

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Farley Tizzard
SPECIES Canine
 had diarrhea a month ago - vomiting this week, no blood or coffee grain - no vomiting now - eating well - more lethargic at home (on and off for months) - eating grass at home - on Advantix - soft stool while he was vomiting - no meds * main concerns are lethargy, and intermittent vomiting and loose stool
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated ALT (460, high end of reference range 121). Emailed BW. Lyme +ve. Quant c6 pending and UA pending.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED *Urinary System*

BREED Border Collie X
 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.

SEX Neutered Male
 The prostate is normal in size (1.1 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.

AGE 6 Years
 The left kidney has a normal shape and size (7.5 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.

WEIGHT 32 kg
 The right kidney has a normal shape and size (7.18 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.

INTERPRETED BY

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IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

Yates Vet Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Krizmanich

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 0.76 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.

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PATIENT
Gastrointestinal

Farley Tizzard

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.

SPECIES

Canine

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 measured 0.33 cm.

BREED

Border Collie X

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

SEX

Neutered Male

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.

AGE

6 Years

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.

WEIGHT

32 kg

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

- 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.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The ultrasonographic changes observed were relatively mild. The severity of the ultrasonographic changes does not always correlate with the severity of the GI symptoms exhibited. Many causes cannot be diagnosed by ultrasound alone.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

- Consider metabolic causes in this situation, particularly liver disease. Recommend a liver function test, testing for Leptospirosis, an ACTH stimulation test, and a GI panel through Texas A&M with a TLI, PLI, folate and cobalamin.
- If all metabolic screening is relatively normal and there is concern for primary GI causes, then consider GI parasitism, dietary indiscretion, mild pancreatitis, bacterial dysbiosis, food allergy, IBD, and less likely intestinal neoplasia.

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In pets with more chronic symptoms, I typically consider food allergy, IBD and intestinal neoplasia as most likely. This is a younger pet, so I would also consider GI parasitism, non-obstructive foreign body or foreign material (none observed), etc.



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Border Collie X

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Neutered Male

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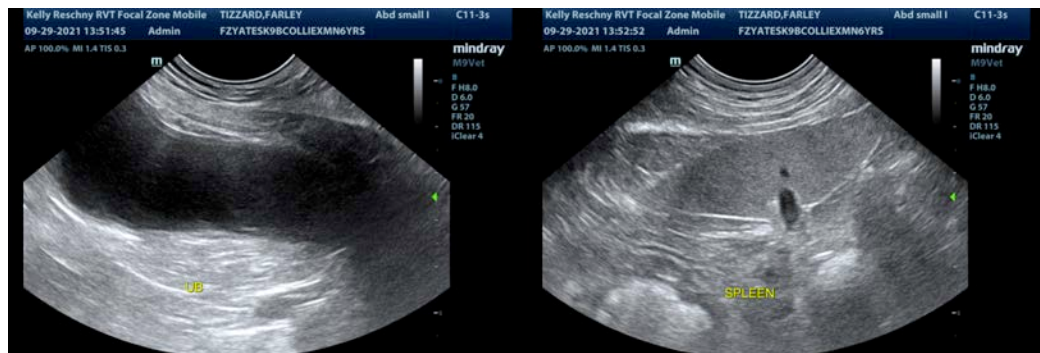
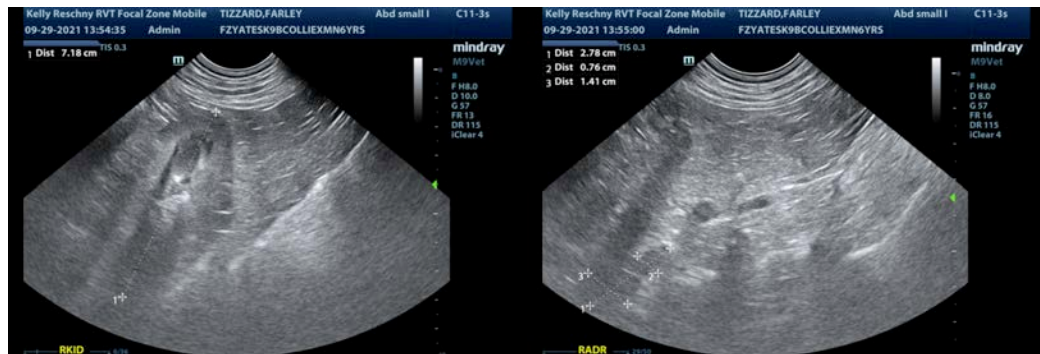
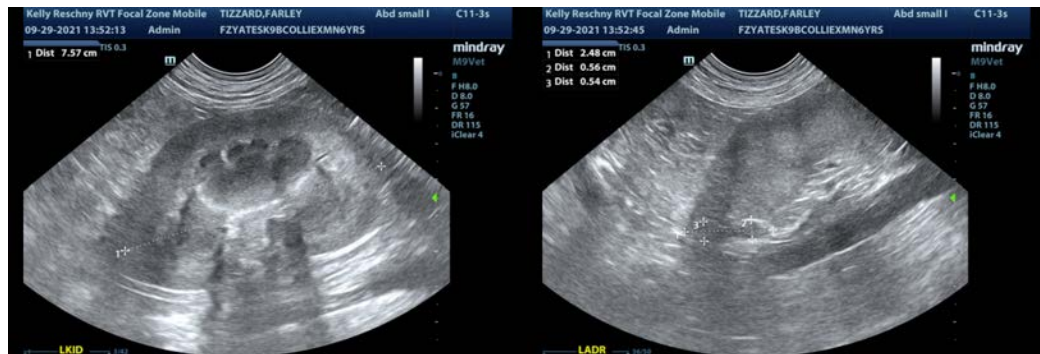
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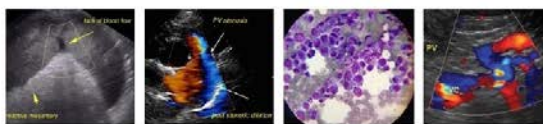
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- Recommend a diet trial with a novel protein hydrolyzed prescription diet.
- Recommend a GI panel to further evaluate the pancreas and small intestinal health.
- Recommend probiotic therapy
- Recommend empirical deworming
- Recommend chest and abdominal radiographs to screen for abnormalities not easily identified with ultrasound
- If symptoms are progressing, consider obtaining GI biopsies +/- liver biopsies





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Border Collie X

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Neutered Male

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. 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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