



PATIENT

Sonny Ricardi

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

vomiting decreased eating lethargic

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Maltese

SEX

MN

AGE

11

WEIGHT

5.5

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INVOICE

11989ag

DATE

10/25/2022

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 2 cm 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 were noted.

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. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 3.1 cm in length. The right kidney measured 3.1 cm in length.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

The area of the residual prostate appeared normal and free of pathology.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.41 cm width at the caudal pole and 1.2 cm length. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.31 cm width at the caudal pole and 1.5 cm length.

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

The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content with mild non-dependent to congealed non-organized mildly hyperechoic luminal debris. No evidence of gallbladder or peripheral gallbladder inflammation was present. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented mild wall thickening secondary to echogenic mucosa hypertrophy. Intact wall layering was maintained and distinct. The stomach contained retained echogenic fluid without evidence of gastric distention.

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

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

SPECIES

Free Abdomen

Canine

No omental masses, overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

BREED

Maltese

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mild gastritis pattern with mild gastric hypomotility
- Sonographically unremarkable small bowel
- Heterogeneous pancreas-age related pancreatic changes, remodeling owing to previous inflammation or low grade to chronic pancreatitis possible
- Mild chronic renal changes

SEX

MN

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

AGE

11

The pancreas was non-specific and may indicate patient/ age variant, remodeling owing to previous inflammatory episode or mild to chronic pancreatitis possible. This potential may be considered if evidence of cranial abdominal or subxiphoid discomfort on palpation. No evidence of GI foreign material or overt indication of surgical intervention. Supportive care for gastritis/gastroenteritis and/or chronic pancreatitis if clinically indicated should prove beneficial. A resting cortisol level to rule out occult Addison's disease may be considered.

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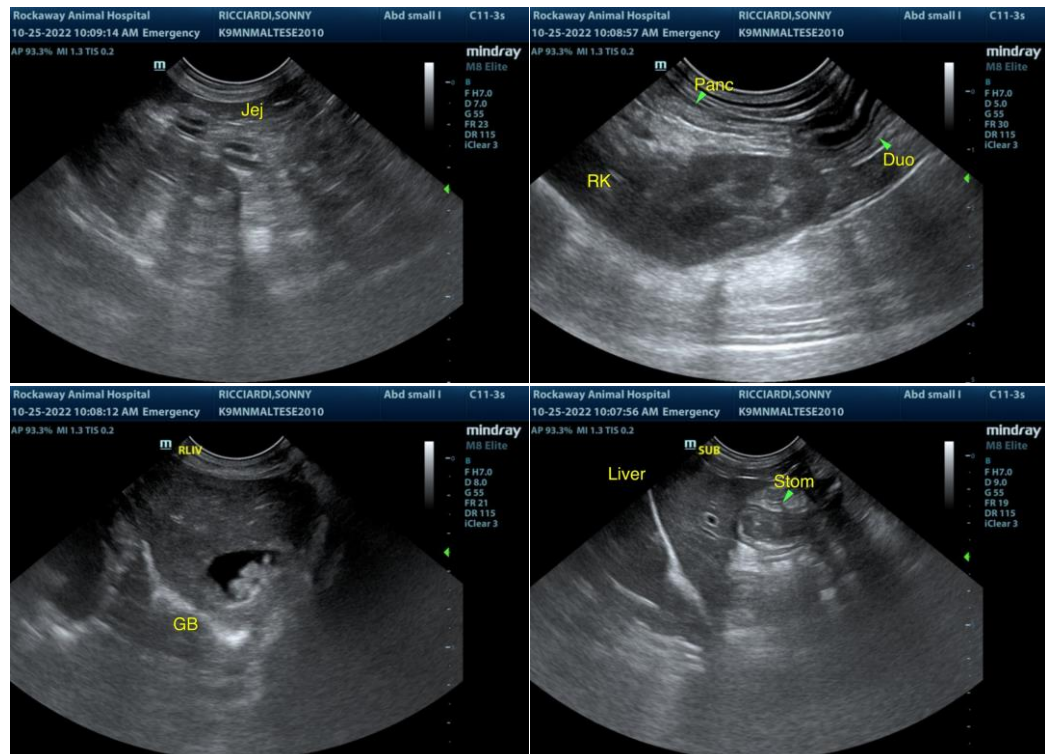
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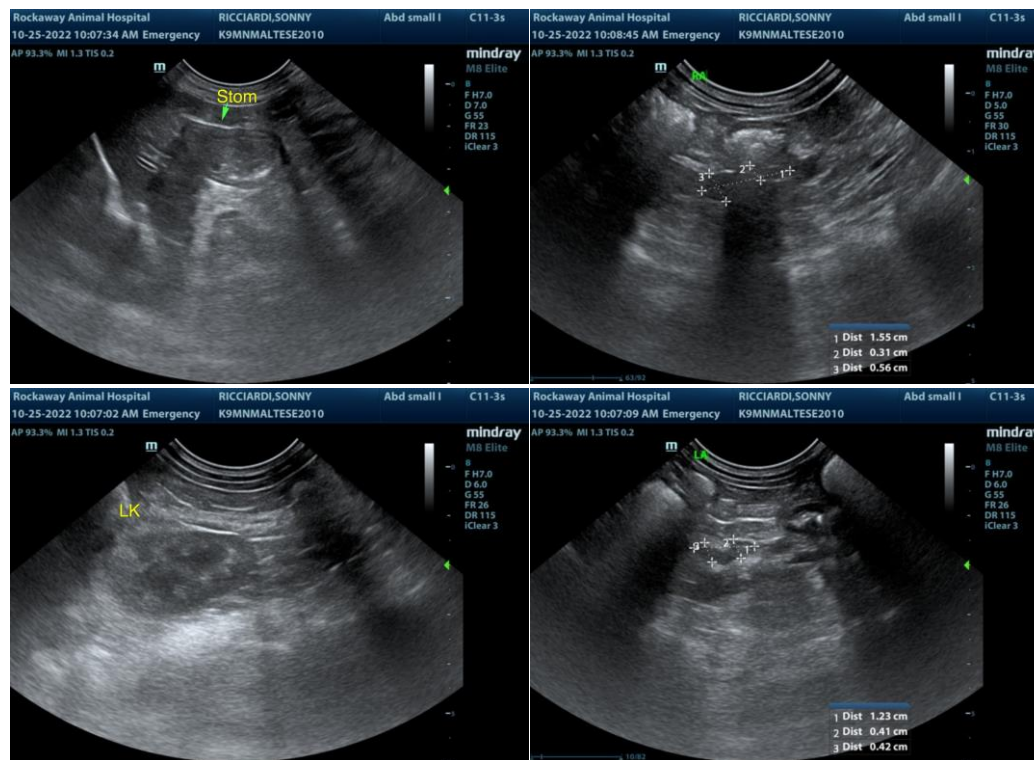
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine / Feline Practice)

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