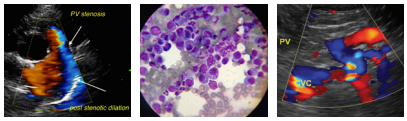
IMAGING PERFORMED BY

IntraPet.com



SonoPath
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DATE

3/17/22

PATIENT

Dakota Wolking

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador X

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

3/6/15

WEIGHT

54 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Stephanie Pearce RDCS, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Bay Country

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bauer

INVOICE

36272

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Worsening azotemia, aggression.

Current Medications: Proin 50mg SID.
Lab Results: See attached.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
Sedation: Telazol IM.
Stat Report: Not requested.

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 (6.1 cm). Overall echogenicity is increased (hyperechoic) with slightly decreased 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 is not visualized. Suspect the patient was born without a kidney (?).

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.51 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 0.40 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 primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

Gastrointestinal

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.

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 0.36 cm. Jejunum wall measured 0.28 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 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.

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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

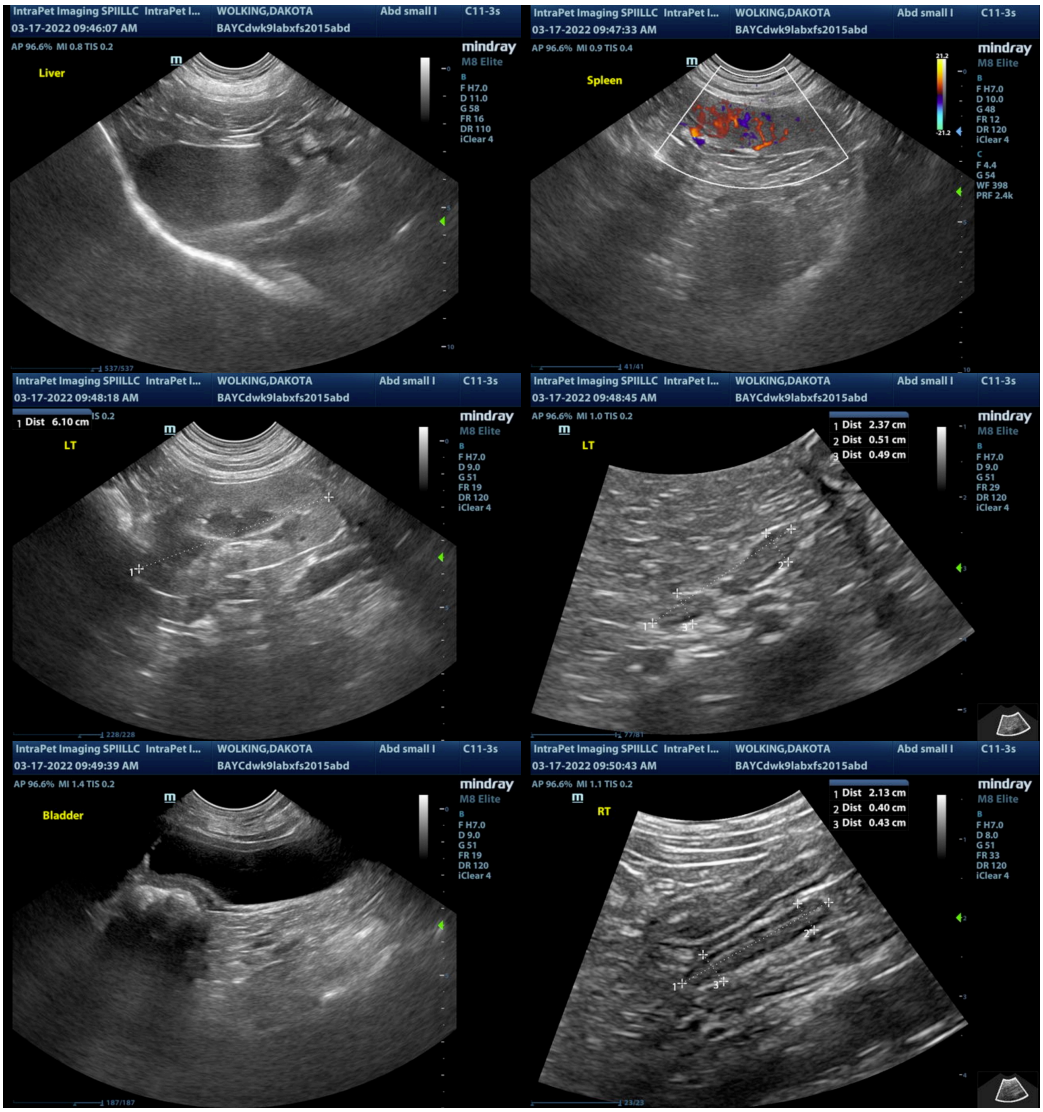
- Mildly decreased corticomedullary distinction in the left kidney – Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis.
- No right kidney visualized – suspect agenesis/congenital anomaly.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There are no focal lesions associated with the left kidney. There is slightly reduced corticomedullary distinction, which can be a somewhat non-specific finding. Given the lack of a right kidney and the significant azotemia in this relatively young dog, these findings could be consistent with dysplasia or previous damage to the kidney.

- Recommend urinalysis and culture.
- Recommend blood pressure evaluation.
- Recommend urine protein/creatinine ratio, as this patient also has a low albumin and there is concern for protein losing nephropathy.
- Consider screening for Leptospirosis.
- Consider screening for Addison's disease.

If significant proteinuria is present, recommend starting medical treatment for this. Additionally, general supportive therapy for chronic renal disease is indicated (prescription renal diet, nausea medications, etc. as needed).



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.

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