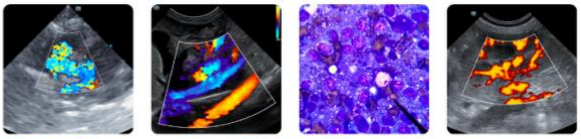


PATIENT

Willow Streeter

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Bull Terrier

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

7 Years

WEIGHT

56 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Rodriguez

HOSPITAL NAME

Foxfield Veterinary Services

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rodriguez

INVOICE

14027

DATE

03/03/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- ADR. Neurologic deficits.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: U/A WNL, ALT: 341, ALK: 352, , amy: 409, USG: 1.018, WBC: 15.4, Netu: 12.9, Lymph: 1.32, Mono: 1.06, eos: 0.05.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3.0 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 change were noted.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Normal size and margination was 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 7.2 cm in length. The right kidney measured 7.6 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 0.57 cm width at the caudal pole.

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

Spleen

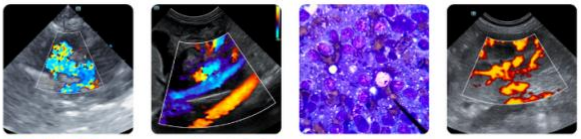
The spleen exhibited a finely textured and primarily homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute to chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or benign parenchyma changes were not noted. A solitary noncapsule deforming hypoechoic to mildly nonhomogenous splenic nodule was present in the mid to cranial spleen measuring 1.25 cm in diameter.

Liver & Gallbladder

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 mild nonorganized biliary sludge. The cystic duct and common bile ducts were normal without evidence of dilation.

Gastrointestinal



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The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach contained echogenic, mild nonshadowing ingesta consistent with food echogenicity without signs of 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

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.

Free Abdomen

Intermittent medial iliac and mesenteric nodes were present. The lymph nodes were essentially isoechoic to adjacent omentum without evidence of peripheral inflammation and maintaining a normal width: length ratio (<0.5). An example of the lymph nodes measured 2.9 cm x 0.67 cm.

Rapid view of the heart revealed no evidence of pericardial masses or effusion in the visible window.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Hepatopathy exhibiting normal vascular volume.
- Mild gallbladder debris (non-mucocele).
- Splenic nodule.
- Normal gastrointestinal tract with mild nonshadowing ingesta.
- Intermittent mild mesenteric/medial iliac lymphadenopathy- most consistent with benign criteria i.e. mild hyperplasia or possible lymphadenitis.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The appearance of the liver was nonspecific but most consistent with benign hepatopathy. Considerations for the liver may include benign vacuolar / cholestatic hepatopathy, inflammatory/infectious/immune mediated disease, hyperplasia, hematopoiesis, toxic hepatopathy (i.e. copper), other with neoplasia thought less likely. No evidence of intrahepatic or extrahepatic macroscopic shunt, portal hypoplasia/microvascular dysplasia yet not definitively excluded. Ultrasound guided FNA of the liver using a 25-gauge needle and assuming normal coagulation parameters would be warranted for screening cytology. Hepatosupportive medications such as Denamarin or Vitamin E as well as Ursodiol due to its antioxidant and immunomodulatory effects within the liver would be warranted, although these medications may not result in decreased hepatic enzyme levels. Leptospirosis titers / PCR may be considered if clinically indicated. Core or surgical biopsy likely required for definitive diagnosis. Bile acid profile may be considered if evidence of hepatic dysfunction i.e. abnormal albumin, glucose, BUN or cholesterol levels.

Potential etiologies for the splenic nodule 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 nodule for any changes in size or appearance with

