



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Logan Duhr

Preventative scan for mild anemia.

**SPECIES**

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Alk Phos 211, Magnesium 1.4, Hgb 10.5, RBC 4.5, HCT 31

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**BREED**

**Urinary System**

Lab

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall, trigone, ureteral papillae and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of wall thickening, mucosal irregularities, masses or cystic calculi.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The prostate is normal in size (1.3 cm) and shape for this neutered male dog. The parenchyma is homogenous and the external margins are smooth. The prostatic urethra appears normal with no evidence of irregularity, invasion, mass effect or calculi.

**AGE**

12 Years

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (7.06 cm) with an infarct visualized in the caudal pole. Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**WEIGHT**

89 Pounds

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (7.05 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Kathleen Sennello DVM,  
MS, Diplomate ACVIM  
(Small Animal Internal  
Medicine)

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.70 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position cranial to the left renal artery. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Miller

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.76 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Ramapo Valley AH

**Spleen**

The spleen is subjectively normal in size, echotexture is homogenous, and the splenic capsule is smooth with no irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. No focal parenchymal abnormalities are visualized.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Duhr

**Liver**

**INVOICE**

44148

The liver is subjectively normal in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is heterogenous in echotexture with subtle, indistinct focal mottling. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.

**DATE**

1/11/23

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are mild and primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.



**PATIENT**

Logan Duhr

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Lab

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

12 Years

**WEIGHT**

89 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

Kathleen Sennello DVM,  
MS, Diplomate ACVIM  
(Small Animal Internal  
Medicine)

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Miller

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Ramapo Valley AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Duhr

**INVOICE**

44148

**DATE**

1/11/23

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach contains a moderate amount of fluid. It measures at a normal thickness of <0.7cm with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. Jejunum wall measures 0.48 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

The ileocecal junction was visualized and exhibited normal intact wall layering and is subjectively of normal thickness. Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

**Pancreas**

The pancreas is normal and isoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

**Free Abdomen**

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion, or subjective lymphadenomegaly. The Medial iliac nodes appear normal and there was no evidence of a caudal aortic thrombus at the bifurcation. The omentum is of normal uniform echogenicity.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Irregular left kidney – The solitary renal lesion identified is ill defined and hyperechoic, this could be consistent with a previous renal infarct and can be an indicator of current or previous renal disease.
- Mildly heterogeneous liver – The hepatic changes are consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling and are not considered clinically significant at this time.
- Moderate gastric fluid distention – Correlate with feeding history. If the patient was adequately fasted, consider such differentials as delayed gastric emptying or a partial pyloric outflow tract obstruction (none observed).

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Today's scan appears relatively normal for a geriatric pet. No focal mass lesions, fluid, or lymphadenopathy were noted. No focal lesions or irregularities were noted in the spleen, although it was ample in size (if no other causes, a fine needle aspirate of the spleen could be considered). Consider the following:

- Recommend three view thoracic radiographs to evaluate for possible concurrent thoracic disease/involvement.
- Recommend a pathologist review of a blood smear and reticulocyte count.
- Digital rectal exam looking for evidence of melena.



**PATIENT**

Logan Duhr

- If regenerative anemia is present, then consider looking for causes of hemolysis (infectious, immune mediated, toxic, etc.). If it is non-regenerative, consider anemia chronic disease at the level of the bone marrow, GI blood loss, etc.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Lab

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

12 Years

**WEIGHT**

89 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

Kathleen Sennello DVM, MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Miller

