



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Morgan Sigley

History: 3-week history limping LR, suspect CCL tear, 4 day history lethargy, decreased appetite Entyce, Gabapentin, Cerenia Labs: hematocrit 35.3, WBC 5.98 with minor lymphopenia, total protein 8.7, globulin 5.5, sodium to potassium ratio 40, T4 1.4

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

BREED

Rottweiler

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 4.0 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.

SEX

Spayed Female

The area of the aortic trifurcation was normal without evidence of medial iliac or sublumbar lymphadenopathy.

AGE

2013

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 8.2 cm in length. The right kidney measured 8.1 cm in length.

WEIGHT

118 Pounds

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 2.7 cm in length x 0.68 cm width at the caudal pole.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 3.2 cm in length x 0.57 cm width at the caudal pole.

Spleen

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rebekah Jakum, CVT
 ARDMS/RVT

The spleen exhibited subjective mild generalized enlargement with primarily maintained symmetrical capsule contour and finely textured homogeneous parenchyma. Intermittent, non-expansive hypoechoic splenic nodules were present in the cranial mid and caudal spleen, an example measured 1.3 cm in diameter. Splenic vascularity was normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

Stanglein VC

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. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rothrock

Gastrointestinal

INVOICE

14337

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.

DATE

3/17/22

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.



PATIENT

Pancreas

Morgan Sigley

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 was evident.

SPECIES

Canine

Free Abdomen

No omental masses, lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

BREED

Rottweiler

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mild splenomegaly, exhibiting intermittent, nonspecific hypoechoic parenchymal nodules
- Sonographically unremarkable gastrointestinal tract

SEX

Spayed Female

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, no evidence of significant abdominal visceral pathology as an obvious cause of the patients reported lethargy and decreased appetite.

AGE

2013

Potential etiologies for the splenic nodules may include benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, hematoma, infection, infarction, or neoplasia. Ultrasound guided FNA of the nodule using 25-gauge needle and assuming normal coagulation parameters may be considered. Otherwise, sonographic monitoring of the splenic nodules for any changes in size or appearance with initial recheck in 3-4 weeks would be a more conservative approach.

WEIGHT

118 Pounds

Continued, as needed, gastrointestinal supportive care recommended.

INTERPRETED BY

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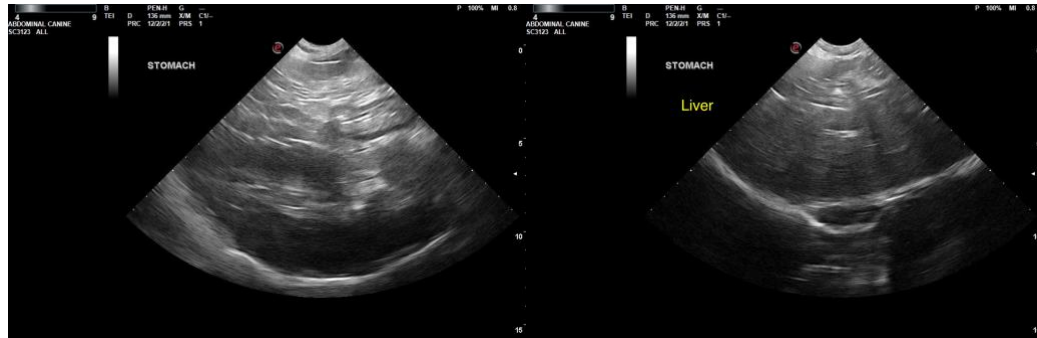
Dr. Rothrock

INVOICE

14337

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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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