



PATIENT

Cash Plourde

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mix

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

5 Years

WEIGHT

43 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Hadley Harris

HOSPITAL NAME

TotalBond VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Isabel Plourde

INVOICE

33812

DATE

12/29/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pt has had 48 hours of decreased appetite with a few episodes of vomiting. Long term pt has had intermittent soft stool and GERD symptoms.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE and BW WNL

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 (6.05 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 (5.12 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 0.62 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 0.60 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.

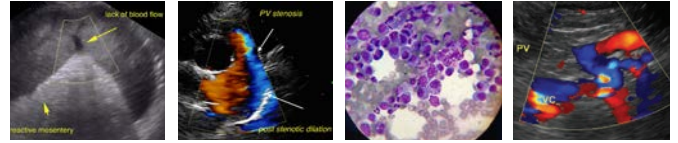
Spleen

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 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.

The gallbladder is large and significantly 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 0.45 cm. Jejunum wall measured 0.27, 0.31 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

BREED

Mix

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. There is a moderate mesenteric lymphadenopathy with a splenic lymph node measuring 1.12 cm in diameter. The omentum is generally of normal echogenicity.

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PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Moderate mesenteric lymphadenopathy – Possible differentials include inflammation/reactivity, infection and neoplasia.
- 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.

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SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Large, distended gallbladder – The gallbladder wall appears normal, and there is no obvious bile duct distention or debris visualized. Findings could be consistent with fasting or less likely an obstruction.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Isabel Plourde

An obvious cause for the anorexia and vomiting reported is not visualized. There is the general impression of inflammation with the prominent mesenteric lymph nodes, but no obvious source. The small intestine subjectively appears somewhat thickened, but measures within normal limits, and the significance of the heterogeneous liver in light of normal bloodwork is questionable.

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- Rule out metabolic causes of vomiting.
- Consider an ACTH stimulation test or baseline cortisol, and a GI panel to Texas A&M with a quantitative PLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to look for evidence of pancreatitis and small intestinal disease.
- Consider a novel protein or hydrolyzed protein prescription diet.
- Recommend probiotic therapy.

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- If symptoms persist despite supportive care, and additional diagnostics do not point to a cause, consider a fine needle aspirate of an enlargement mesenteric lymph node and/or biopsies of the gastrointestinal tract.
- Recommend 3-view thoracic radiographs to rule out concurrent intrathoracic disease.

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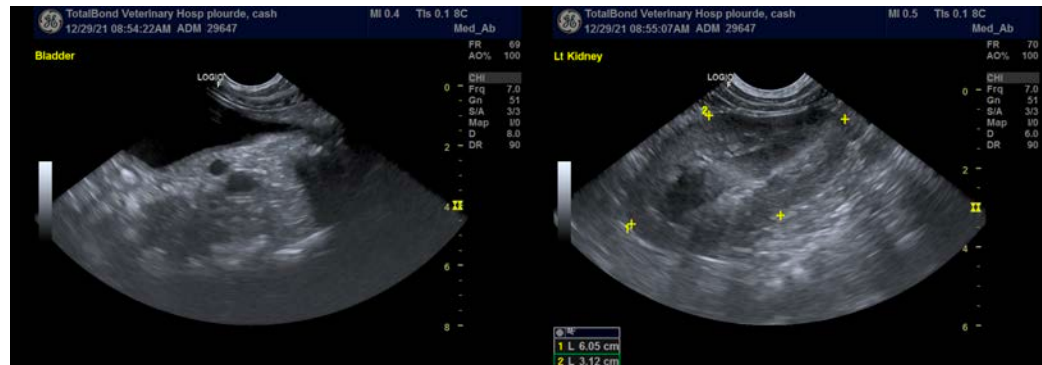
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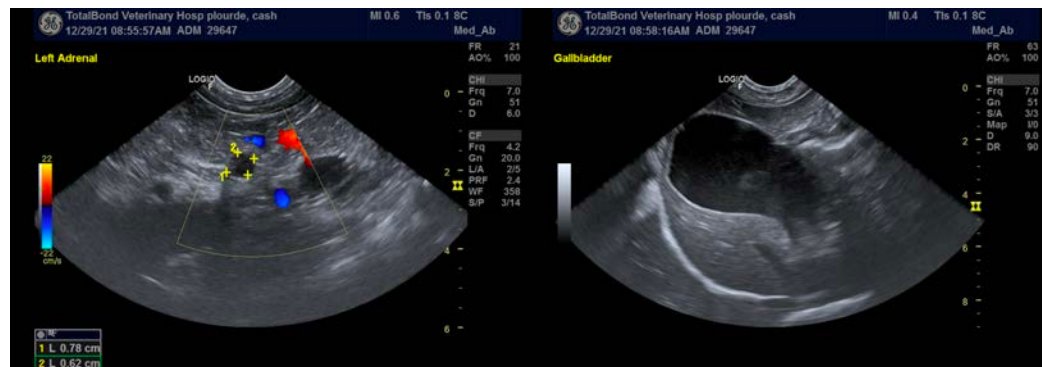


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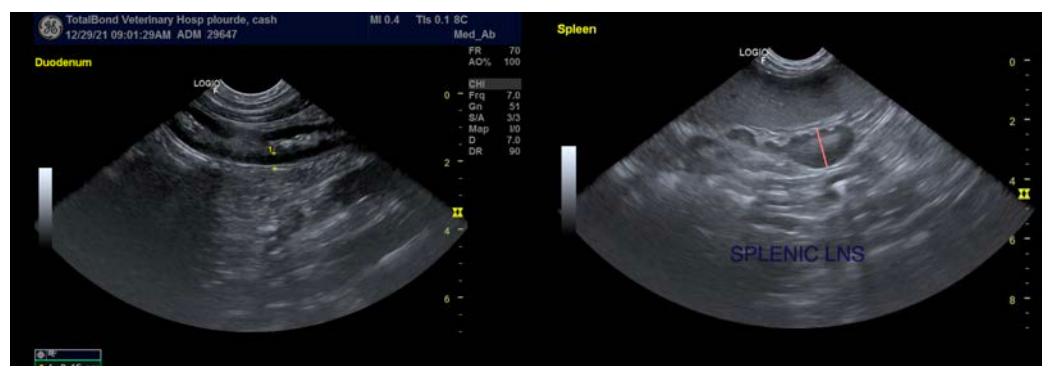
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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