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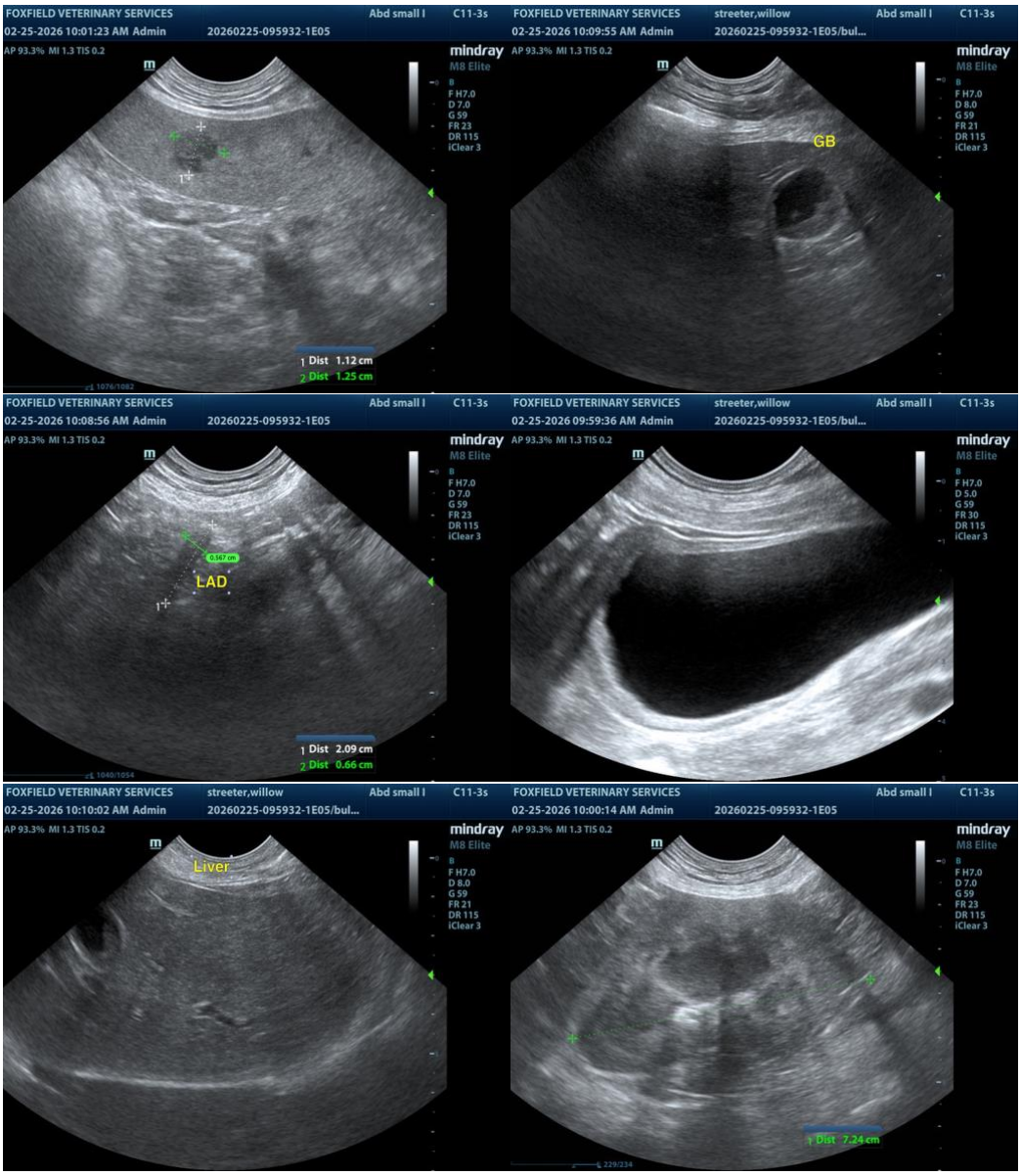
initial recheck in 3-4 weeks would be a more conservative approach. Correlation with neurological examination is recommended.



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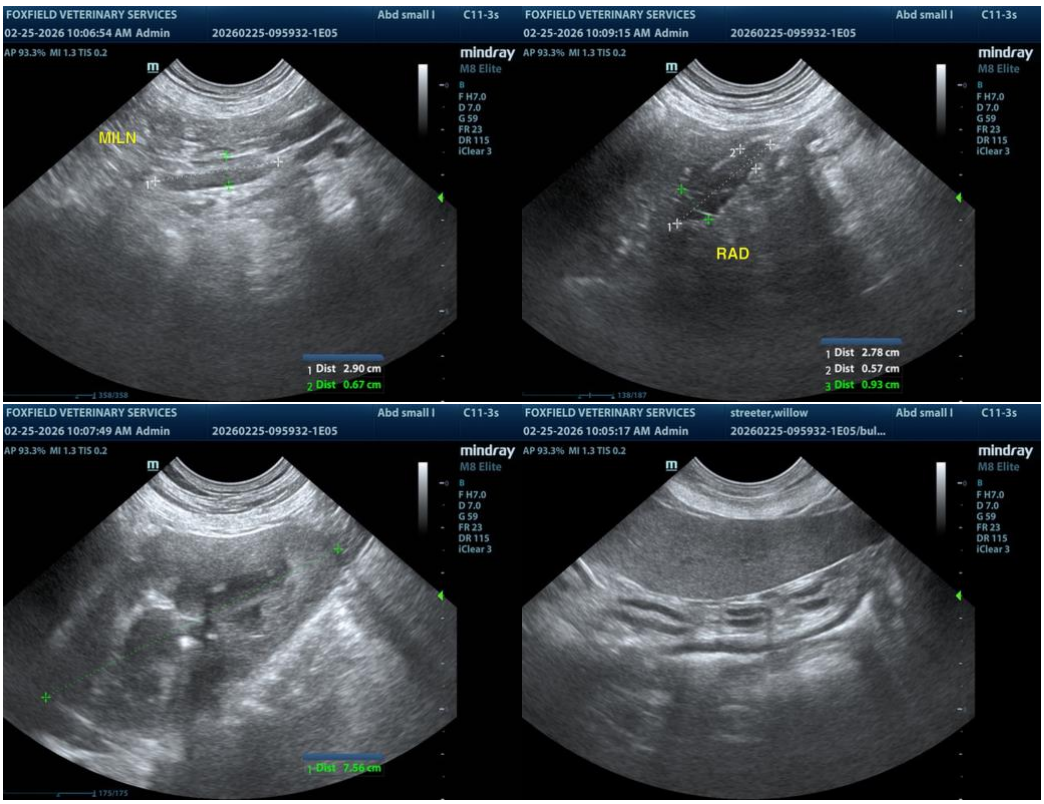

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

info@SonoPath.com