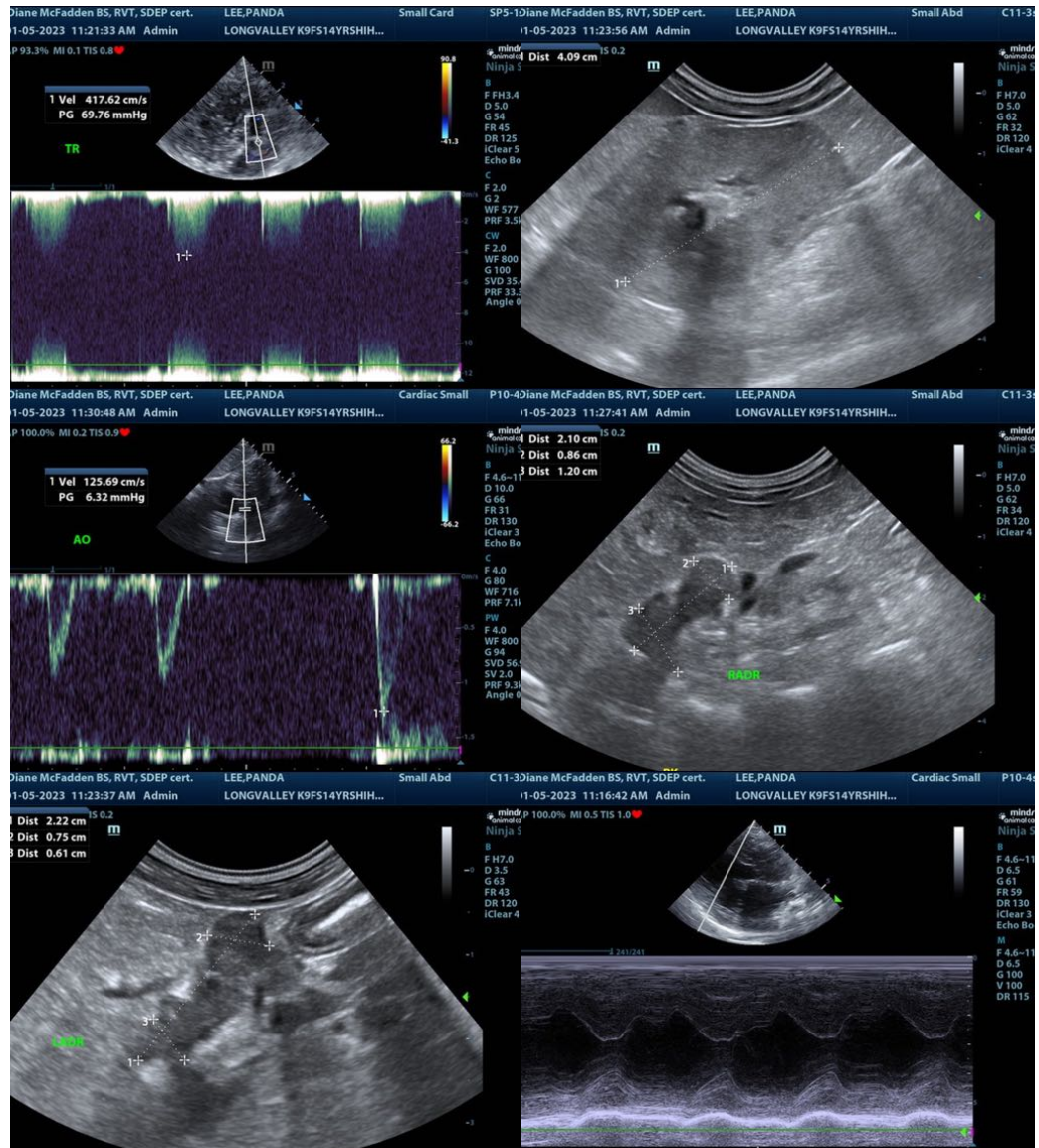
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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