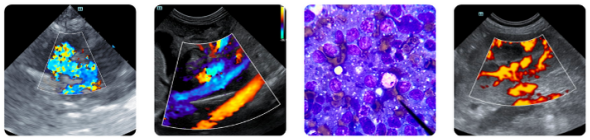

PATIENT

Scout Hamlin

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab Mix

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

9

WEIGHT

25

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INVOICE

13353

DATE

4/1/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Owner thinks dog could possibly have IBD, 2 days out of the week she doesn't want to eat, diarrhea

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALB 4.1 GGT 33

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 changes 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 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 5.0 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.0 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 0.61 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 0.55 cm width at the caudal pole.

Spleen

The spleen was normal in size and contour with primarily homogeneous parenchyma. Solitary, non-capsule deforming, mildly homogeneous, hypoechoic medial splenic nodule was present measuring 1.0 cm in diameter.

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.

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. Stomach wall measured 0.42 cm.

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. Small intestine wall measured 0.40 cm.

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Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed to semi-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

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

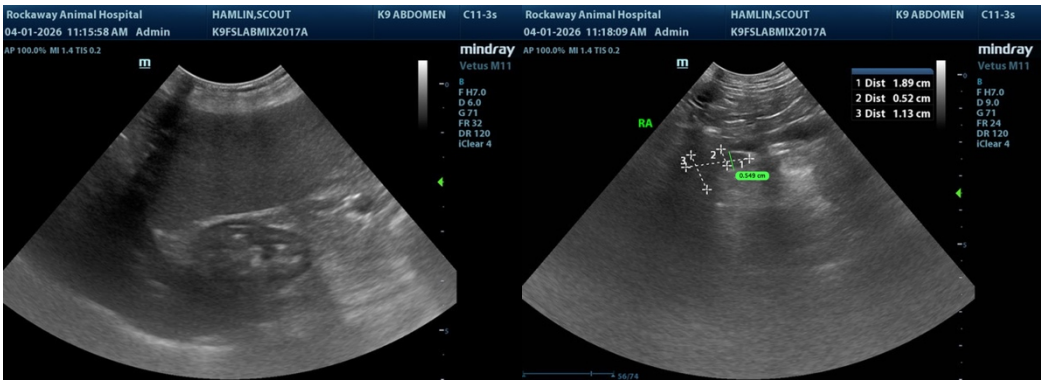
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Sonographically unremarkable gastrointetsinal tract and colon with formed to semi-formed fecal matter
- Mildly non-homogeneous hypoechoic splenic nodule
- Normal area of pancreas
- Mild age-related renal changes

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

A GI panel to include PLI/TLI/Cobalamin/Folate and screening cortisol level to assess for non-sonographically evident or occult disease as a contributing factor to the gastrointestinal signs is recommended. Novel protein or hydrolyzed diet trial with possible long-term dietary therapy, high colony count probiotic such as Proviable, empirical deworming despite fecal testing and as needed gastro protectants may prove beneficial.

Potential etiologies for the heterogeneous 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 initial recheck in 3-4 weeks would be a more conservative approach.



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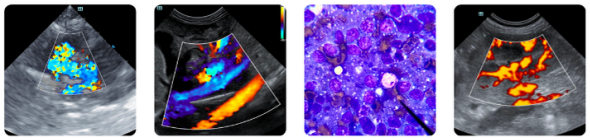

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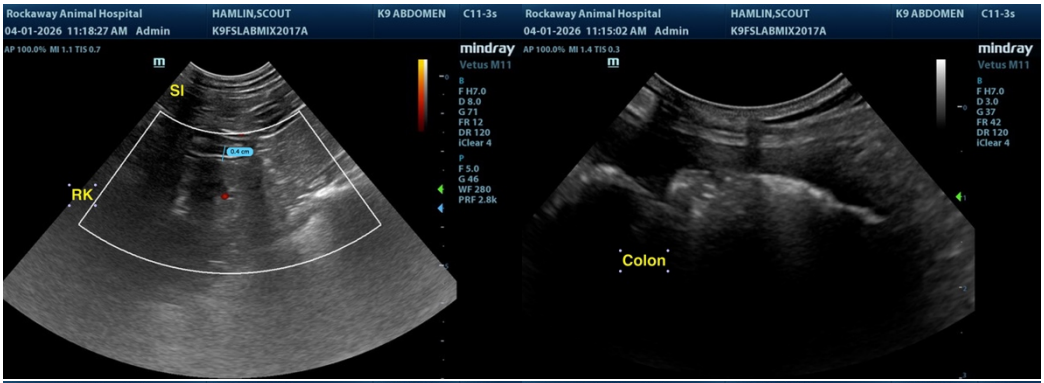

