



PATIENT

Tiny Martinez

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 Years

WEIGHT

8.9 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Megan Cassels-
Conway

HOSPITAL NAME

Central Broward AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Megan Cassels-
Conway

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40904

DATE

8/31/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Having episodes of weakness, disorientation, loss of balance and sometimes collapse. Happened few months ago, once 1 month ago and twice this week. Exam yesterday noted severe splenomegaly with smooth edges palpated, mild pendulous abdomen. Splenomegaly note noted on previous exams, last exam 8/5/22. No murmurs or arrhythmias, clear lung sounds. Highly anxious during exams. Sedated with 40mg/kg gabapentin 3 hours prior then 0.3mg/kg butorphanol and 0.3mg/kg midazolam. BP 144/92, MAP 105, HR 130 with sedation, Doppler 120.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 8/30/22 CBC: NRBC 3, PLT 97 with mild clumps, HCT 54% Chem: TP 7.6, Hyperglobulinemia 4.3, TBili 0.4, Hypophosphatemia 2.4, BG 15, Hyperkalemia 5.8, PSL 185 T4: 0.7 4/18/22 CBC: HCT 61% Mini CHEM: Glob 4.0 UA: 1.028, rods 51-100

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall is diffusely mildly thickened (0.40 cm), and the mucosa is mildly irregular. The trigone, ureteral papillae, and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of severe mucosal irregularities, masses or cystic calculi. Findings are most consistent with bacterial cystitis or lack of urine distension. Recommend urinalysis and culture.

The prostate is normal in size (0.99 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 (3.61 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (3.43 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.56 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 0.48 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 normal/borderline large in size and folded over in position. 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.



PATIENT

Liver

Tiny Martinez

The liver is subjectively normal in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is mildly 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.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Chihuahua

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.

SEX

Neutered Male

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 prominent and mottled 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.

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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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PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys – The bilateral renal findings are consistent with age-related change.
- Mildly 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. These changes could be consistent with age related remodeling.

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SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Prominent, mottled pancreas – The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.

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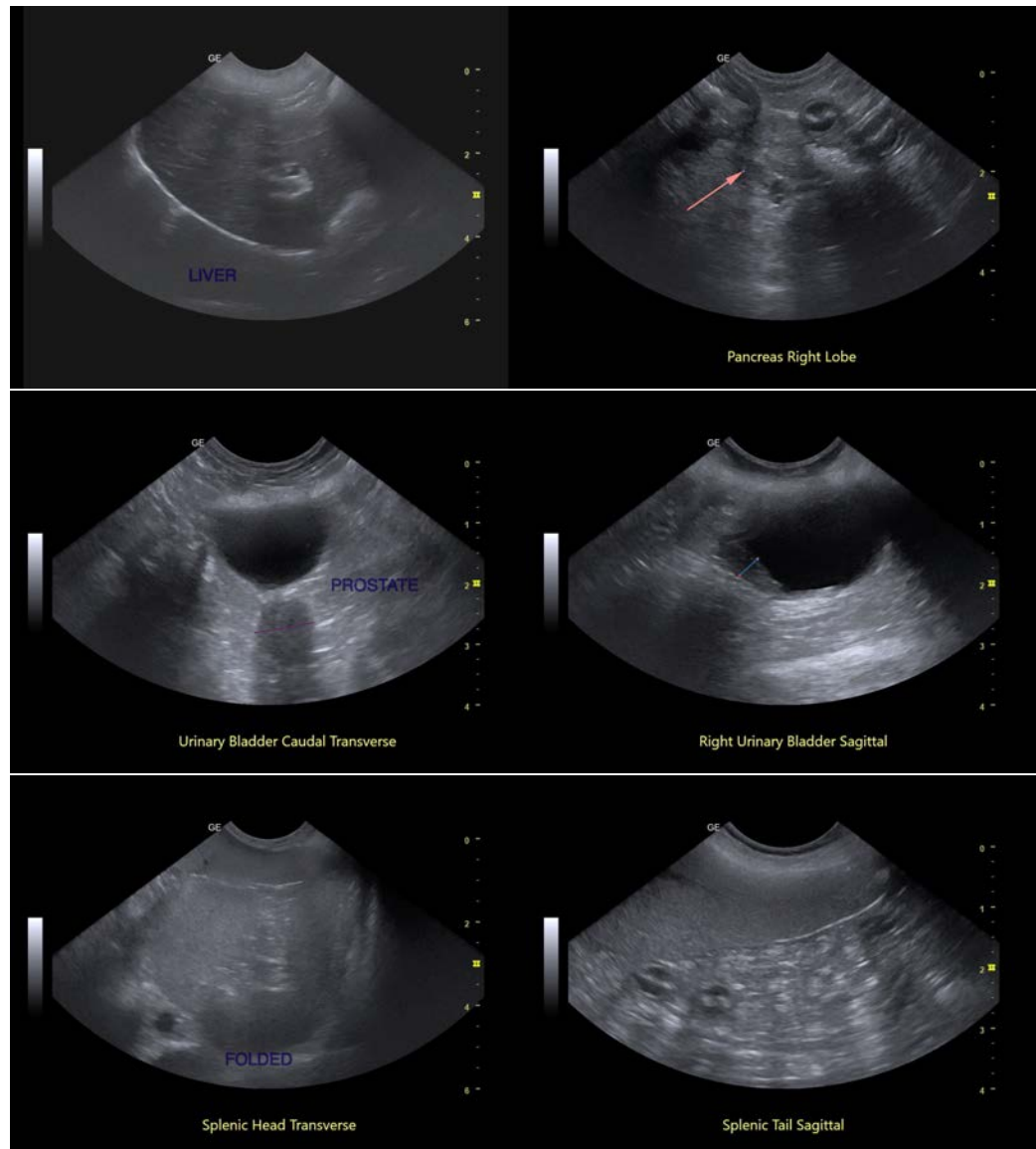
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No focal lesions are visualized on today's exam to explain the collapse episodes reported. If the low blood sugar provided in the history is real, the hypoglycemia would be the primary concern. Consider measuring insulin levels when blood sugar is <60 to try to look for evidence of an insulinoma. No obvious pancreatic mass lesion was observed. Otherwise, consider such differentials as Addison's disease, liver dysfunction, etc.

