

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

10/4/22

Vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, anemia, lethargy, thrombocytopenia, elevated ALP. History of presumptive IBD. I have not examined this pet yet (same day consult).

PATIENT

Porter Glenn

Current Medications: Prednisone 5mg once to twice daily, Metronidazole

Lab Results: do not have the full labs from 9/28, only notes in the rDVM record: ALP 250, glucose 49, tCa 8.1, Cl 101, HCT 24% w/3nRBC, PLT 57K.

SPECIES

Canine

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

BREED

Sharpei X

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**SEX**

Neutered Male

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 visualized areas of prostate and surrounding tissue appear normal. Unfortunately, the prostate is not fully visualized likely due to its intrapelvic location. Correlate with rectal exam findings.

AGE

10/3/09

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (6.23 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.

WEIGHT

18 kg

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (6.2 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 0.57 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

Andi Parkinson RDMS

The region of the right adrenal (between right cranial kidney and vena cava) is unremarkable, but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

HOSPITAL NAME

Nexus Vet Specialists

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. Steele

Liver

The liver is large in size, and normal in 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.

INVOICE

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The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. There is a moderate amount of non-organized echogenic debris. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

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.

Some of the visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. In these areas, wall thickness is relatively normal. The jejunum is visualized at 0.41 cm. The duodenum measures normal between 0.3-0.5 cm in thickness. In these areas, wall layering maintains distinct layering, and visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There are three areas in the small bowel where there is severe asymmetrical wall thickening with a complete loss of layering and mass effect. In the first area, wall thickness measures 1.95 cm with the diameter of the bowel being 4.35 cm. In the second area, wall thickness measures 3.23 cm with bowel diameter of 5.62 cm. The third area is smaller, with wall thickness of 1.29 cm and bowel wall diameter of 2.7 cm.

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 a severe mesenteric lymphadenopathy visualized with lymph nodes at the mesenteric root that are hypoechoic and irregular, measuring 1.97 cm and 0.89 cm in with. The omentum is hyperechoic around the mass lesions and enlarged lymph nodes.

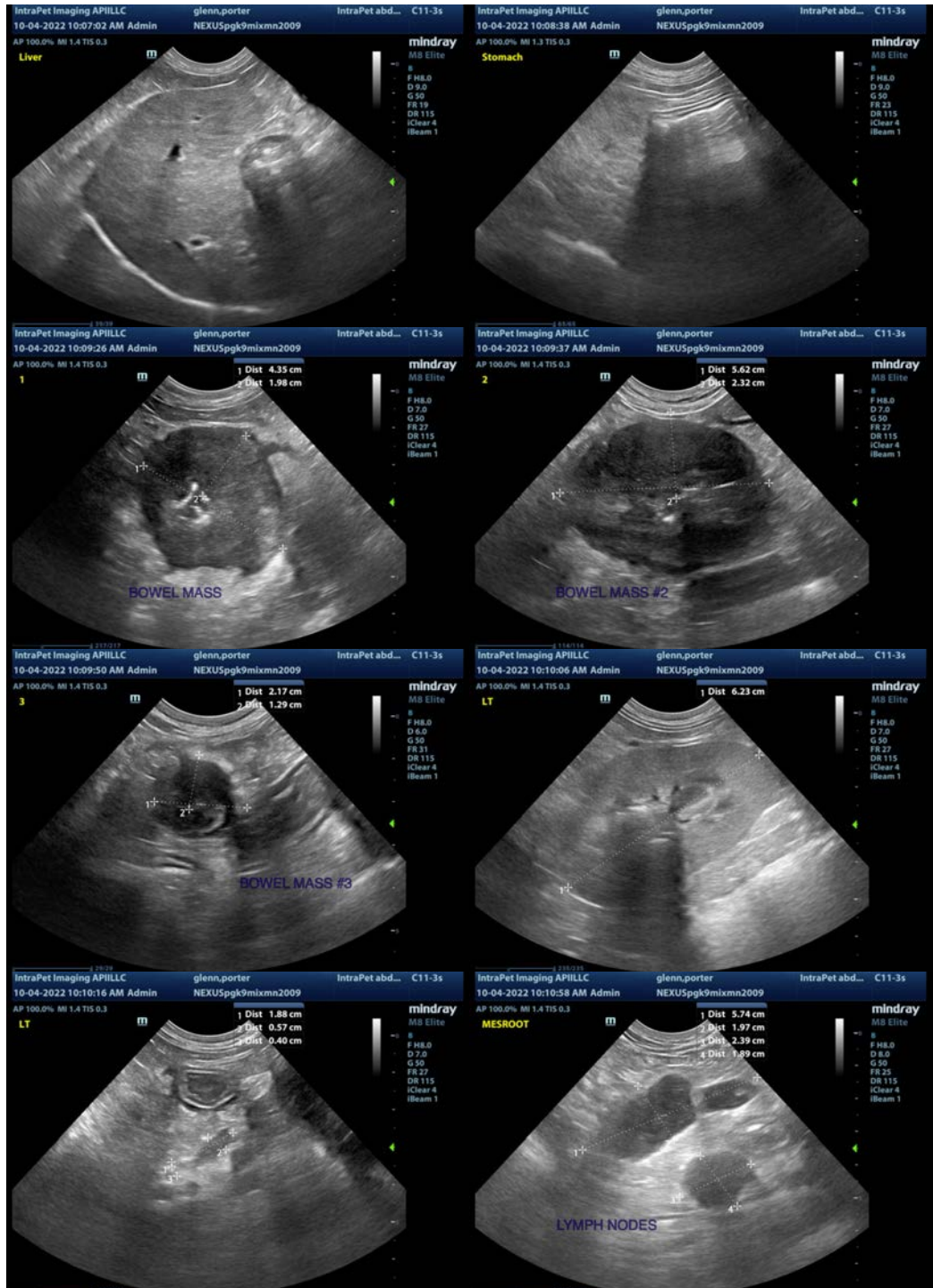
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

