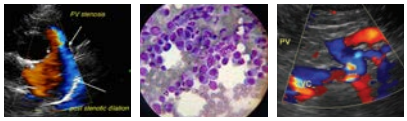
IMAGING PERFORMED BY

IntraPet.com



SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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DATE

7/12/22

PATIENT

Gunner Stevenson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

7/11/14

WEIGHT

83.2 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Stephanie Pearce RDCS, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Chadwell AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jones

INVOICE

39399

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

On and off vomiting for several weeks.

Current Medications: Ampicillin, Famotidine, Cerenia, IV fluids.
Radiographs: Stomach not empty after NPO. Decreased detail in abdomen.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
Sedation: Torbugesic/Acepromazone.
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 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 (5.48 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate 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 has a normal shape and size (6.18 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.64 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 0.47 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. There is some gas a small amount of fluid visible in the pyloric region of the stomach, but no obvious foreign material is visualized.

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall appears subjectively, mildly increased. Bowel loops follow a typical curvilinear path with distinct wall layering. Jejunum wall measured 0.32 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 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

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

- Prominent, hypoechoic pancreas – The pancreatic changes are most consistent with mild pancreatitis or a recent episode of pancreatic inflammation.
- Mild gas and fluid visualized within the pyloric region – No overt shadowing or foreign material/lesions are observed.
- Subjective mild small intestinal thickening – The mild small intestinal wall changes may be a normal variant in this patient or could be consistent with an inflammatory process (e.g., inflammatory bowel disease).

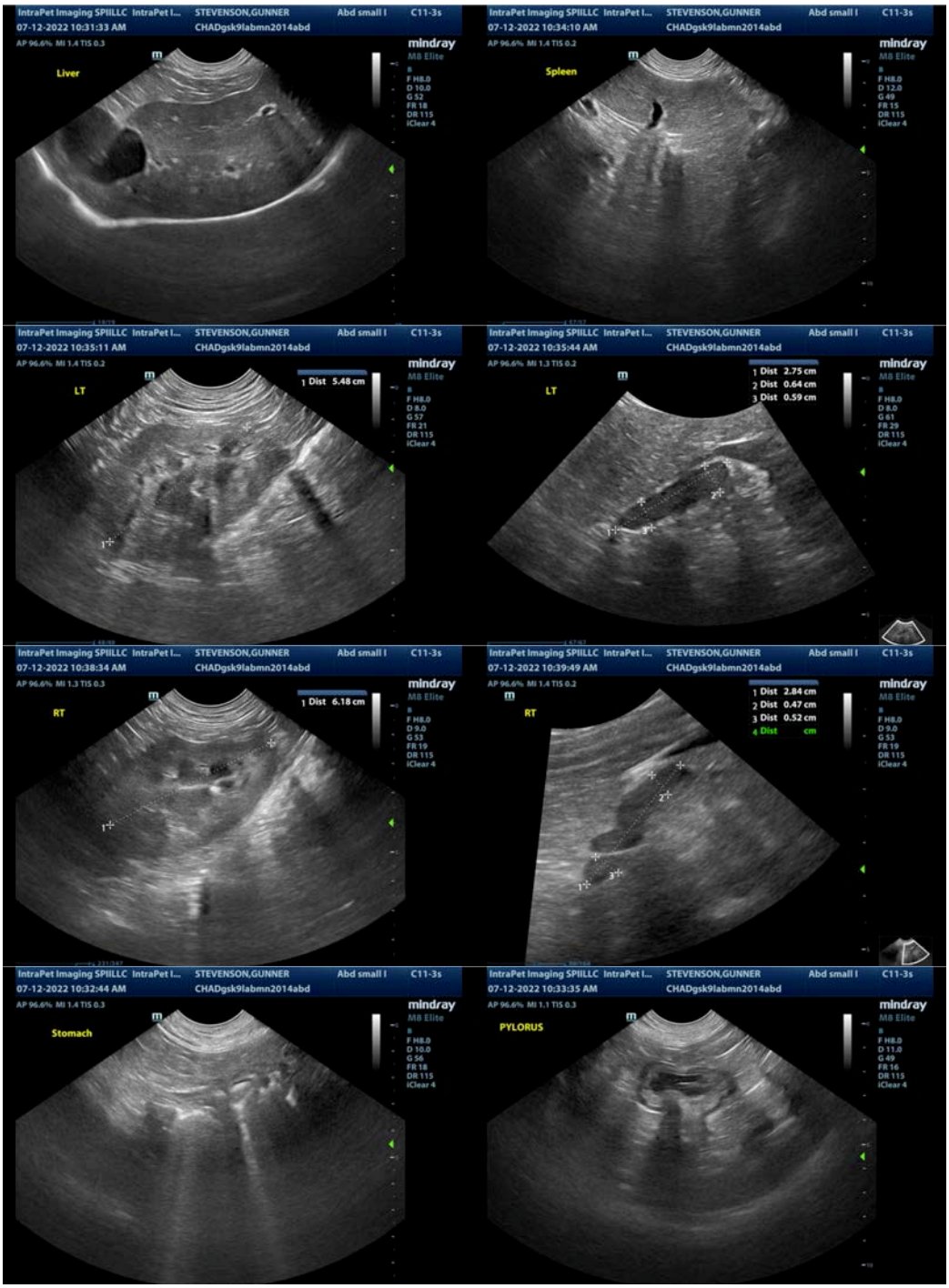
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

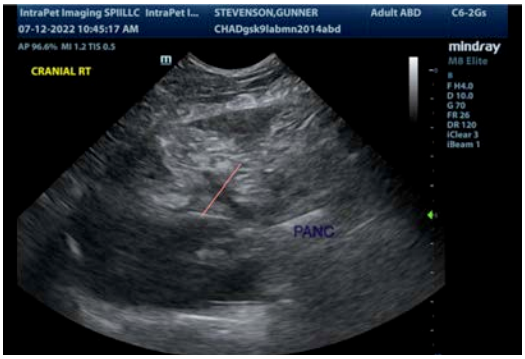
The changes observed on today's scan are relatively mild. The pancreas is visible, but does not appear overtly inflamed. Sometimes the sonographic changes do not correlate with the clinical severity of the disease present. Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for a qualitative PLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to further evaluate the pancreas and small intestine.

No focal bowel lesions are observed, but there is the general impression of subjectively prominent bowel loops, and a small amount of gas/fluid within the gastric lumen. Correlate these findings with abdominal radiographs, as ultrasound can be insensitive in picking up some types of foreign material. Provided there is no evidence of metabolic disease present (normal baseline cortisol, etc.), then consider primary gastrointestinal disease as a possibility, such as food allergy/dietary sensitive, GI parasitism, dietary indiscretion, dysbiosis, chronic pancreatitis, IBD, and less likely intestinal neoplasia.

- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein prescription diet.
- Consider the aforementioned GI panel.

- Consider chronic probiotic therapy.
- Consider symptomatic treatment for pancreatic inflammation.
- If symptoms persist, consider obtaining GI biopsies.





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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