



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Charlotte Elligsen Chronic frank blood stool, e/d wnl, losing weight steadily for the last few months

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine Urinary System

BREED 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 were noted.

SEX 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 minor loss of corticomedullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 7.3 cm in length. The right kidney measured 7.7 cm in length.

AGE 11yr The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

WEIGHT Adrenal Glands

64lb The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.69 cm width at the caudal pole and 3.0 cm length. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.46 cm width at the caudal pole and 3.1 cm length.

INTERPRETED BY

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

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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenna Walsh CVT

Liver/Gallbladder

HOSPITAL NAME

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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. Christensen

Gastrointestinal

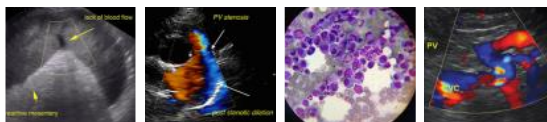
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The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach contained moderate variably echogenic non-shadowing ingesta consistent with food with no signs of ileus, obstruction or foreign material. The gastric body wall measured 0.54 cm in width.

DATE

The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine contained segmental non-shadowing ingesta/chyme and luminal gas with no signs of ileus, obstruction or foreign material. The duodenum wall measured 0.50 cm width. The jejunum wall measured 0.34 cm width.



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

Charlotte Elligsen **Pancreas**

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

Canine **Free Abdomen**

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

Great Dane **ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- SEX**
- Sonographically unremarkable GI tract with gastric and segmental intestinal ingesta-ingesta sonographically consistent with food/chyme.
- FS**
- Mild colitis.
- AGE**
- Age related renal changes.
 - Mild heterogenous pancreas.

11yr **INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

WEIGHT Overall, there is no overt evidence of significant abdominal visceral pathology specifically neoplastic criteria as a definitive cause of the patient's clinical signs. The reported chronic hematochezia is suggestive of colitis criteria although evidence of significant colonic mural pathology was not visualized.

INTERPRETED BY A GI panel to include PLI/TLI/Cobalamin/Folate as well as three view chest radiographs and neurological / musculoskeletal examination are recommended to assess for or rule out occult disease which may cause weight loss.

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DVM, DABVP
(Canine and Feline)

Empirically, assessment of caloric plane or competitive eating environment if clinically indicated, novel protein or hydrolyzed diet trial and high colony count probiotic is recommended. If not done, rectal palpation to assess for non-visualized colorectal/rectal pathology as a contributing factor to the hematochezia may be considered.

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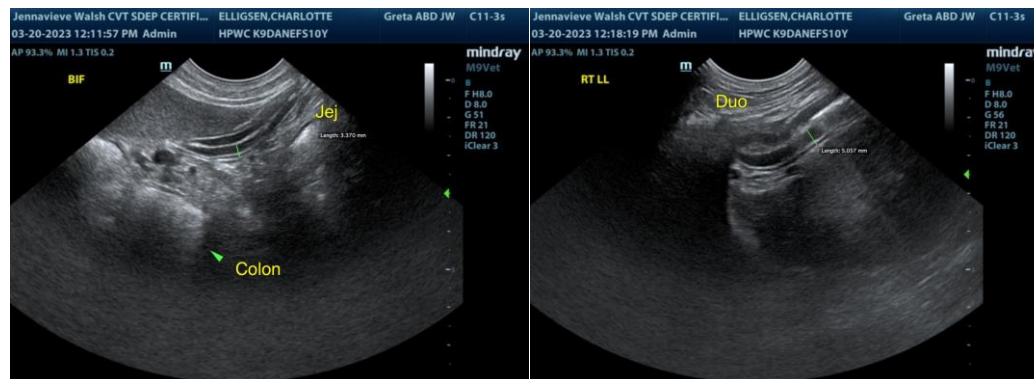
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PATIENT

