



PATIENT

Penelope McAllister

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mixed

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

50.5 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rachel Runnells, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging KC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kissinger

INVOICE

14148

DATE

3/2/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Presented for concern over dental disease and subcutaneous masses.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Pre-anesthetic bloodwork showed elevated ALT, AST, and ALP.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

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. Aortic trifurcation was normal.

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 6.3 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.3 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 0.64 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.78 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 0.54 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.45 cm width at the cranial pole.

Spleen

The spleen was normal in overall size and contour with generalized mild splenic parenchyma heterogeneity. No splenic masses or nodules noted. Normal splenic vascularity was present.

Liver

The liver exhibited subjective mild generalized enlargement. The liver parenchyma was mildly nonuniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a moderate coarse echotexture and subjective mild to benign parenchymal remodeling. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion.

The gallbladder was non distended in size with mild nondependent yet nonorganized gallbladder debris. 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.

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.

Pancreas



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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.

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Canine

Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

BREED

Mixed

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Hepatopathy- subjectively benign
- Mild gallbladder debris (non-mucocele)
- Normal splenic size and contour, exhibiting mild parenchyma heterogeneity
- Mild chronic renal changes

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The overall appearance of the liver was nonspecific yet consistent with benign hepatopathy. Considerations may include, depending on the type and degree of hepatic enzyme elevation, nonspecific hepatitis/cholangiohepatitis (viral, bacterial, leptospirosis, toxin, etc.), vacuolar hepatopathy, nonclinical cholestasis or other hepatopathy.

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The mild splenic parenchyma heterogeneity was not overtly consistent with neoplastic criteria with potential considerations, including patient/age-related variant, hematopoiesis incidental splenitis.

Assuming normal clotting status, hepatosplenic FNA, using a 25-gauge needle, could be considered for screening cytology and further clarification, especially if the subcutaneous masses are neoplastic.

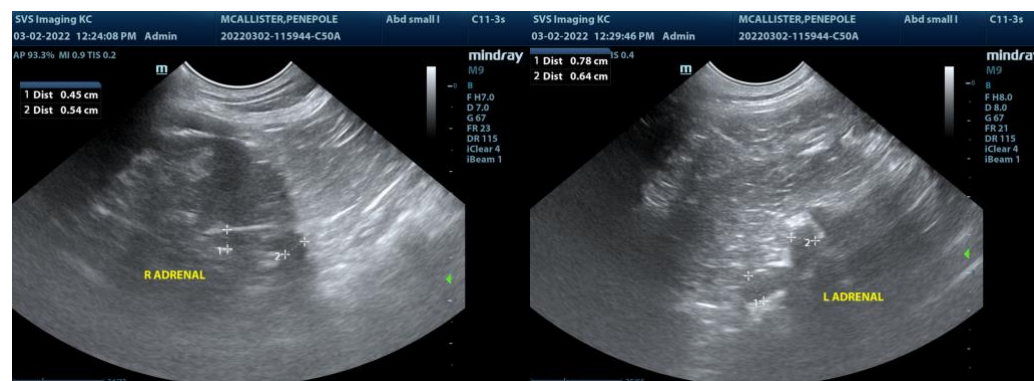
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Hepatosupportive medications, including Denamarin and Ursodiol may prove beneficial. Reassessment of hepatic enzyme levels could also be considered following dental prophylaxis.

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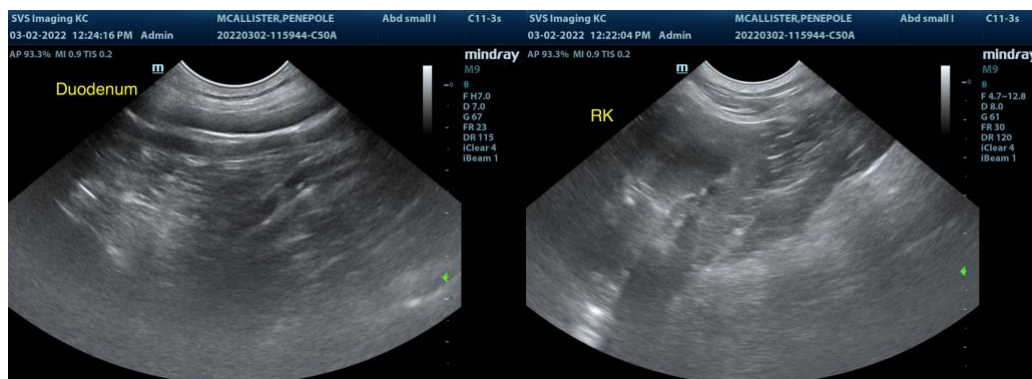
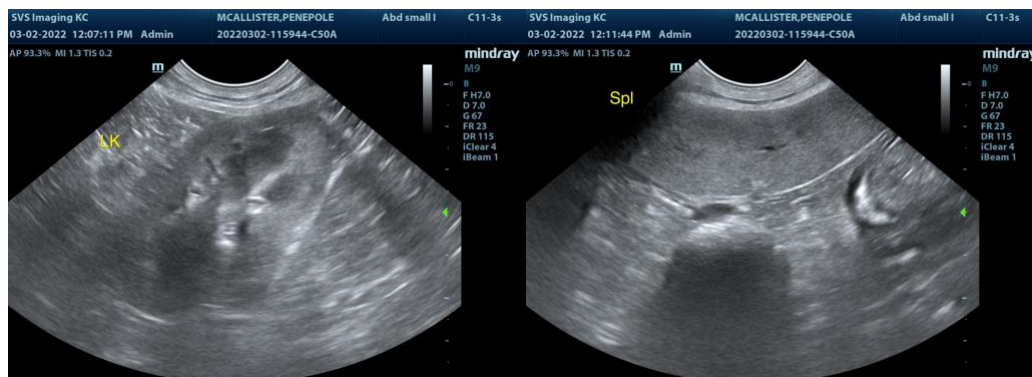
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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