

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Tessa Crusoe Weight loss and decreased appetite -concerned that something more significant may be going on. new heart murmur. We will use heart safe medications due to new heart murmur for sedations Current Medications gabapentin PO for u/s and IV sedation- torb

SPECIES

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC WNL - no anemia, infection. ALT mild increase Ddx liver damage, neoplasia, other. Ca2+ WNL - anal sac tumour less likely, cPLI WNL. UA NSF. proBNP elevated HR 60

BREED

German Shepherd X

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

SEX

Urinary System

Spayed Female

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.

AGE

12 Years

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (7.0 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.

WEIGHT

29 kg

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.73 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.

INTERPRETED BY

Kathleen Sennello DVM,
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(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

Adrenal Glands

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.88 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Headon Forest AH

The region of the right adrenal (between right cranial kidney and vena cava) is unremarkable, but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect is visualized.

Spleen

REFERRING VET

Dr. Martin

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.

INVOICE

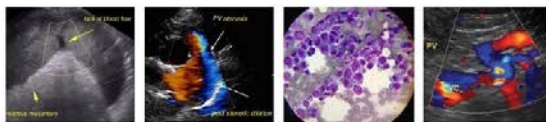
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Liver

DATE

8/23/23

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.



PATIENT

Tessa Crusoe

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.

SPECIES

Canine

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains mild shadowing ingesta. 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.

BREED

German Shepherd X

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 measures 0.33 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

12 Years

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.

WEIGHT

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Pancreas

The area of 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Small/moderate amount of shadowing ingesta visualized within the gastric lumen – Correlate with feeding history. This could represent mild ileus or less likely a pyloric outflow tract obstruction (none visualized). Shadowing from the stomach impairs visualization of the cranial abdomen.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Martin

No focal lesions are visualized associated with the liver to explain the elevation in ALT report. No large focal lesions are visualized associated with the gastrointestinal tract, although shadowing in the cranial abdomen impairs visualization somewhat. Consider the following steps for further evaluation of the elevation in ALT.

INVOICE

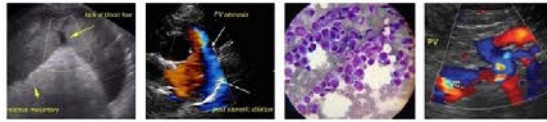
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- Consider close evaluation of history for possible toxic changes examine medications, diet, dietary indiscretion etc...

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- Consider PCR on urine/serum for leptospirosis (if not on antibiotics)/serology if recent antibiotic history



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**IMAGING
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REFERRING VET

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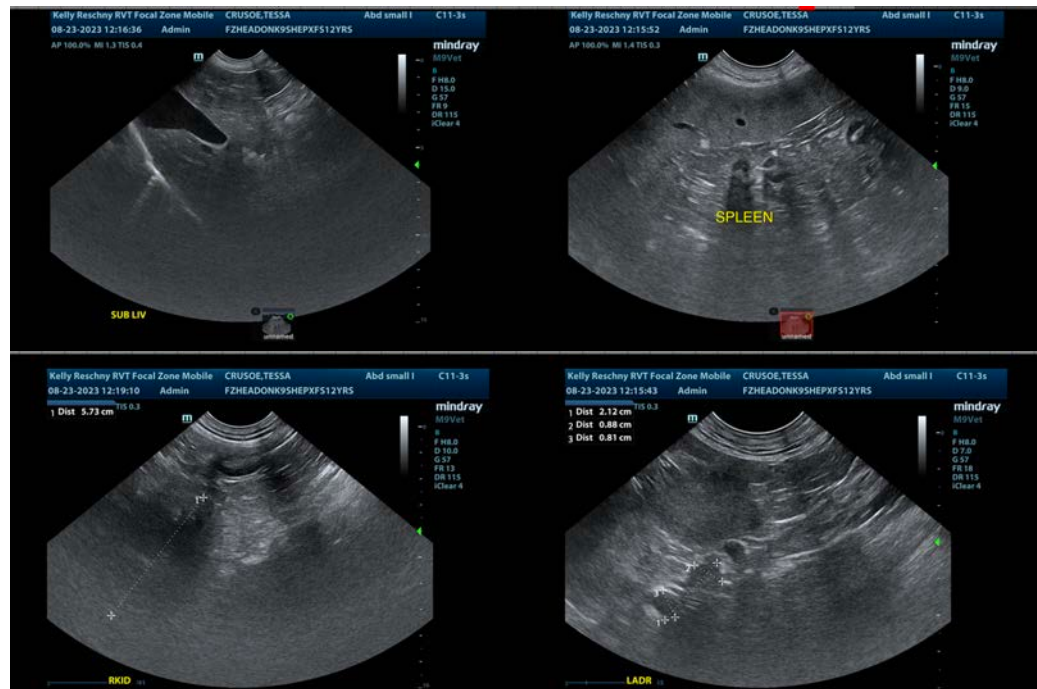
- If not already done, consider pre and post prandial bile acids to evaluate liver function
- Consider Fine needle aspirate if round cell neoplasia is on your differential list (25 g needle, normal coags)
- If no response to supportive care (Denamarin, fluids, antibiotics, +/- ursodiol etc.) Consider liver biopsy with samples obtained for histopathology, culture, and copper levels.

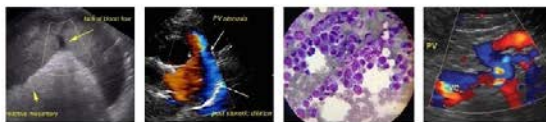
If primary gastrointestinal disease is suspected, you could consider:

- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein diet (exclusively at least 4-6 weeks)
- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for evaluation of B12 levels, folate, PLI/TLI etc.. to further evaluate for pancreatic/small intestinal disease.
- Consider chronic probiotic therapy.

If symptoms persist, consider repeat imaging (radiographs +/- ultrasound).

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





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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.

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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