



**PATIENT**

Bella Reames

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Min Pin

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

7 Years

**WEIGHT**

19 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

SVS Imaging Michigan

**REFERRING VET**

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**INVOICE**

33517

**DATE**

12/17/21

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History of immune mediated thrombocytopenia (oct 2020). Not currently on any medications. Recent onset of PU/PD.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CHOL 319 (120-310) ALT 229 (0-120) ALP 202 (0-140) TRIG >500 (30-130) USG 1.012 pH 7 sediment WNL

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is minimally distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall is diffusely thickened and mildly irregular at 0.43 cm. The area of the trigone, ureteral papillae and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of a mass effect or calculi. Findings are most consistent with mild diffuse cystitis or lack of urinary distention.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (4.7 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 (5.02 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 0.54 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 0.69 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 large in size with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is hyperechoic and homogenous in 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 primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.



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***Gastrointestinal***

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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.

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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 0.39 cm. Jejunum wall measured 0.31 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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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.

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***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.

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***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.

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

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- Large, hyperechoic liver – The diffuse hepatic changes are non-specific and can be seen with vacuolar hepatopathy, reactive change, nodular hyperplasia or, less likely, inflammatory/immune-mediated disease, infiltrative neoplasia, or other hepatopathy.
- Mildly irregular bladder mucosa – The bladder mucosal changes could be consistent with cystitis or artifactual due to lack of adequate luminal distension. Bladder neoplasia cannot be ruled out but is considered unlikely in this patient.

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Amy Mayhew, LVT

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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No focal lesions were visualized in regards to the liver, and the biliary tract appears normal. The liver does look somewhat large and bright. These are non-specific findings, but they can be seen with hyperadrenocorticism, inflammation, infiltrative disease, etc. Given the liver enzyme elevations, I would consider:

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- Liver function test (pre- and post-prandial bile acids).
- Leptospirosis testing.
- Fine needle aspirate of the liver.
- If classic signs of Cushing's are present, you could consider adrenal function testing, although typically you would see a higher ALP than ALT.
- Make sure to closely evaluate the history for possible toxic changes, examine medications, diet, dietary indiscretion, etc.

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The bladder wall changes are likely due to lack of urine distention, but cystitis could also be a possibility. Consider urinalysis and culture.

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Based on the elevated triglyceride level, consider a fasted triglyceride level out to a lab that measures values >500 to see if this is clinically significant.

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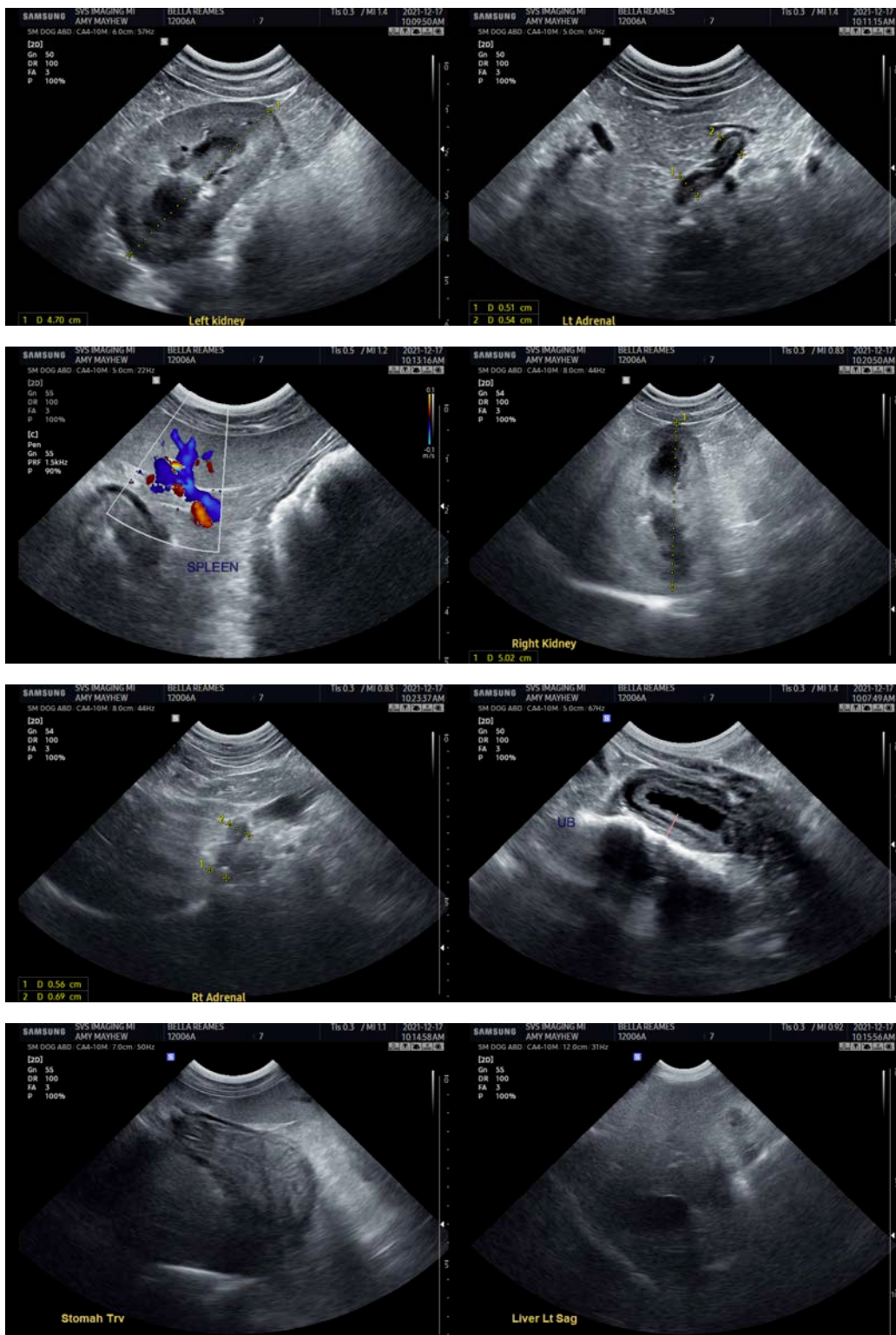
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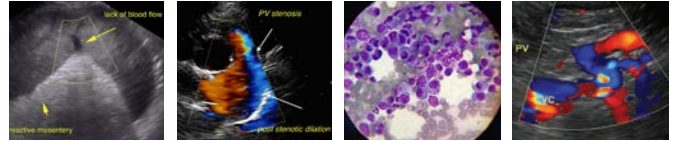
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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