



PATIENT

Bella Suarez

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden Retriever

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

5 Years

WEIGHT

69.2 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Ferrer

HOSPITAL NAME

Paseos Vet Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Michelle Biello

INVOICE

44327

DATE

1/18/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presented for an abdominal ultrasound to rule out obstruction of GI foreign body. Past Sunday Pt eats a plastic soccer ball, then vomit out. Decreased appetite after ingestion of foreign body and get lethargic. Tx: -Cerenia 10 mg/ml 3 ml SQ -Cerenia 60 mg: give 1 tab PO SID -Famotidine 20 mg: Give 1 tab PO SID -High fiber diet, W/D

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC: WNL CHEM: WNL -Radiographs: No marked air accumulation nor dilation noted in small and large intestines, no ingesta noted in the stomach.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

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.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (6.75 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.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (6.65 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.41 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.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.33 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.

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.

Liver

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

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.



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Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. 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. Duodenum wall measured 0.51 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.34 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. There is an occasional prominent mesenteric lymph node, one measures at 0.60 cm. The omentum is of normal echogenicity.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Occasional prominent mesenteric lymph node – The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No focal lesions observed in the gastrointestinal tract to explain the vomiting and lethargy reported. The stomach appears relatively empty, and there is no evidence of an obstructive pattern in the small bowel. The pancreas appears relatively normal. Unfortunately, it is difficult to definitively rule out foreign material ultrasonographically, so continued vigilance and monitoring with serial radiographs may be helpful. Sometimes I will even administer a small amount of barium to see how quickly it passes and if it is clinging to anything, etc.

Correlate these findings with bloodwork results. Consider an ACTH stimulation test to try and rule out possible metabolic causes of GI upset and lethargy. If these are normal, then a primary gastrointestinal cause would be more likely.

Consider such differentials as food allergy/dietary intolerance, GI parasitism, acute pancreatitis, dietary indiscretion, non-specific gastroenteritis, ingested foreign material, IBD and less likely neoplasia, etc....

- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein diet (exclusively at least 4-6 weeks)
- Recommend non-specific treatment for gastroenteritis.
- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for evaluation of B12 levels, folate, PLI/TLI etc.. to further evaluate for pancreatic/small intestinal disease.
- Consider chronic probiotic therapy.
- If symptoms persist and metabolic causes seem extremely unlikely, consider obtaining GI biopsies.



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Recommend three view thoracic radiographs to evaluate for possible concurrent thoracic disease/involvement.

