

## PATIENT

Freddy McFadden

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Doodle

## SEX

Neutered Male

## AGE

4yrs

## WEIGHT

25.6kg

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

## HOSPITAL NAME

East Plains AH

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Cumming

## INVOICE

10438

## DATE

8/24/2023

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

3-day history of inappetence, lethargy and vomiting both food and water. Vomiting has been contained on cerenia, however dull attitude and inappetence continues. Did have a known dietary indiscretion Monday on a walk - owners do not know what it was that he swallowed but were suspicious it was another animal's poop initially. Patient has also recently lost nearly 5kg since last weigh in (however this was 2021). Current Medications Cerenia 60mg.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Please see attached labs and rads.

## 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 (6.36 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (6.59 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

### Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.69 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.

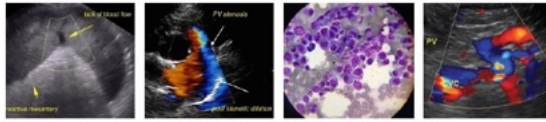
The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.5 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

### 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.



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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**

**Gastrointestinal**

Canine

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.

**BREED**

Doodle

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal to moderate 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 (0.27 cm), 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.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

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Sections of colon are visualized with gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

**WEIGHT**

25.6kg

**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.

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Kelly Reschny

**PRIMARY FINDINGS**

- Large gas shadowing distally in the colon. Shadowing gas in the colon interferes with visualization some areas of abdomen.
- Very mild fluid distention of some areas of small intestine. Findings are most consistent with enteritis, ingested foreign material cannot be definitively ruled out.

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

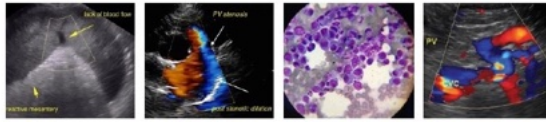
Today's scan appears relatively normal. There is no evidence of an overt obstructive pattern. There are some small areas of very mild fluid distention and there is a large amount of gas within the colon shadowing some areas of the stomach. There is no evidence of ingesta foreign material on today's scan, but this cannot be definitively ruled out. Recommend treatment for acute nonspecific gastroenteritis and serial imaging (radiographs, +/- ultrasound). If the patient is not improving then further evaluation for ingested foreign material may be necessary (ultrasound, surgical evaluation, etc.)

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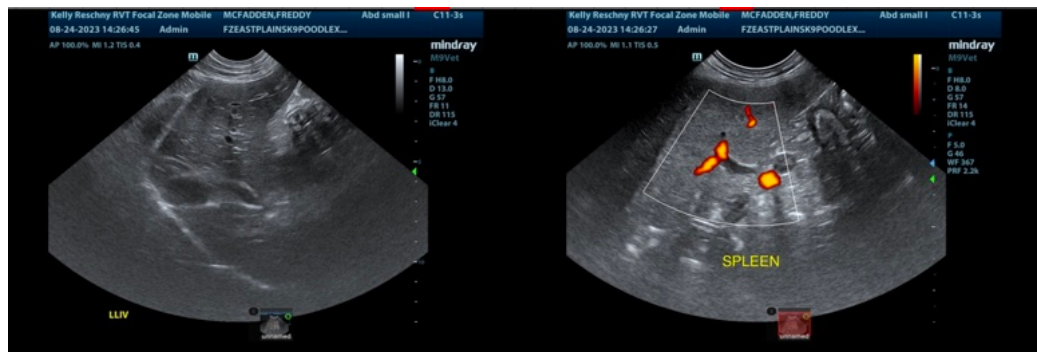
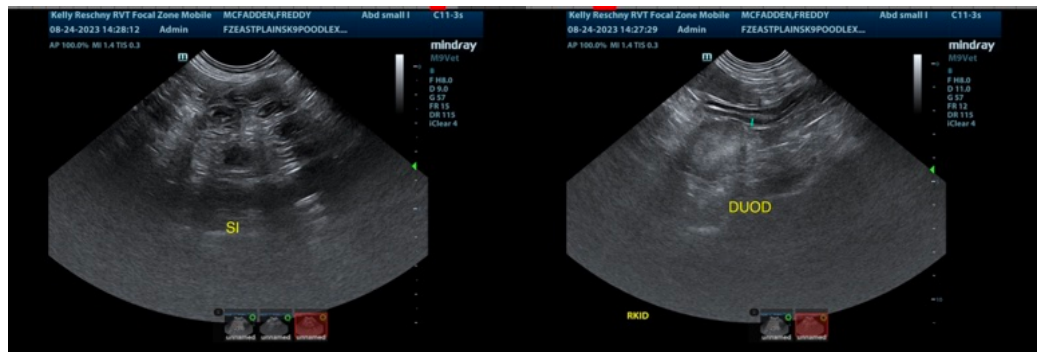
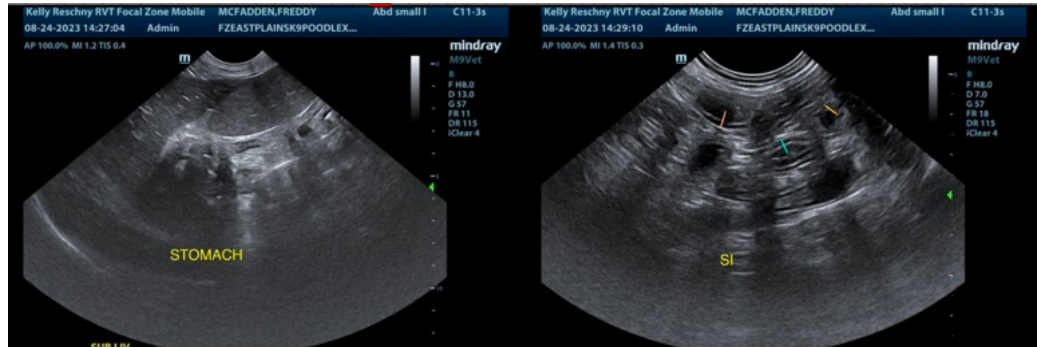
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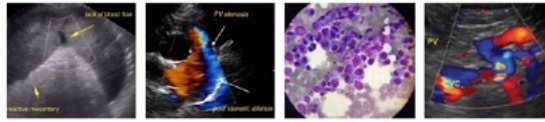
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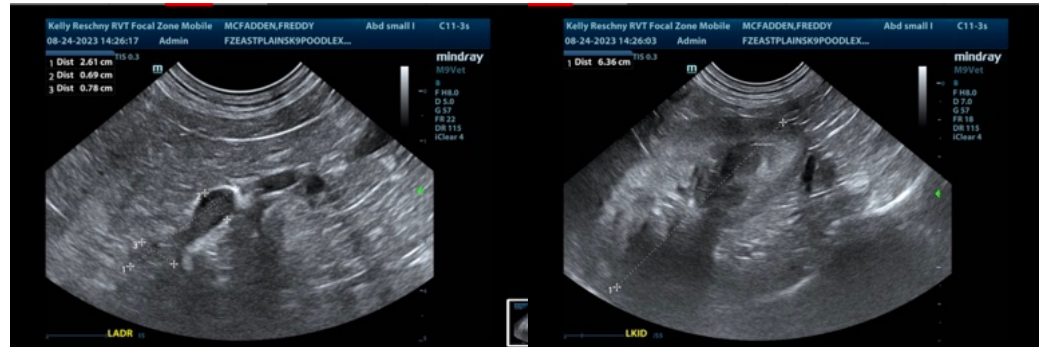
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

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