

PATIENT

Basil Harrsch

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

7

WEIGHT

66.5

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INVOICE

12084ag

DATE

11/2/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

intermittent reflux, vomiting, lethargy

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3 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 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 and normal corticomedullary definition were maintained. The echogenicity of the cortex was similar to or slightly less than normal liver parenchyma while the medulla echogenicity was hypoechoic to the cortex with no evidence of pelvic dilation. The left kidney measured 5.7 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.9 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.58 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.51 cm width at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.66 cm width at 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 overall normal size. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. A solitary spherical homogeneous to mildly hypoechoic mass was present in the caudal aspect of the mid to right liver measuring ~ 6.2 cm in diameter. The mass appeared to distort the hepatic capsule without evidence of parenchymal escape. 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. The common bile duct was not definitively visualized.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach contained mild retained gastric ingesta 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.

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

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Pancreas

The parenchyma of the left limb, body, and right limb of the pancreas presented isoechoic to the adjacent omental fat. A normal curvilinear capsule contour of the pancreas was present. The visible pancreatic duct was normal. No signs of active inflammation or neoplastic disease were evident.

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Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Sonographically unremarkable GI tract with mild retained gastric ingesta/chyme, possible mild gastric hypomotility or low-grade gastritis possible
- Nonspecific homogeneous liver mass

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

A gastric protectant protocol with small more frequent feedings of a bland or hydrolyzed diet and assessment of clinical response for empirical therapy of mild gastritis/esophagitis is recommended. Assuming normal clotting status and using a 25g needle, a liver mass FNA for screening cytology is warranted for further assessment. Subjectively the liver mass appears to be amendable to surgical resection. Three view chest radiographs are recommended if not done to assess for occult thoracic pathology.

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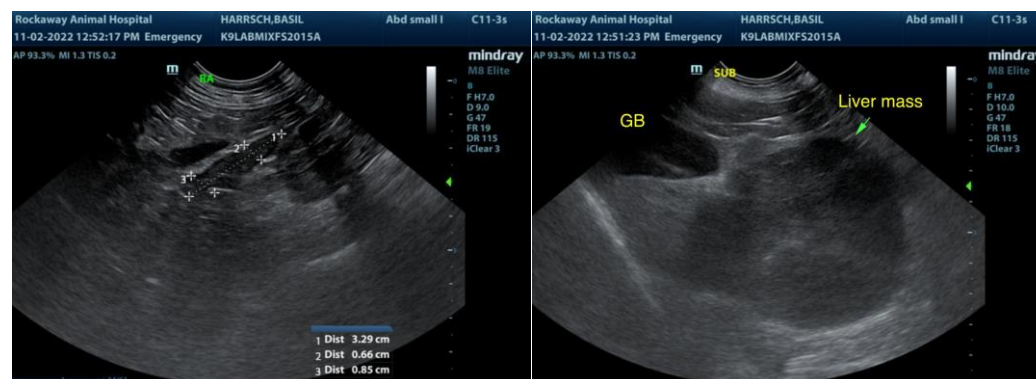
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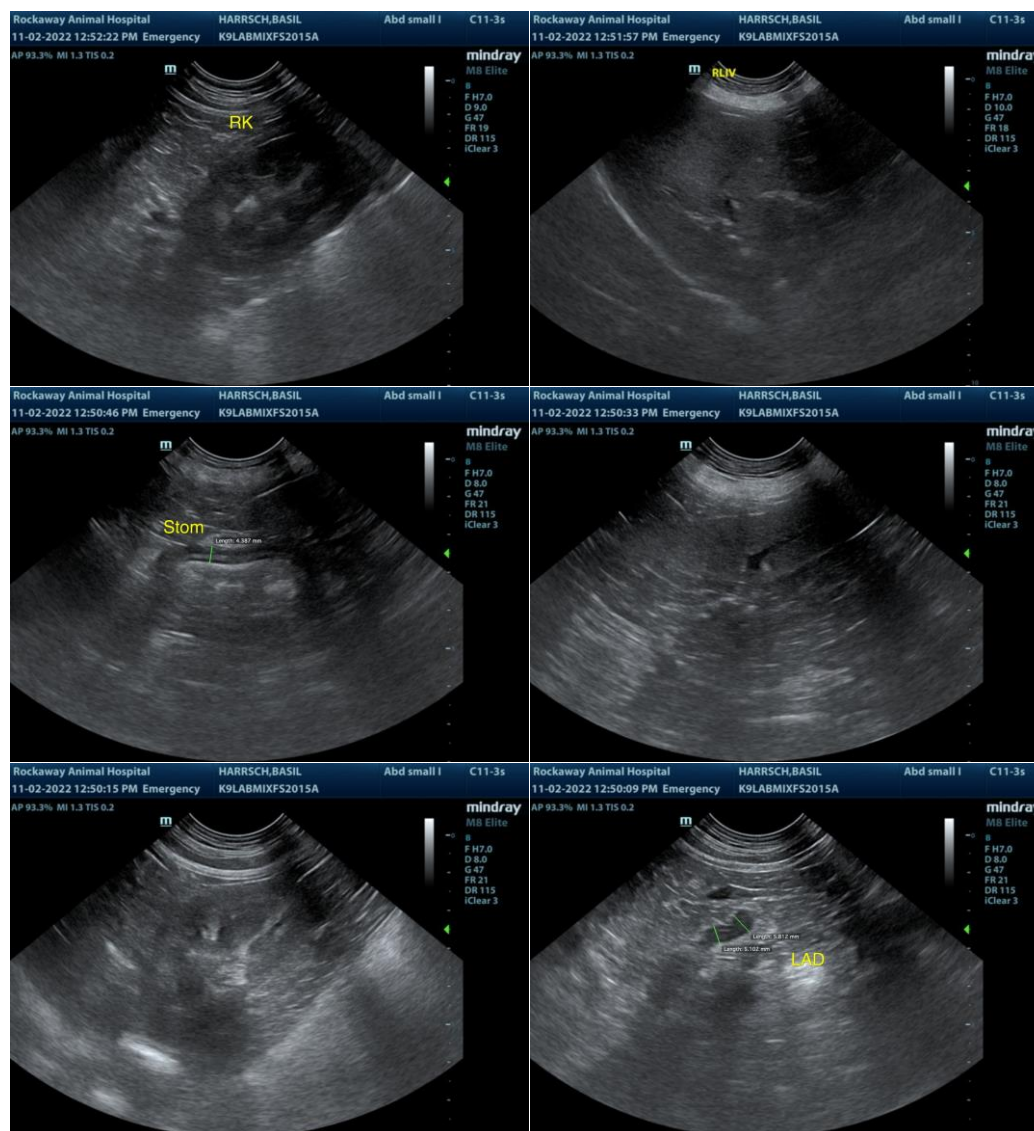
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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