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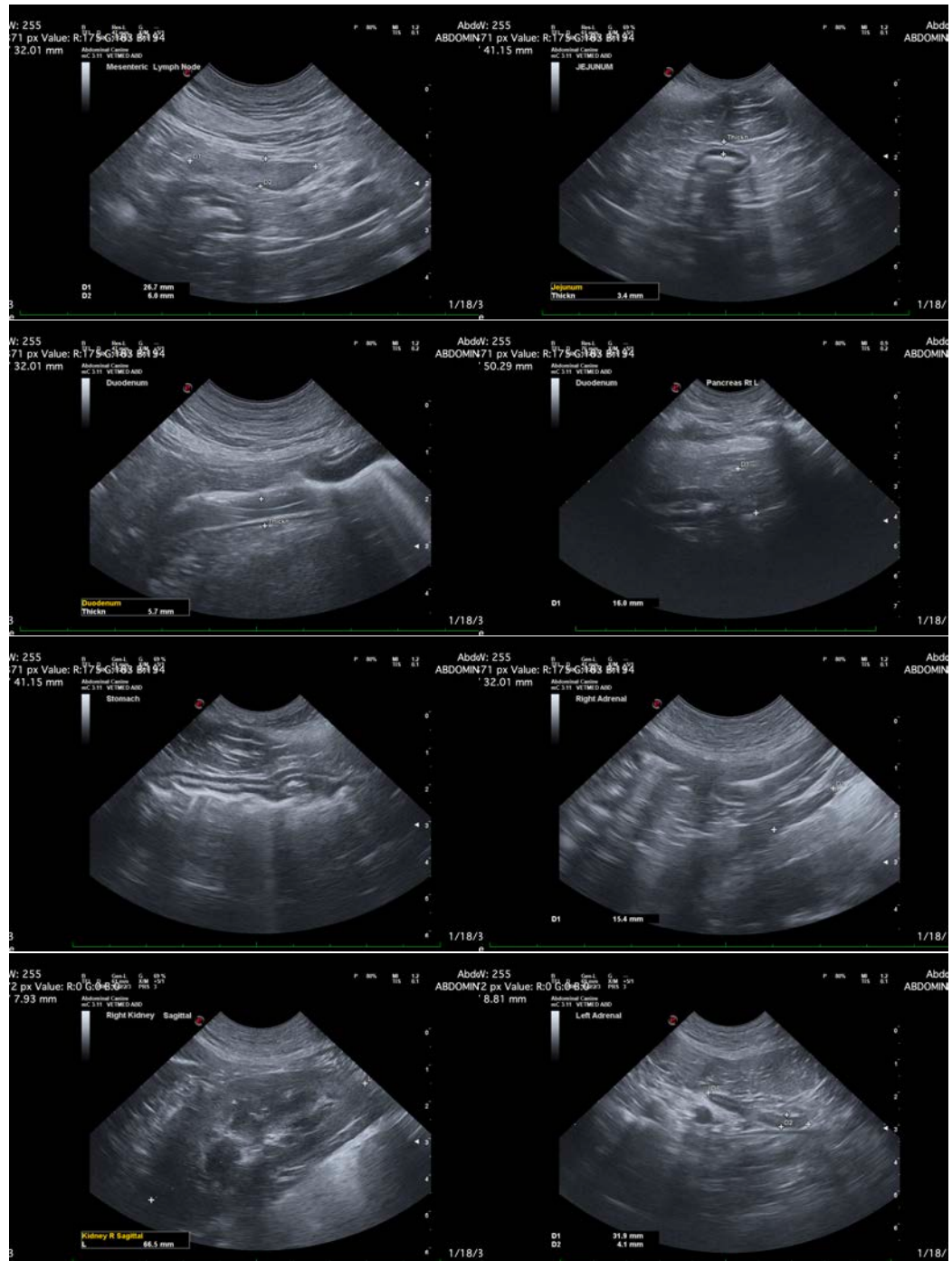
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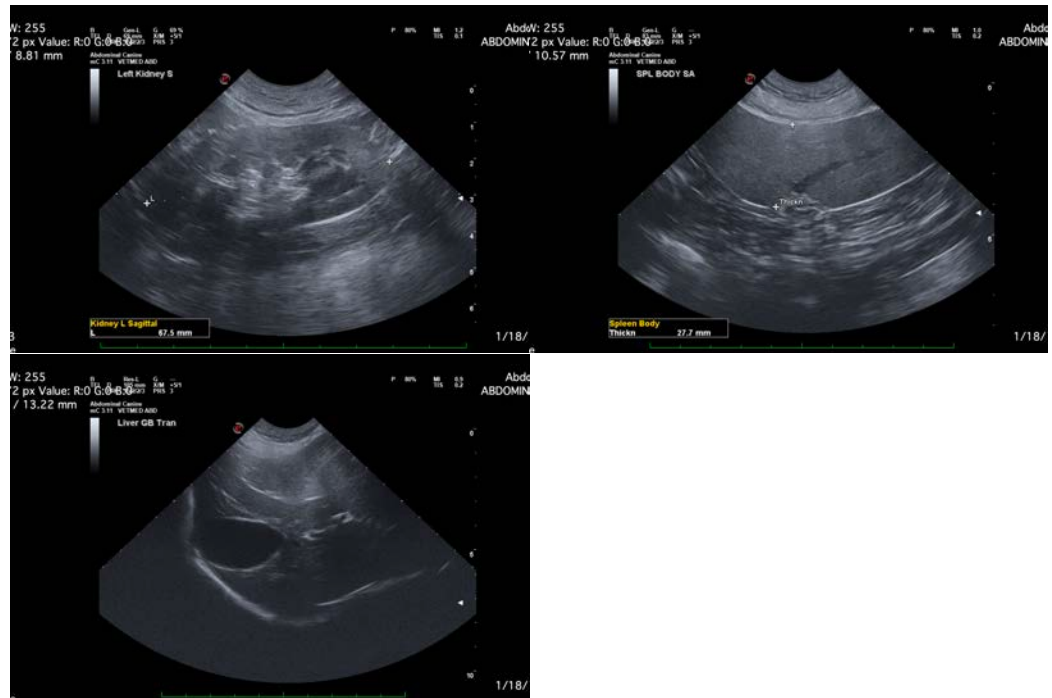
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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