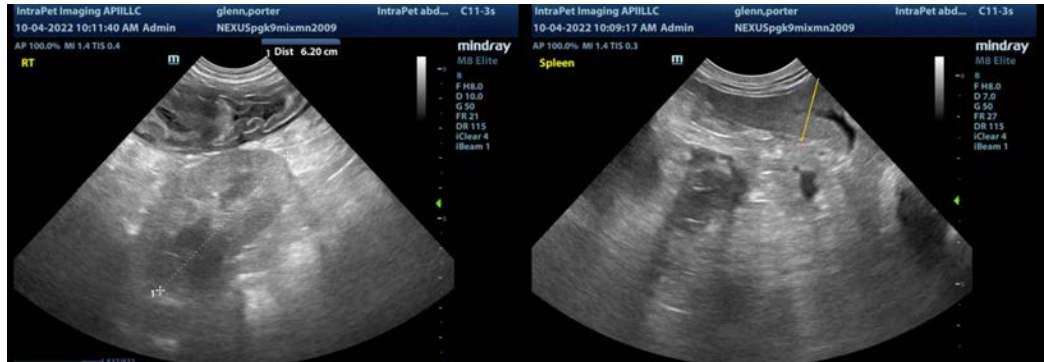
- Three focal areas of small intestine with severe wall thickening and complete loss of layering, creating a mass effect – Primary differential would be round cell neoplasia, carcinoma, leiomyoma, other. Consider a fine needle aspirate of the bowel mass.
- Large, heterogeneous liver – The diffuse hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy, nodular hyperplasia, inflammatory/immune-mediated disease, fibrosis, extramedullary hematopoiesis, toxic hepatopathy (e.g., copper), infiltrative neoplasia (less likely) or other hepatopathy.
- Moderate gallbladder debris – The significance of the aggregated gallbladder debris is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting but seems unlikely to be causing a current issue. Recommend continued monitoring.
- Severe mesenteric lymphadenopathy – The severe mesenteric lymphadenopathy is most concerning for a neoplastic process, although you can see significant lymphadenopathy in some cases of autoimmune/inflammatory disease, infectious disease (tick born disease-such as bartonella, fungal infections, FIP (cats)) etc. A fine needle aspirate with cytology is recommended for further evaluation.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Ultrasonographic findings include a large heterogeneous liver, three focal bowel mass lesions, and severely enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes.

Further diagnostic and therapeutic recommendations regarding this exam to be made by Dr. Cara Steele.





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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