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Ramapo Valley AH

**REFERRING VET**

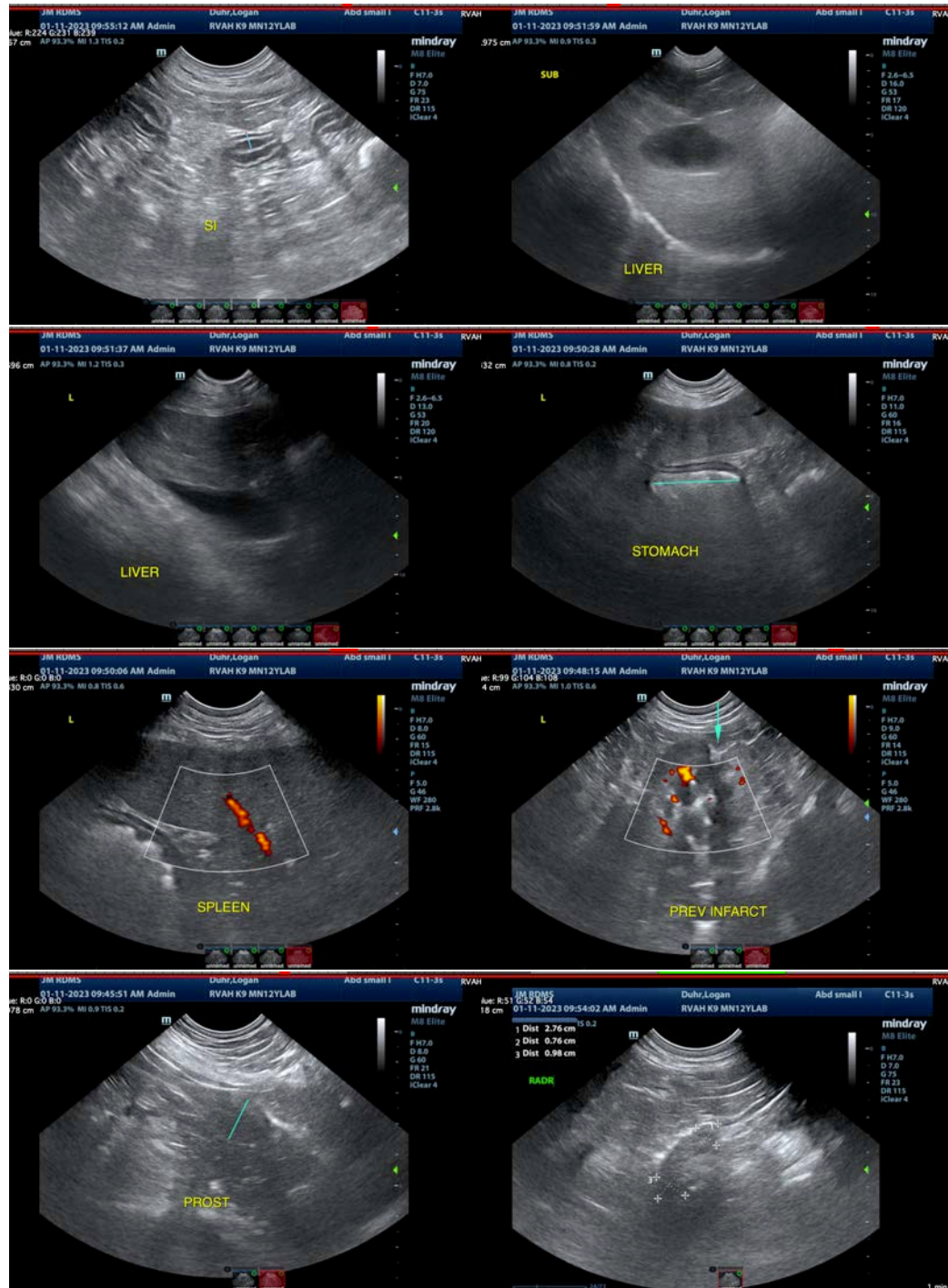
Dr. Duhr

**INVOICE**

44148

**DATE**

1/11/23





**PATIENT**

Logan Duhr

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Lab

**SEX**

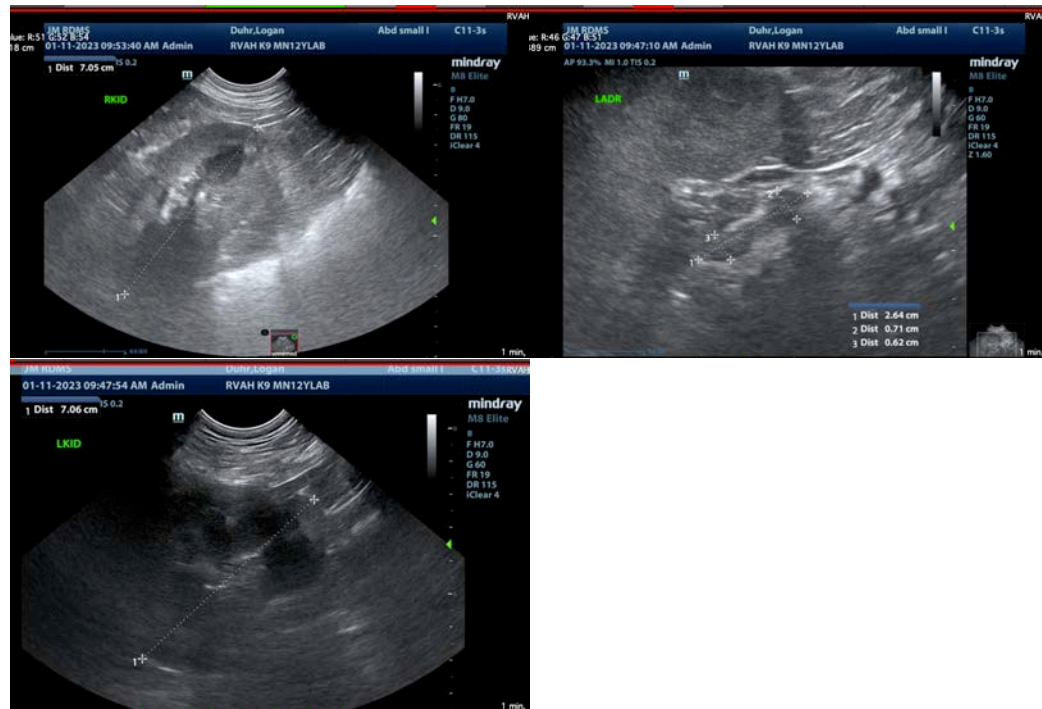
Neutered Male

**AGE**

12 Years

**WEIGHT**

89 Pounds



**INTERPRETED BY**

Kathleen Sennello DVM,  
MS, Diplomate ACVIM  
(Small Animal Internal  
Medicine)

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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Miller

Kathleen Sennello DVM,MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small animal Internal Medicine)

kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Ramapo Valley AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Duhr

**INVOICE**

44148

**DATE**

1/11/23