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DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

5/25/22 PU/PD. Ruled out Cushing's.

PATIENT Current Medications: Benazapril HCL 5mg BID.

Rocky Gilman

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

West Highland Terrier

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

9/28/11

WEIGHT

23.6 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Rachel Brilhart RDMS

HOSPITAL NAME

Taylorsville Vet Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bray

INVOICE

37955

Lab Results: MRB: 5/24/2022 at 1:31p: CBC: WNL. Chem: Decreased BUN likely related to renal diet, Mild hypoalbuminemia, PLN appears controlled, related to dental disease and inflammation vs PLE, ALP elevated, HAC was ruled out on LDDST recently, possible stress vs HAC that didn't test + on. LDDST vs other liver disease, Slight increase in CK likely related to blood draw technique. UA: Urine not well concentrated, likely related to hydration/drinking water recently vs renal disease. SDMA not elevated, Proteinuria, UPC 0.3, improved over previous readings in past, controlled. TT4: Low, p doesn't look hypothyroid, likely euthyroid sick.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
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 prostate is normal in size (0.71 cm) and shape for this neutered male dog. The parenchyma is homogenous and the external margins are smooth. The prostatic urethra appears normal with no evidence of irregularity, invasion, mass effect or calculi.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (5.25 cm) with pyelectasia at 0.48 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 nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.49 cm) with pyelectasia at 0.55 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 nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.61 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 0.50 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. The spleen echotexture is heterogenous and mottled. It is somewhat scalloped in shape. 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 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.

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. Jejunum wall measured 0.33 cm. Duodenum wall measured 0.39 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

- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys with bilateral pyelectasia – Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis. Pyelectasia of the left/right kidney could be consistent with pyelonephritis, chronic renal disease, secondary to PU/PD or fluid therapy (if applicable), other.
- Subjectively mottled, slightly scalloped spleen – The diffuse splenic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, infiltrative neoplasia, inflammation, other. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.
- 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.

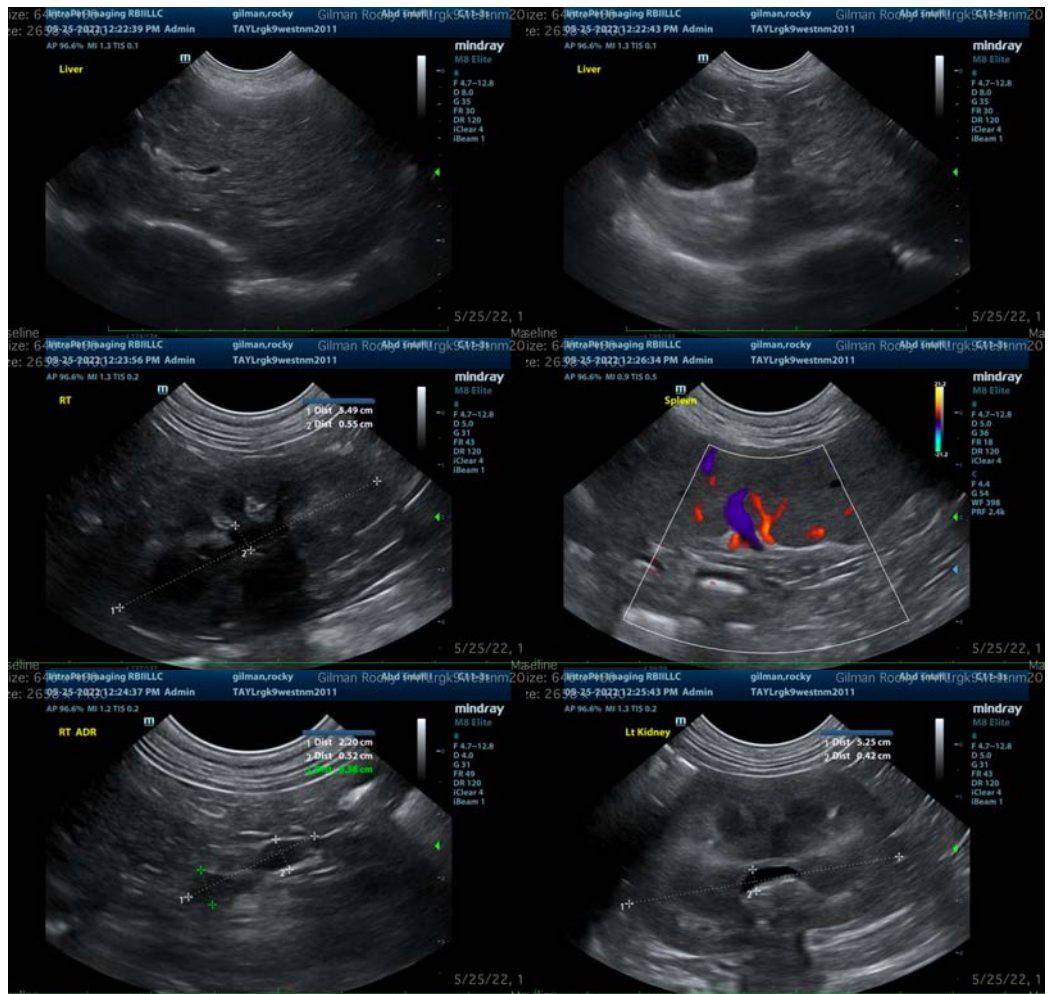
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Both kidneys have moderately decreased corticomedullary distinction, which could be age related change, but there is bilateral pyelectasia present as well. Recommend blood pressure evaluation, urinalysis and culture to further evaluate the kidneys.

There is a low albumin level reported. Based on your protein level, I suspect this can be narrow down to either be due to liver disease or GI disease. No focal lesions were visualized associated with these organ systems. Consider a liver function test to further evaluate for underlying liver disease, and consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for a qualitative PLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to look for evidence of pancreatic or small intestinal disease.

The adrenal glands appear relatively normal in size based on the appearance of the adrenals and the negative low dose Dexamethasone test. It seems like a diagnosis of Cushing's disease is less likely. If the cause of the hypoalbuminemia can be narrowed down to either liver or GI disease, you could consider sampling of the liver (fine needle aspirate +/- liver biopsy), or if GI disease is thought likely, then GI biopsies could be pursued.

Consider three view thoracic radiographs to rule out 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.

Kathleen Sennello DVM,MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small animal Internal Medicine)
kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com