



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Thor Kelly
SPECIES Canine
BREED Mixed
SEX Neutered Male
AGE 2 years
WEIGHT 58.8 Pounds

History: One year history of soft stool. Had CBC / mini-chem, U/A, TLI/Cobal/Folate, SpecCPL and fecal O&P + antigen test - all normal except TLI > 50 and SpecCPL slightly elevated at 210. Started on i/d low fat diet ~ 2 weeks, stool are a little better. No weight loss, infrequent vomiting (Every few months, bile).

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

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 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.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (5.83 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of 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 (6.75 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of 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 0.39 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 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.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size The spleen echotexture is heterogenous and mildly mottled, 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 significantly distended. Some areas of the wall appear mildly thickened with adherent debris. There is a mild amount of primarily non-organized echogenic debris in the dependent portion of the gallbladder. There is no evidence of bile duct dilation or inflammation around the gall bladder.

Gastrointestinal

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Tam Mengine, DVM,
DABVP (Canine/Feline)

HOSPITAL NAME

Stoney Creek VH

REFERRING VET

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DABVP (Canine/Feline)

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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.

SPECIES

Canine

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. The duodenum measured as normal (0.31 cm in wall thickness) and the jejunum measured as normal (0.27 cm) Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

BREED

Mixed

The ileocecal junction was visualized and exhibited normal intact wall layering and is subjectively of increased thickness, measuring 0.32 cm. Sections of colon are visualized with semi-formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally.

SEX

Neutered Male

Pancreas

The (pancreas/region of 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.

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Free Abdomen

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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.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Mildly mottled spleen- The diffuse splenic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, infiltrative neoplasia, inflammation, other. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.
- Mildly thickened colon wall- Findings could be consistent with inflammation, infection or less likely infiltrative neoplasia.

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Secondary Findings

- Mild gallbladder debris- The significance of the aggregated gallbladder debris is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

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The ultrasonographic lesions visualized are relatively mild and non-specific. The splenic mottling is subjective. If there is weight loss evident and the pet is not feeling well, I'd recommend a fine needle aspirate.

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- If not already done, I recommend screening for Addison's disease with an ACTH stimulation test or a baseline cortisol.
- I recommend starting a probiotic.
- I recommend continuing a low-fat diet for an additional couple weeks to reach maximal effect. If diarrhea persists, you could consider a hydrolyzed protein or novel protein diet.

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- Consider the addition of insoluble fiber, this can help some dogs and make others worse, so it's trial by error.
- If symptoms persist, despite all standard attempts, then you may need to consider obtaining GI biopsies via endoscopy.

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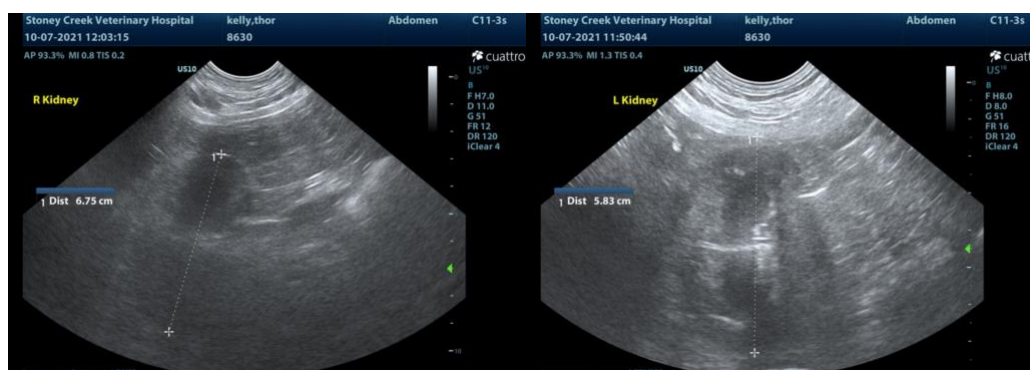
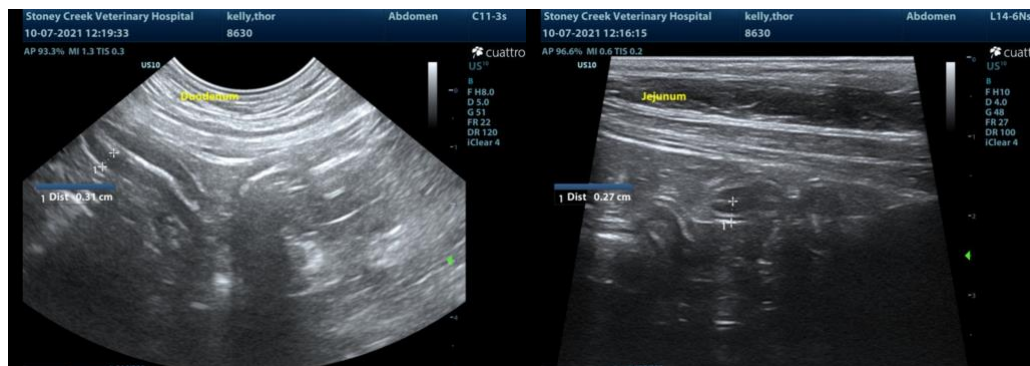
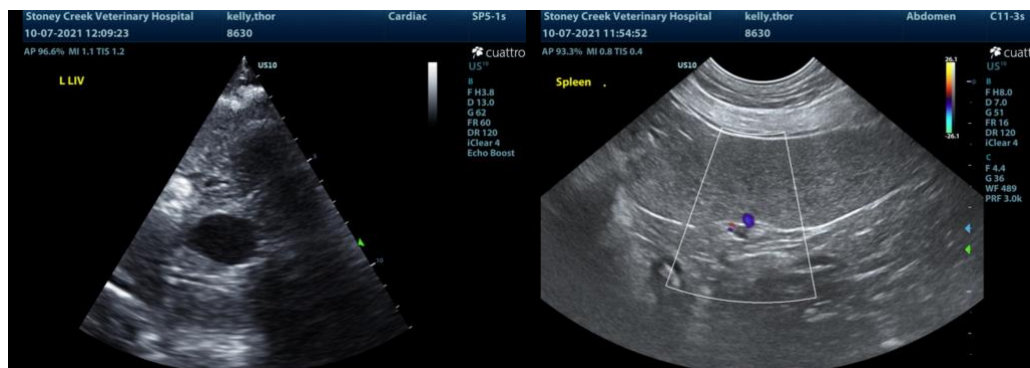
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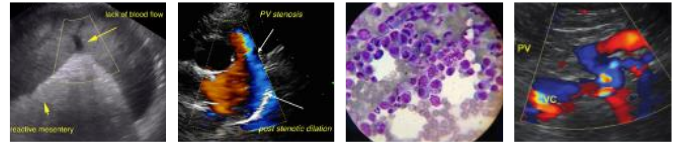
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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