

**PATIENT**

Gabby Stentz

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Shih Tzu x Poodle

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

11.5 Years

**WEIGHT**

11.5 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**

Hidden Spring VC

**INVOICE**

33373

**DATE**

12/9/21

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

May have picky appetite, but unknown if this is a new finding. She has a chronic seizure history and is currently on Keppra and Phenobarbital. Presents for recent increase in liver enzymes, specifically GGT. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Bile acids pre 71.3. (0-14.9) Bile acids post 47.7 (0-29.9) Phenobarb levels are WNL ALKP 708. (5-160) GGT 18 (0-13) TP 2.5. (2.7-3.9) Patient needs a dental based on recent BW results, an AUS was recommended prior.

**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 (3.66 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 (3.75 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 0.50 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 0.55 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.

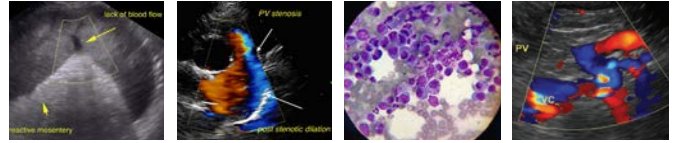
**Spleen**

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, 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. There is a small 0.82 cm hypoechoic nodule visualized within the parenchyma.

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.



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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 0.3 cm. Jejunum wall measured 0.28 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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Spayed Female

***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.

**WEIGHT**

11.5 Pounds

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**INTERPRETED BY**

Kathleen Sennello DVM,  
MS, Diplomate ACVIM  
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- Mildly heterogeneous liver with hypoechoic nodule – 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 sludge – The significance of the aggregated gallbladder sludge is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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The changes observed in the liver are relatively mild and non-specific. There is a focal hypoechoic nodule visualized. This could be a benign or cancerous lesion. Currently it has the characteristics of a benign lesion. You could consider continued monitoring with ultrasound or a fine needle aspirate. An aspirate of the focal lesion may be challenging, but even a general fine needle aspirate of the liver could be helpful in ruling out more concerning diagnoses such as round cell neoplasia.

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There is a mild bile acid elevation present, and this patient is on Phenobarbital and Keppra. I'd be inclined to wean off of Phenobarbital just in case this patient is especially sensitive and there is some hepatotoxicity going on. Recommend weaning off Phenobarbital with the advice of a veterinary neurologist, as this could increase the likelihood of breakthrough seizures, and adjustments to other medications may be required.

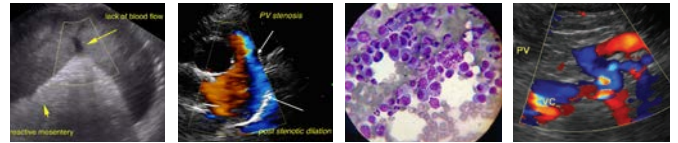
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If fine needle aspirate is relatively normal and liver enzyme elevations persist beyond cessation of Phenobarbital (this will likely take several weeks to months), then recommend repeat bile acid testing and consider a biopsy of the liver. Recommend continued monitoring of the liver nodule with a recheck in 2-3 months. Consider continued use of Denamarin.

