

**DATE**

9/8/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: History of GI Issues and pancreatitis. Stool issue and gurgley stomach.
Current Medications: Tylosin 100 mg BID, Cisapride 1 mg TID, Prilosec 5 mg BID.
Lab Results: Attached separately.
Radiographs: Attached separately.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous IntraPet scans.
Sedation: Not needed.
Stat Report: Not requested.

PATIENT

Iris Sheubrook

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lhasa Apso

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

10/12/12

WEIGHT

12.2 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Medical Clinic
of Dulaney Valley

REFERRING VET

Dr. Chrest

INVOICE

91711

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 left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.37 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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 (3.31 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 in size measuring 0.44 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 0.47 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 gallbladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. There is a moderate amount of non-organized echogenic debris. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

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.

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 (0.27 cm, 0.26 cm and 0.31 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.

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.

Pancreas

The pancreas is large and hypoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation. Consistent with mild pancreatitis.

Free Abdomen

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion, or subjective lymphadenomegally. 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

PRIMARY FINDINGS:

- Hypoechoic pancreas with surrounding, mildly hyperechoic mesentery. The pancreatic changes are most consistent with mild pancreatitis/pancreatic infiltration. I recommend fPLI testing and continued monitoring for improvement or possible development of a pancreatic abscess. Consider FNA if not improving.
- Moderate gallbladder sludge. The significance of the aggregated gallbladder debris is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting.

SECONDARY FINDINGS:

- Mildly decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys. The bilateral renal findings are consistent with age-related change.

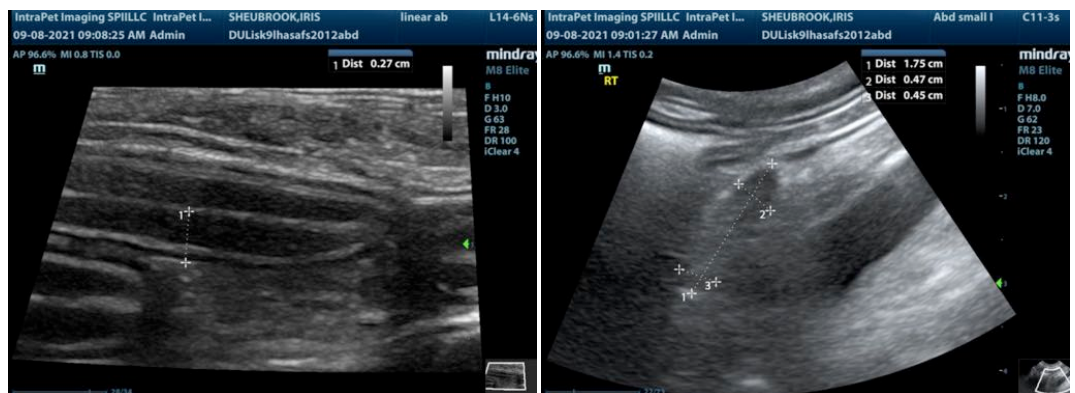
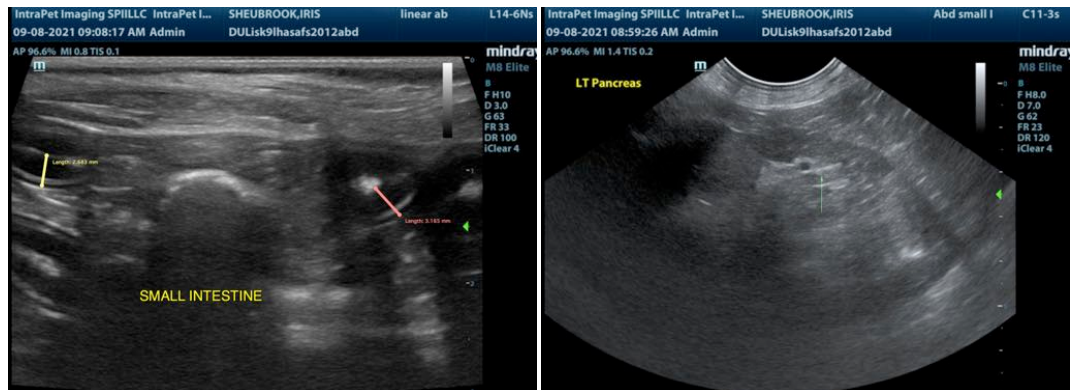
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

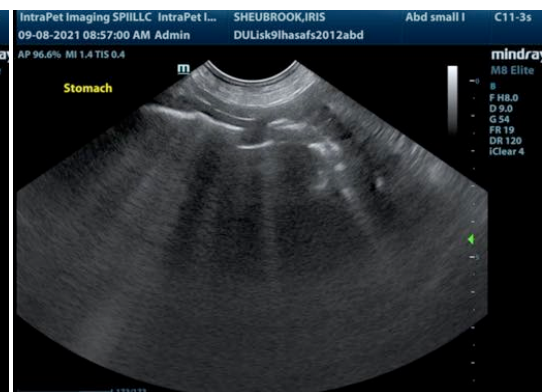
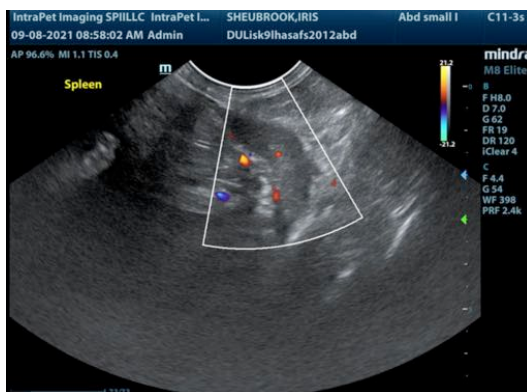
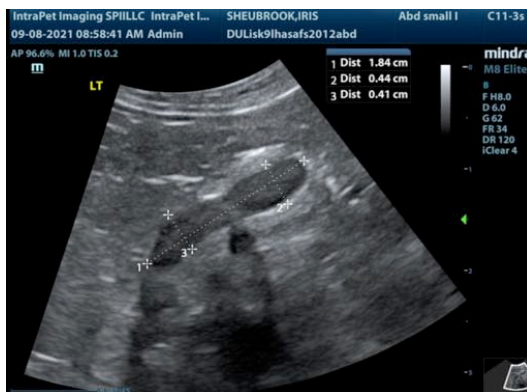
The ultrasound changes observed were relatively mild. Unfortunately, the severity of ultrasonographic changes do not always correlate with the severity of GI symptoms exhibited. Many causes for GI signs cannot be definitively diagnosed by ultrasound alone. Ultrasound exam today favors the possibility of pancreatic inflammation (pancreatitis).

- Consider metabolic causes based on bloodwork, ACTH stim results, Liver function testing, Gi panel (TLI/PLI, folate, cobalamin.) I was unable to open the file with the most completed lab work.
- Consider primary GI causes: GI parasitism, dietary indiscretion, mild pancreatitis, bacterial dysbiosis, food allergy, IBD and less likely intestinal neoplasia.

In older patients with more chronic symptoms, I would most strongly consider food allergy, IBD, and intestinal neoplasia.

- Recommend diet trial with a novel protein/hydrolyzed prescription diet
- Recommend GI panel for evaluation of B12 levels etc.. (start empirical B12 while waiting for results)
- If symptoms are progressing consider obtaining GI biopsies







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.

Kathleen Sennello DVM,MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small animal Internal Medicine)
kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com