

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

3/31/23

Presented today for 2 seizures, lasted about 1 minute, no known trauma or toxin ingestion, had 7 mast cell tumors removed 4 years ago, mass present at scar from previous mast cell excision. Patient had 1 seizure during triage, given 3ml Diazepam 5mg/ml IV and seizure resolved. BG was 26 during triage, BP 131/101 T 100.

PATIENT

Bo Ogles

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pit Bull

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

4/9/11

WEIGHT

70 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

HOSPITAL NAME

Perry Hall AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Baer

INVOICE

46359

Current Medications: Dextrose 2.5% CRI currently, was given 10% dextrose bolus initially and BG increased to 108.

Lab Results: CBC- plt (L) 35, confirmed with blood smear, CHem 17- BG 29, T4 1.2

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Patient sedated with Dexdomitor.

Stat Report: Not requested.

Imaging Performed By: Andi Parkinson, BS, RDMS.

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 (6.68 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.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (7.26 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.72 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 0.89 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 slightly abnormal in appearance in that there is a focal hyperechoic lesion.

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 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 measures 0.58 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 prominent and mottled 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

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion. There are prominent mesenteric lymph nodes measuring 0.92 cm and 0.92 cm in diameter. The omentum is of normal echogenicity.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Prominent, mottled pancreas – The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.

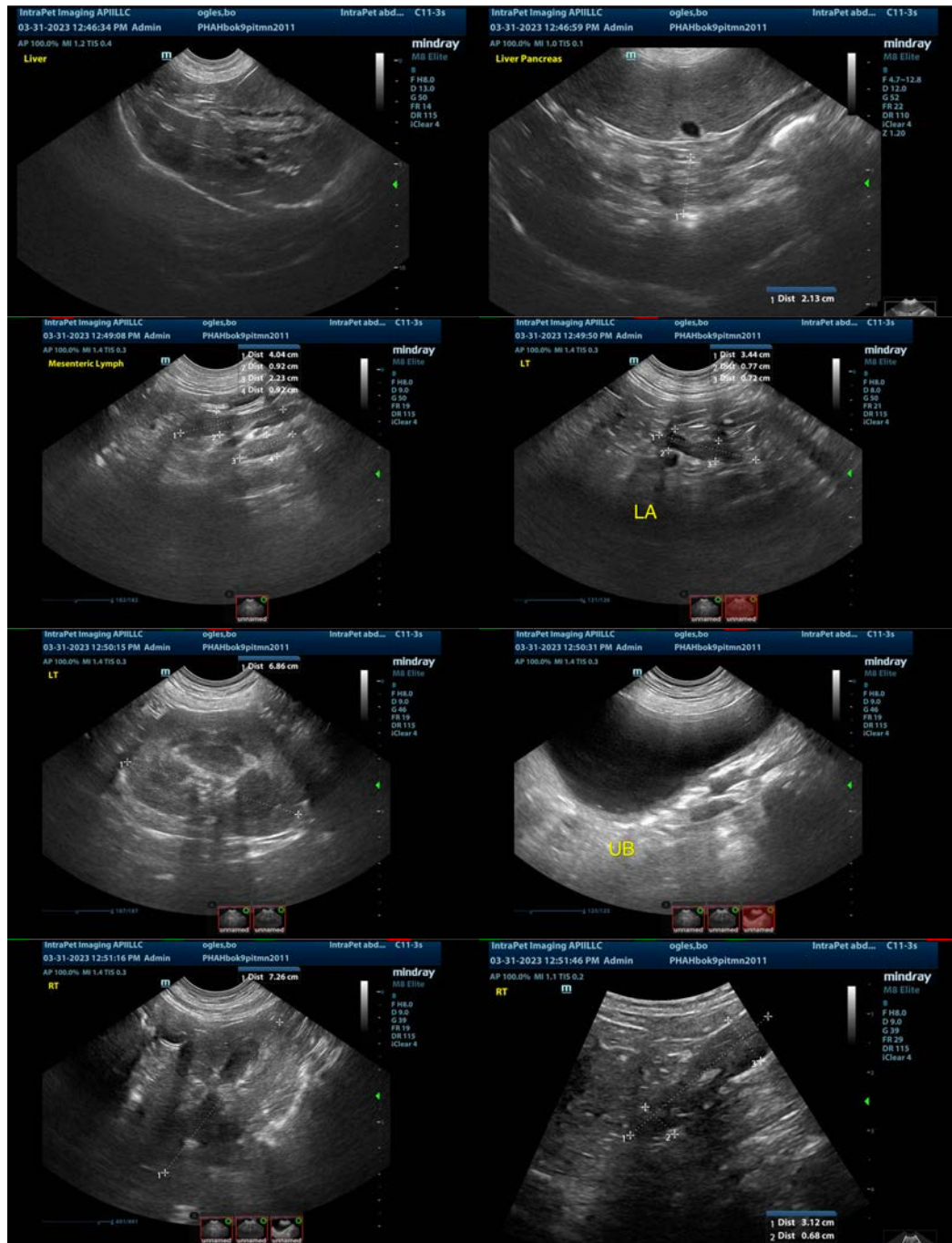
SECONDARY FINDINGS

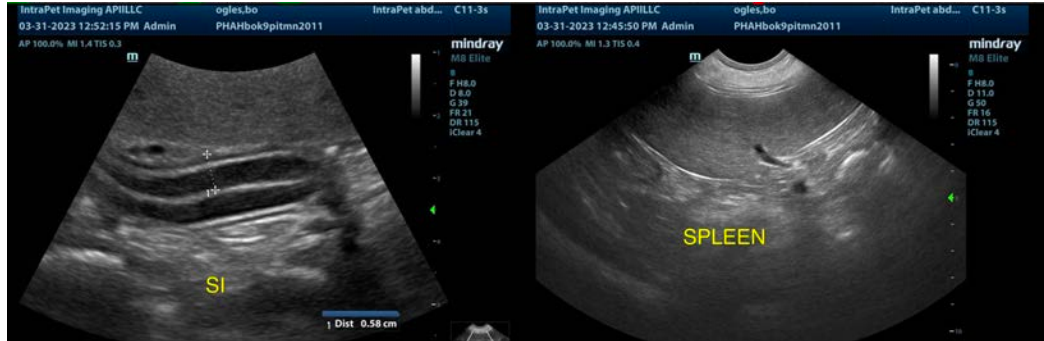
- Small hyperechoic focus in the right adrenal gland – The significance of this is unclear. This could represent a small amount of mineralization.
- Mild mesenteric lymphadenopathy – The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes observed on today's scan are relatively mild and non-specific. No focal mass lesions are visualized associated with the pancreas to help explain the hypoglycemia reported. Your plan for an insulin to glucose ratio is excellent. Ideally, you would like to have an insulin level measured when the blood sugar is <60 (ideally less than 40). Additionally, consider a liver function test and an ACTH stimulation test. Other differentials for hypoglycemia include large mass lesions (none observed), sepsis (which seems unlikely). If elevated insulin levels can be documented, consider a contrast CT scan, which could potentially be more sensitive in picking up a very small pancreatic or hepatic lesion.

Recommend three view thoracic radiographs to evaluate for possible concurrent thoracic disease/involvement.





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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