Charlotte Elligsen

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Great Dane

SEX

FS

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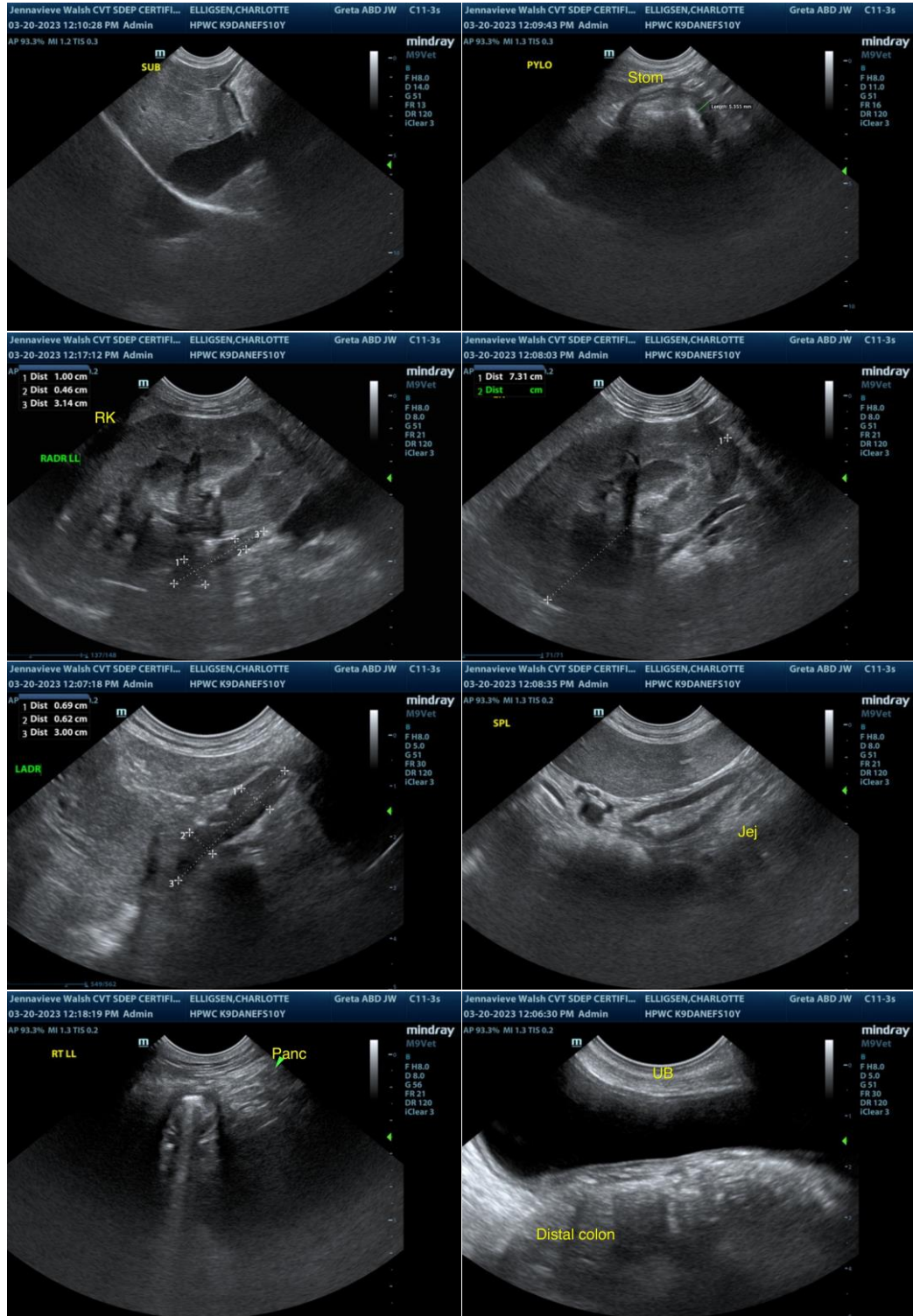
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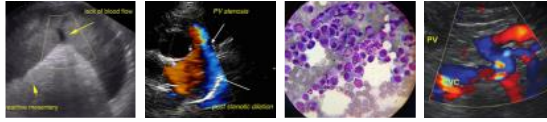
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not



PATIENT visible in the image/video clips provided.

Charlotte Elligsen

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.

SPECIES

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

Canine

info@SonoPath.com

BREED

Great Dane

SEX

FS

AGE

11yr

WEIGHT

64lb

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