

**PATIENT**

Lilly Quillin

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boston Terrier Mix

SEX

SF

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

24 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

R. McKenzie Daniel,
DVM, DABVP
(Canine and Feline)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Pender, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging QC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Nicholette Rider

INVOICE

13037

DATE

1/11/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Asymptomatic

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Came in for a routine exam, preformed senior bloodwork.
Liver enzymes came back high.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, and cystourethral junction exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no uroliths or sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio was maintained. The medulla and cortices were uniform in texture with some increased echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. Multiple small cortical cysts were present in both kidneys. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 6.1 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.0 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The bilateral adrenal glands were normal in size. Mild parenchyma heterogeneity and mild capsule asymmetry was present without suspicion for overt neoplasia. The left adrenal gland measured 0.60 cm width in the cranial pole and 0.71 cm width in the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measured 0.69 cm width in the cranial pole and 0.75 cm width in the caudal pole.

Spleen

The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute to chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or benign parenchyma changes were not noted.

Liver/ Gallbladder

The liver exhibited mild generalized enlargement, yet maintained symmetrical capsule contour. Subtle generalized increased hepatic parenchyma echogenicity exhibiting mild to moderate coarse echotexture and mild evidence of parenchymal remodeling were present. No distinct masses or nodules were noted. The gallbladder was non distended in size with mild, echogenic, nonmineralized biliary sludge. The cystic duct and common bile ducts were normal without evidence of dilation.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction, or foreign material.

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The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction, or foreign material.

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

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Pancreas

The pancreas was normal in size and contour with isoechoic to heterogeneous parenchyma compared to adjacent omentum. No signs of active inflammation or neoplasia.

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Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS***Primary Findings***

- Hepatopathy - subjectively benign
- Mild gallbladder debris (non-mucocele)
- Mild chronic renal changes with cortical cysts
- Heterogeneous pancreas - likely age-related pancreatic changes and considered incidental

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The appearance of the liver was nonspecific but most consistent with benign hepatopathy. Considerations for the liver may include vacuolar hepatopathy and mild nonclinical cholestasis if elevated ALP or GGT with potential for infectious / inflammatory hepatic disease if elevated ALT or AST. No overt evidence of hepatic neoplasia which is considered unlikely. Ultrasound guided FNA of the liver using a 25-gauge needle and assuming normal coagulation parameters would be warranted for screening cytology, primarily to assess for evidence of inflammatory cells and to rule out unlikely neoplasia. Hepatosupportive medications such as Denamarin or Vitamin E as well as Ursodiol due to its antioxidant and immunomodulatory effects within the liver would be warranted, although these medications may not result in decreased hepatic enzyme levels.

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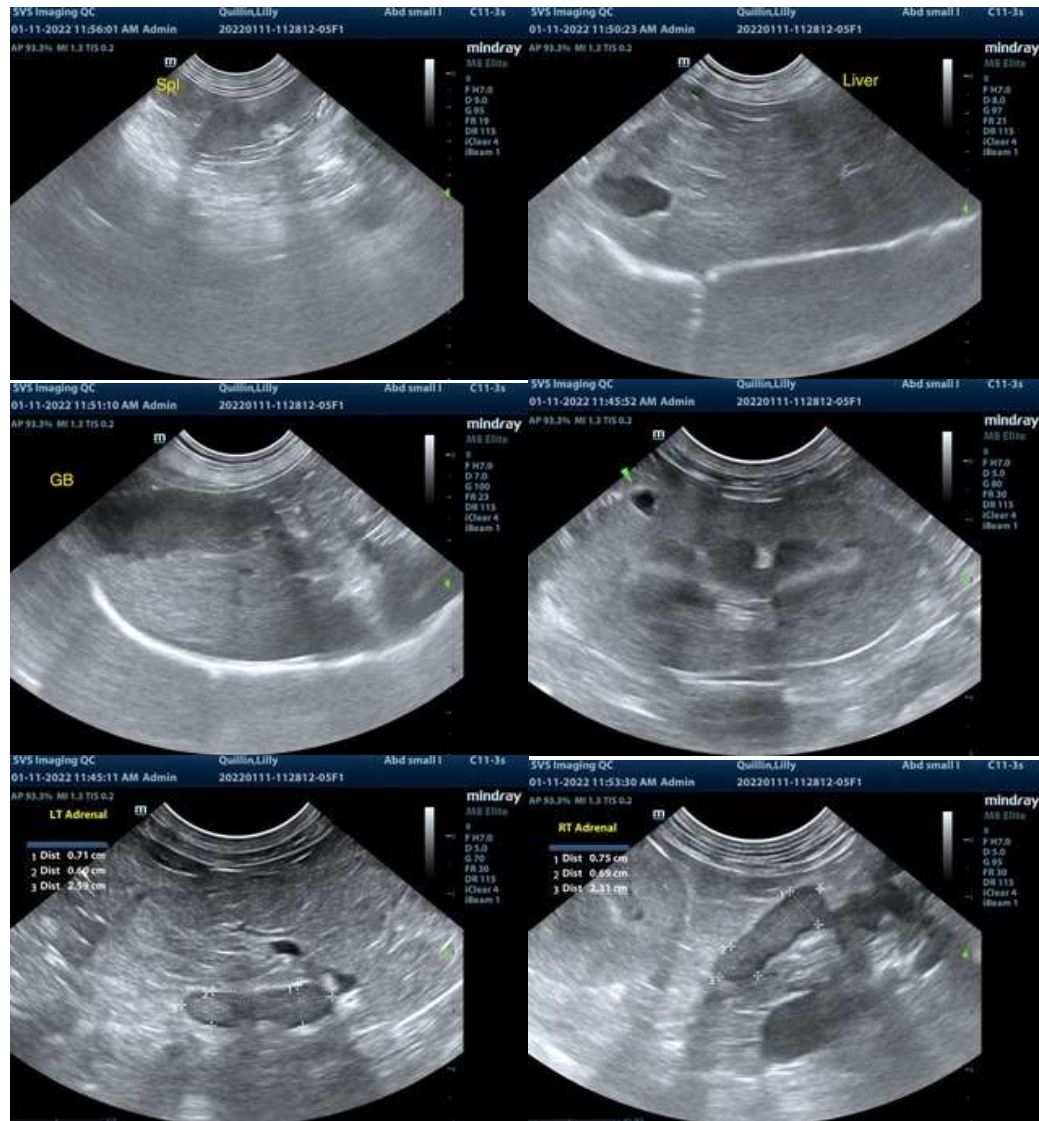
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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