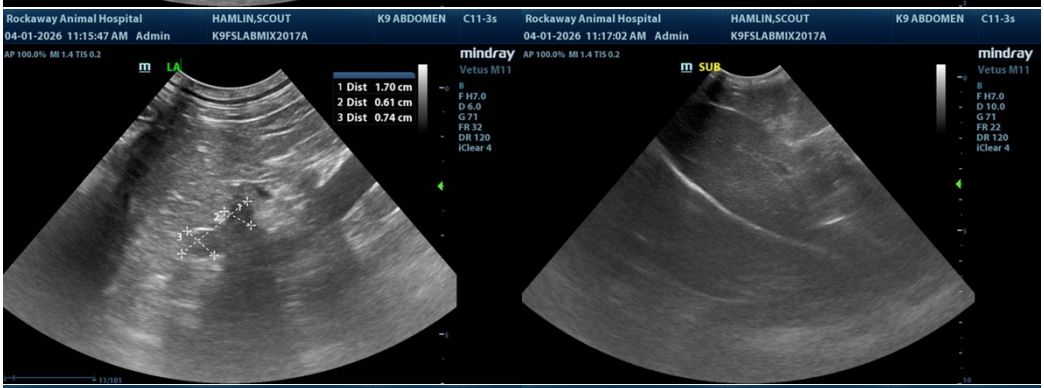

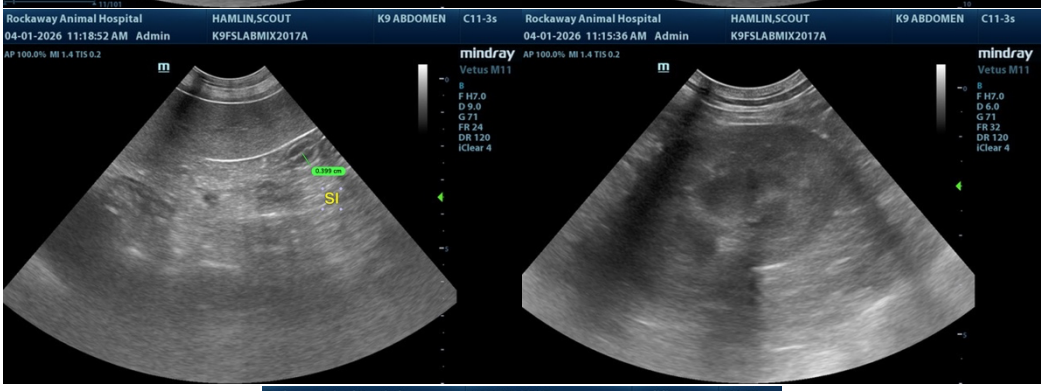

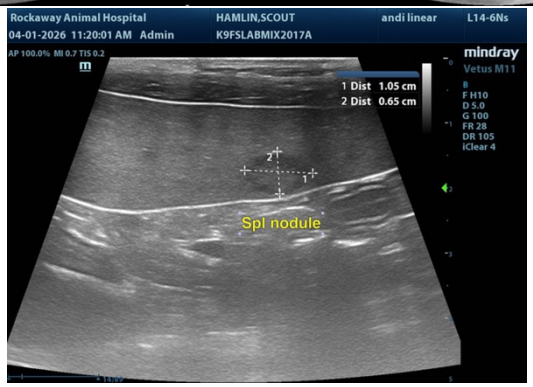

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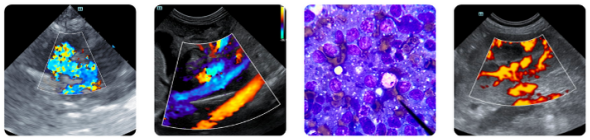

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

info@sonopath.com