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

Both the liver and spleen are generous in size, and the spleen appears folded in the cranial abdomen. If liver function is abnormal, you could consider a fine needle aspirate of the liver +/- spleen. Additionally, urinalysis and culture to treat the urinary tract infection is warranted.





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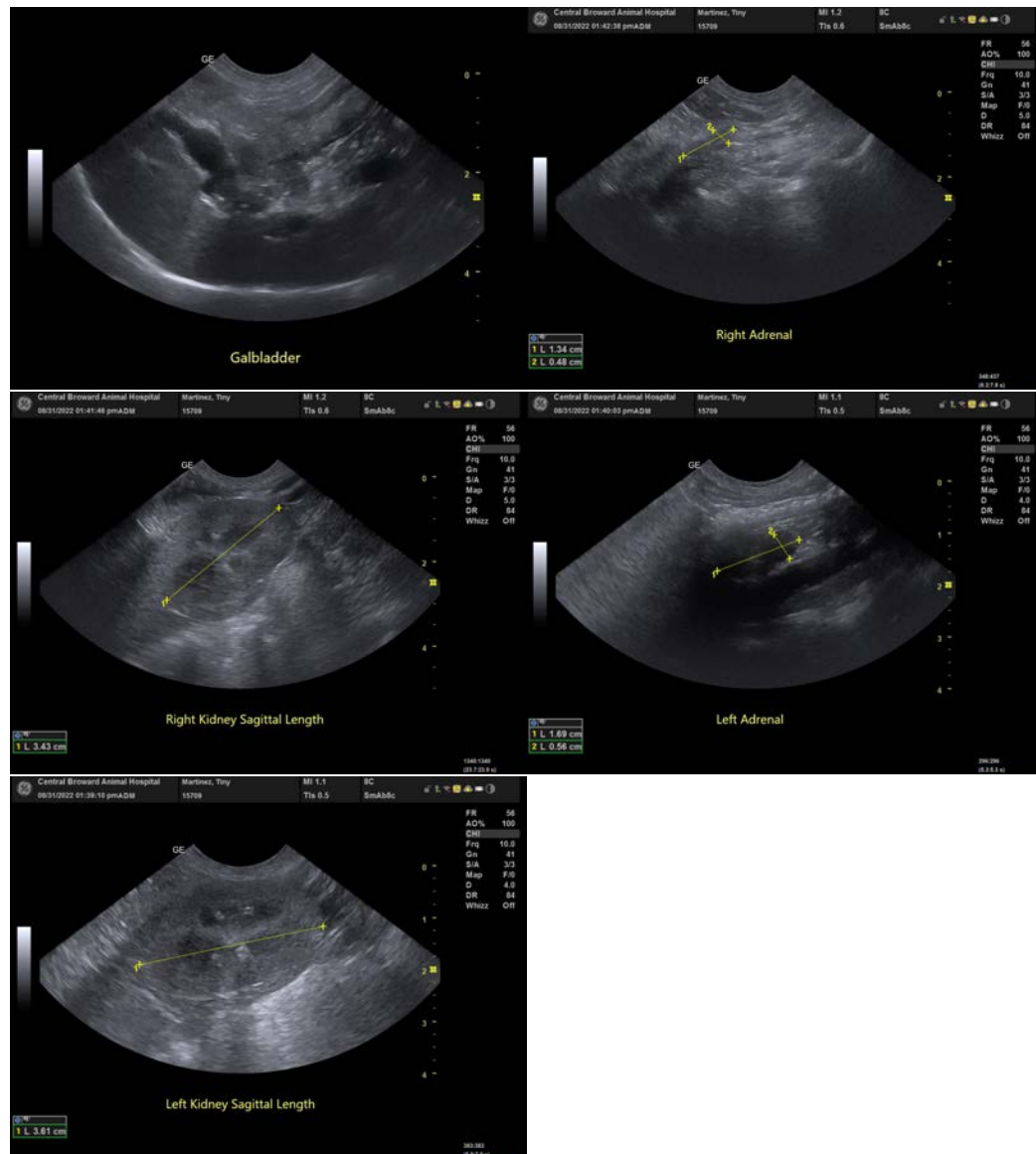
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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