



**PATIENT**

Meeko Crespo

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Meeko Crespo is a 13yr, F/S, Siberian Husky weighing 56.7#. Today's scan is a follow-up from ultrasound performed on 1/7/22 for continued monitoring of gallbladder and liver. Meeko has been on Clavamox, Ursodiol and Denamarin since last scan

**SPECIES**

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**BREED**

**Urinary System**

Siberian Husky

The urinary bladder is moderately to mildly distended with anechoic urine. The bladder wall appears diffusely thickened, measuring 0.94 cm in the apical portion. The area of the trigone, proximal urethra and ureteral papilla appear normal and free of calculi or mass effects. Findings are most consistent with diffuse cystitis or lack of urine distention.

**SEX**

Spayed Female

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (6.07 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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.

**AGE**

13 Years

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (6.36 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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.

**WEIGHT**

56.7 Pounds

**Adrenal Glands**

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

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.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.5 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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Tahoe Integrative Care

**Spleen**

The spleen is subjectively normal in size and the echotexture is homogenous. The splenic capsule is smooth with no visible irregularities. Rare discrete focal hyperechoic, perivascular parenchymal abnormalities are present. The appearance of these lesions is most consistent with benign splenic myelolipomas. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Wendy Robinson

**Liver**

The liver is subjectively large 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.

**INVOICE**

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The gallbladder lumen is significantly distended. Some areas of the wall appear mildly thickened with adherent debris. There is a large 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.

**DATE**

2/18/22



## PATIENT

Meeko Crespo

## Gastrointestinal

### SPECIES

Canine

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.

### BREED

Siberian Husky

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 (between 0.3-0.5cm in wall thickness) and the jejunum measured as normal (between 0.2-0.47cm.) Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

### SEX

Spayed Female

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.

### AGE

13 Years

## Pancreas

### WEIGHT

56.7 Pounds

The pancreas is prominent and hypoechoic as compared to the surrounding isoechoic mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

## Free Abdomen

### INTERPRETED BY

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Internal Medicine)

No free fluid was present. There are visible mesenteric lymph nodes, measuring 0.39 cm and 0.38 cm. These appear normal. The omentum is of normal echogenicity.

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## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- 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.
- Diffusely thickened urinary bladder wall. 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.
- Decreased corticomedullary distinction both kidneys. The bilateral renal findings are consistent with age-related change.
- Large gallbladder with moderate sludge and thickened/polypoid wall. The gallbladder changes appear chronic with no surrounding inflammation. There has been no significant visual improvement in the gallbladder since starting treatment for cholecystitis.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The gallbladder appears stable from the previous scan. I am pleased that there is no worsening of the



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Siberian Husky

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

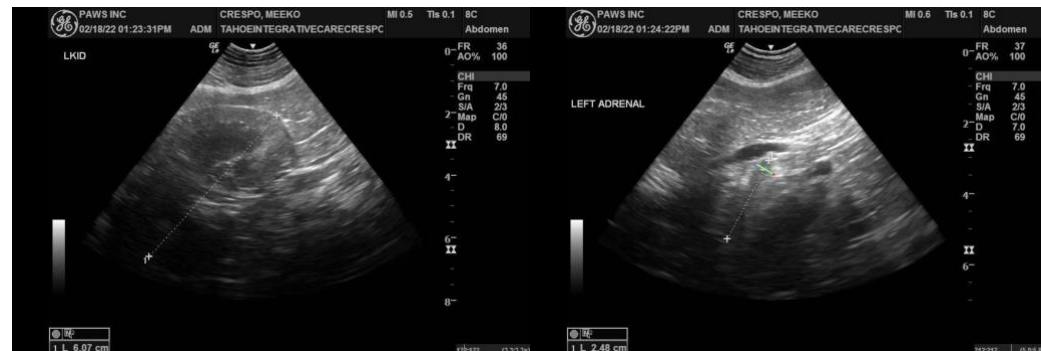
13 Years

**WEIGHT**

56.7 Pounds

appearance of the gallbladder. Correlate these findings with blood work. If the liver enzyme elevations have improved, then I suspect there was an element of cholecystitis, and I would recommend an additional 2-4 weeks of treatment and chronic ursodiol use. If there has been no change in the liver enzymes, I suspect the elevations are due to a primary hepatopathy and would refer back to the recommendations for the ALP elevation in the previous report. I recommended chronic ursodiol use regardless and monitoring of the gallbladder if liver enzymes worsen or abdominal pain/icterus develops.

The bladder wall remains somewhat thickened in appearance. I suspect this is lack of urine distention, but a urinalysis and culture could be considered. The pancreas is somewhat prominent on today's scan, but within normal limits.



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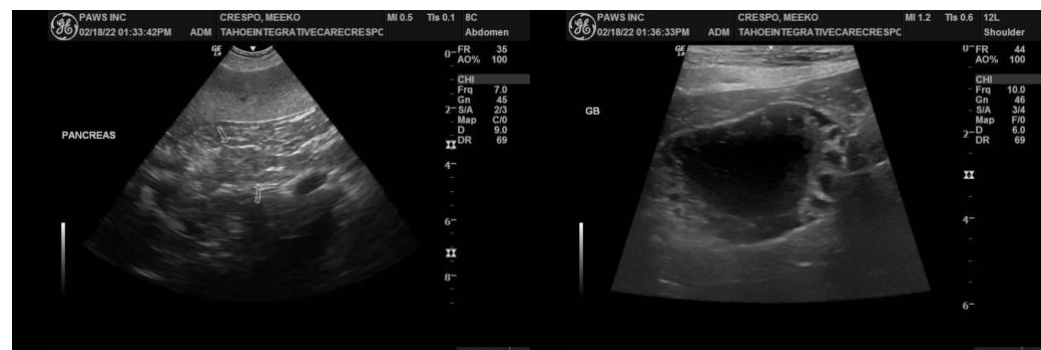
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**The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.**

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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