

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

2/23/23

Pet presented for 2 day history of vomiting, little interest in food, and lethargy. Pet is known to have dietary indiscretion and likes to eat things like paper towels and napkins. Pet has not eaten anything since yesterday AM. On PE is QAR, mildly dehydrated, non-painful abdomen. Rectal exam is normal. Stool is very firm. Radiographs showed segmental small intestinal distention. Rec'd ultrasound to r/o mechanical obstruction.

PATIENT

Snoopy Davis

SPECIES

Canine

Current Medications: 2/22/23 - 400mL LRS SC; 1mg/kg cerenia SC
2/23/23 AM - 100mg trazodone to facilitate drop off/ultrasound
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

BREED

Mixed

Sedation: Butorphanol 3mg/kg IV.

Stat Report: Not requested.

Imaging Performed By: Rachel Brillhart, RDMS.

SEX

Neutered Male

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**AGE**

2/10/21

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is minimally/mildly 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. Lack of urine distention interferes with full evaluation of the urinary bladder.

WEIGHT

43 Pounds

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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (5.7 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

Fullerton AH

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.17 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Durastanti

Adrenal Glands

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.

INVOICE

45460

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.61 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 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 moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are mild and primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains moderate fluid. 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.

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 measures 0.60 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.42 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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.

Pancreas

The pancreas is large and hypoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation. Consistent with mild to moderate pancreatitis.

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 slightly hyperechoic around the pancreas.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

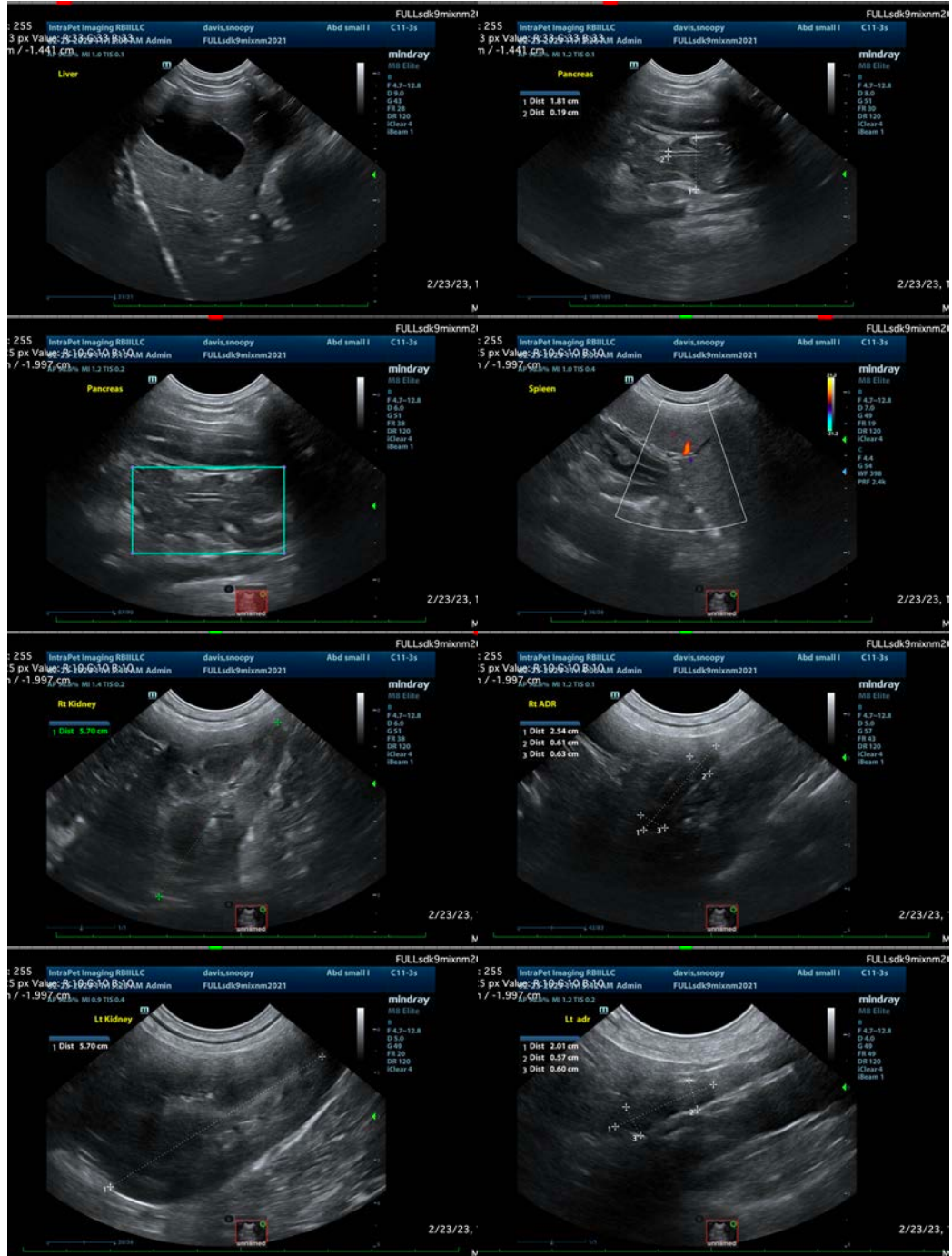
- Prominent, hypoechoic pancreas with surrounding hyperechoic mesentery – The pancreatic changes are most consistent with moderate pancreatitis/pancreatic inflammation. Recommend fPLI testing and continued monitoring for improvement or possible development of a pancreatic abscess. Consider fine needle aspirate if not improving.
- Fluid dilated stomach – Findings are most consistent with gastric ileus, although a pyloric outflow tract obstruction cannot be definitively ruled out (none observed).

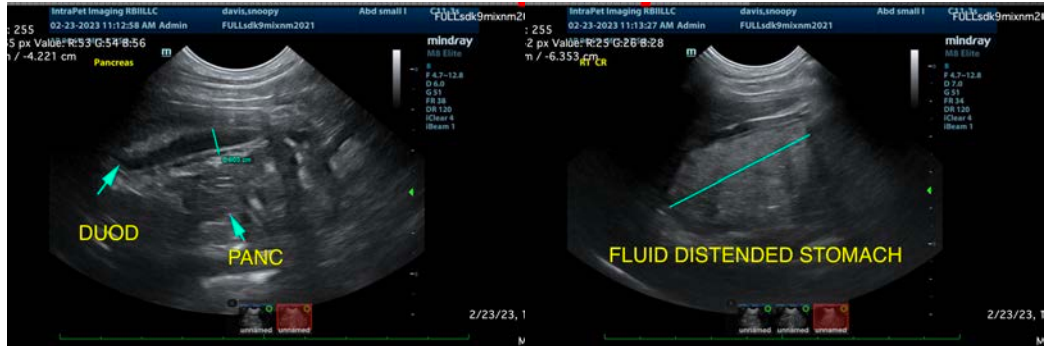
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No focal lesions are visualized associated with the gastrointestinal tract to indicate an obstructive process, mass lesion, etc. The stomach is fluid dilated. I suspect this is secondary to gastric ileus, although an outflow tract obstruction cannot be definitively ruled out.

The right limb of the pancreas appears prominent and hypoechoic with hyperechoic surrounding mesentery. Findings are most consistent with pancreatic inflammation. Recommend aggressive treatment for pancreatitis. Correlate with findings with a quantitative cPLI level. If the patient is not improving and the

stomach is persistently dilated, then consider reevaluation with serial imaging (radiographs +/- ultrasound).





The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. 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)
kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com