



PATIENT

Ho Kee Huang

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Goldendoodle

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

4 Years 8 Months

WEIGHT

25.5 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Miller

HOSPITAL NAME

ACC Flanders

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hallihan

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DATE

7/12/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Was vomiting but cleared up, not finishing meals: becoming aggressive, hematuria
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: sodium 155, Amyl 1356, precision PSL 462 UA: RBC >50 SG:
1.052

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with mild primarily suspended echogenic debris present. 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 calculi. Echogenic debris of this type can be associated with small crystals, cellular debris and proteinaceous debris.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (5.6 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 (4.7 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/flat in size measuring 0.40 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/flat in size measuring 0.37 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 is moderately dilated with fluid and irregular shadowing material most consistent with normal ingesta and gas. It measures at a normal thickness of <0.7cm with some variability due to the



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presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layering is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

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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. The duodenum measured as normal (between 0.3-0.5cm in wall thickness) and the jejunum measured as normal (between 0.2-0.47cm.) Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mildly echogenic debris in the urinary bladder – The echogenic debris in the bladder lumen could be consistent with cells, crystals, and/or mucus.
- Borderline “flat” adrenal glands – Recommend screening for Addison’s.
- Moderate shadowing ingesta within the gastric lumen – Correlate with feedings history and abdominal radiographs. If adequately fasted then consider such differentials as delayed gastric emptying or a partial outflow tract obstruction (none visualized).

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Medicine)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The abnormalities described on today’s exam are relatively mild and somewhat non-specific. There is some mild echogenic debris visualized within the urinary bladder. Recommend urinalysis and culture to further evaluate this abnormality.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Miller

The stomach has a moderate amount of fluid and shadowing material, most consistent with ingesta. Correlate with feeding history. If the patient was adequately fasted, then compare to abdominal radiographs and consider such differentials as delayed gastric emptying or a partial outflow tract obstruction (none observed). Based on the age and the “flat” adrenal glands, recommend screening for Addison’s disease.

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If symptoms persist, consider underlying gastrointestinal disease as a possibility.

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- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for a qualitative PLI, TLU, cobalamin and folate to further evaluate the pancreas and small intestine.
- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein prescription diet.
- Recommend parasite screening and empirical testing (if not already done).

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- Recommend chronic probiotic therapy.
- If symptoms persist, consider obtaining GI biopsies.

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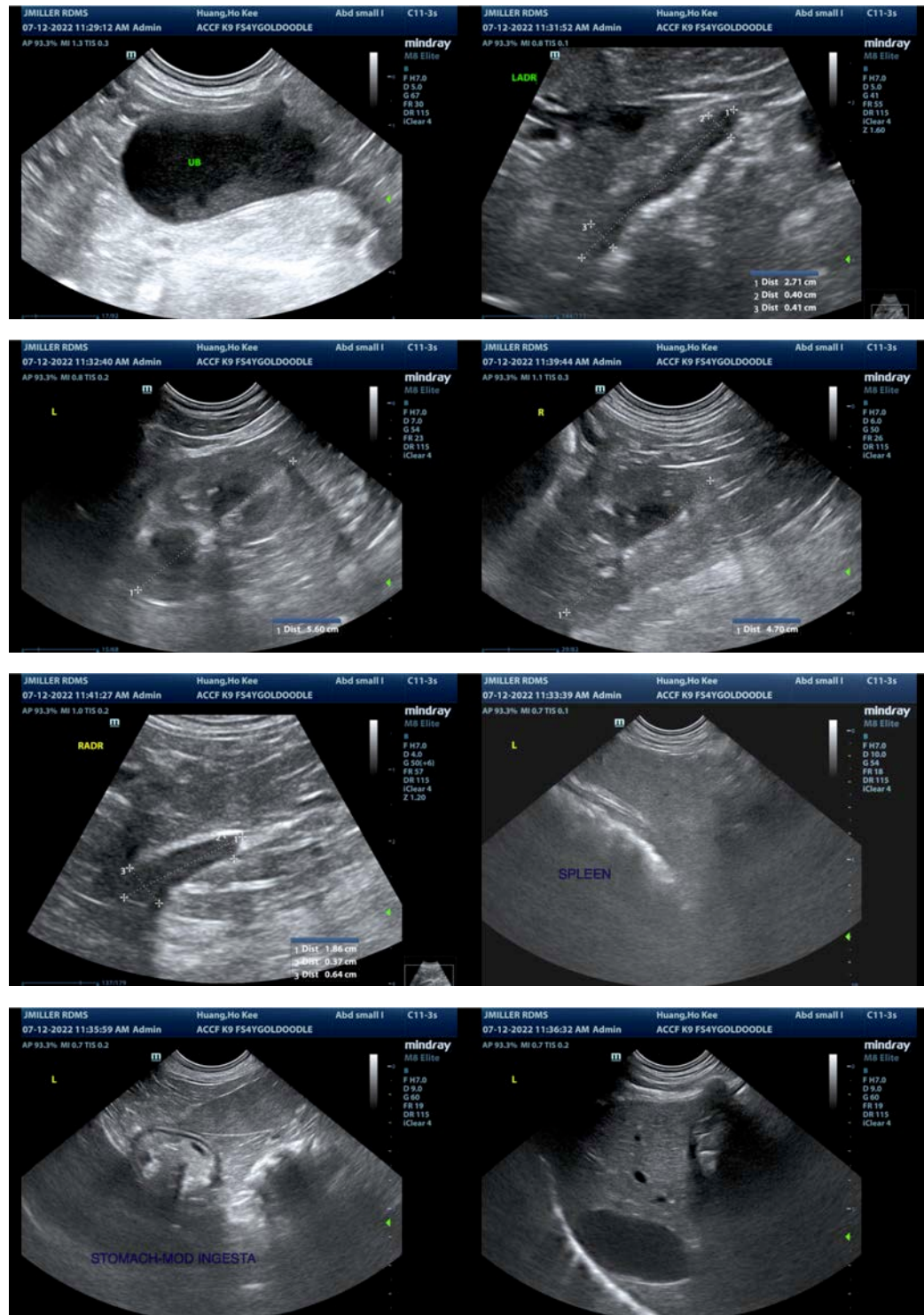
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com

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