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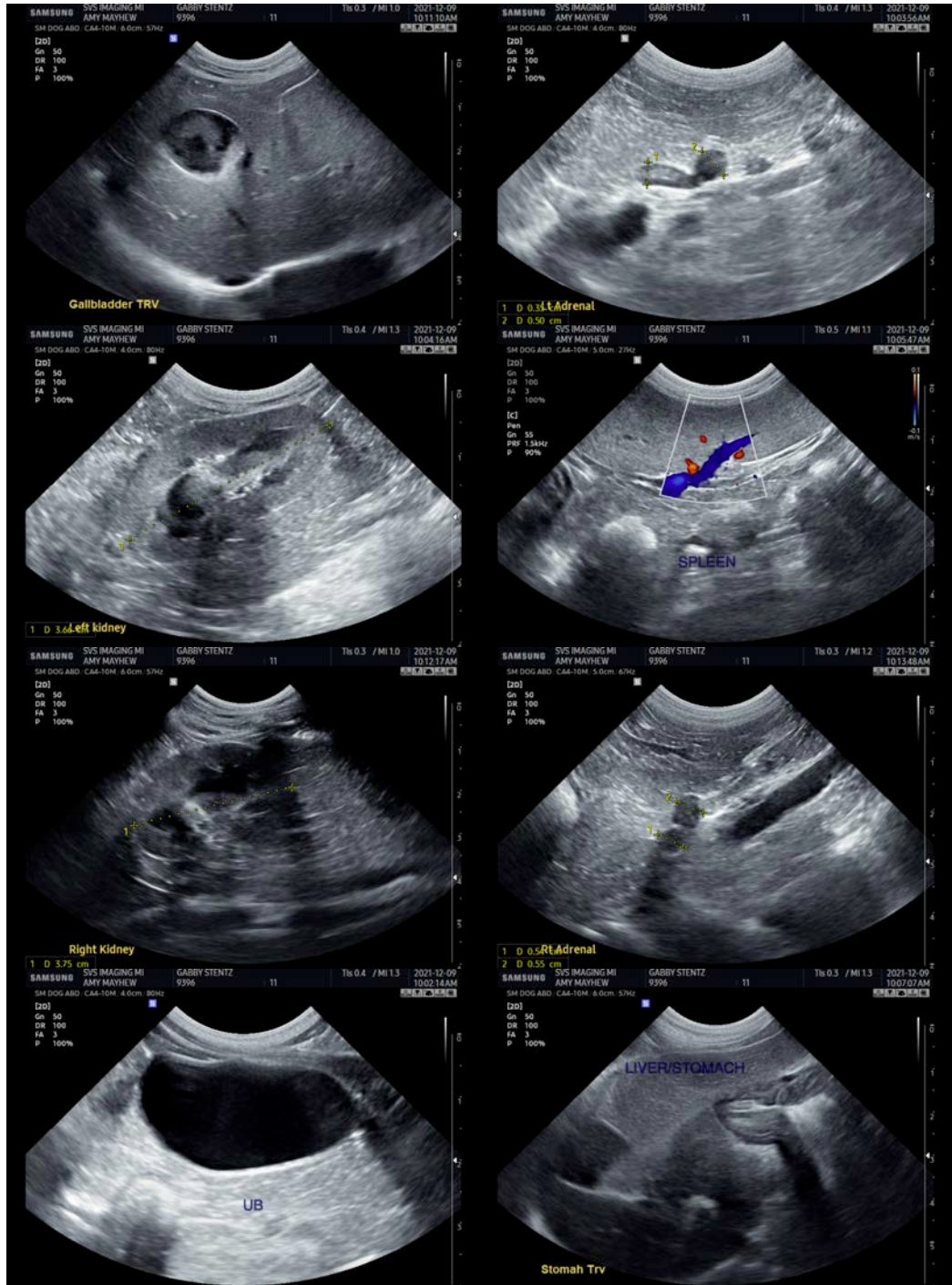
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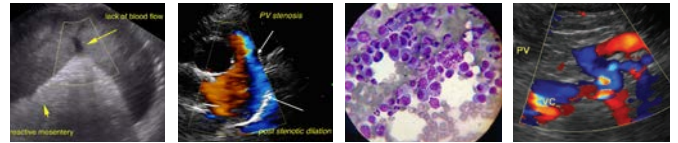
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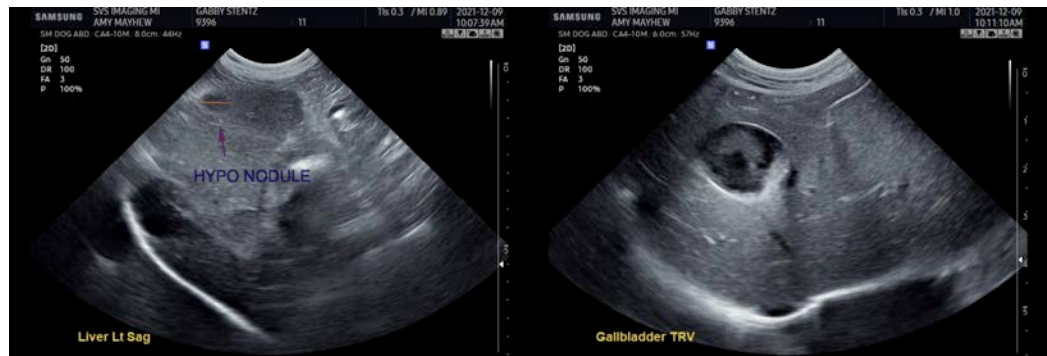
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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