



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Jarvan Ma elevated liver values

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Doberman

SEX

FS

AGE

8yr

WEIGHT

26.8kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

Westoak Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kohlmaier

INVOICE

13537ag

DATE

04/21/2023

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 5 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.

Normal size and margination was present in the left kidney. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and normal corticomedullary definition was 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 7.0 cm in length. The right kidney was indistinctly visualized owing to patient size and conformation with overtly normal size and corticomedullary architecture.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.58 cm width at the caudal pole and 2.7 cm length. The right adrenal gland was not definitively visualized.

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.

Liver/Gallbladder

The liver presented enlarged in size. The parenchyma of the liver was subjectively normal in echogenicity compared to the spleen and renal cortices. The liver parenchyma was uniform with a mildly coarse echotexture. The capsule of the liver was symmetrically rounded to mildly swollen in margination. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with 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.

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



PATIENT

Jarvan Ma

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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Free Abdomen

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

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Non-specific benign hepatopathy.
- Sonographically unremarkable gallbladder.

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Considerations for the non-specific hepatopathy may include vacuolar hepatopathy, inflammatory/immune mediated disease, toxic hepatopathy (copper), hematopoiesis, hyperplasia, non-obstructive cholestasis or other hepatopathy possible. No evidence of hepatobiliary neoplastic criteria.

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Assuming normal clotting status a hepatic FNA for screening cytology could be considered for further assessment primarily to assess for inflammatory criteria. Hepatic core surgical biopsy with histopathology would be required for a definitive diagnosis. Hepatosupportive medications such as Denamarin and Ursodiol may prove beneficial.

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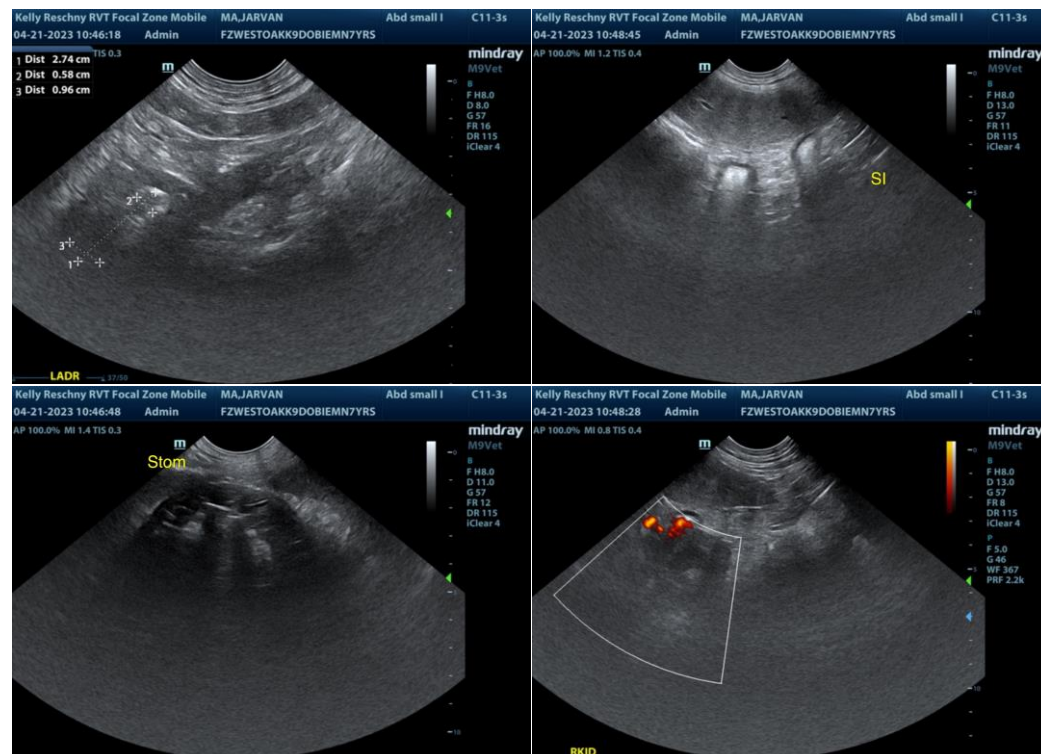
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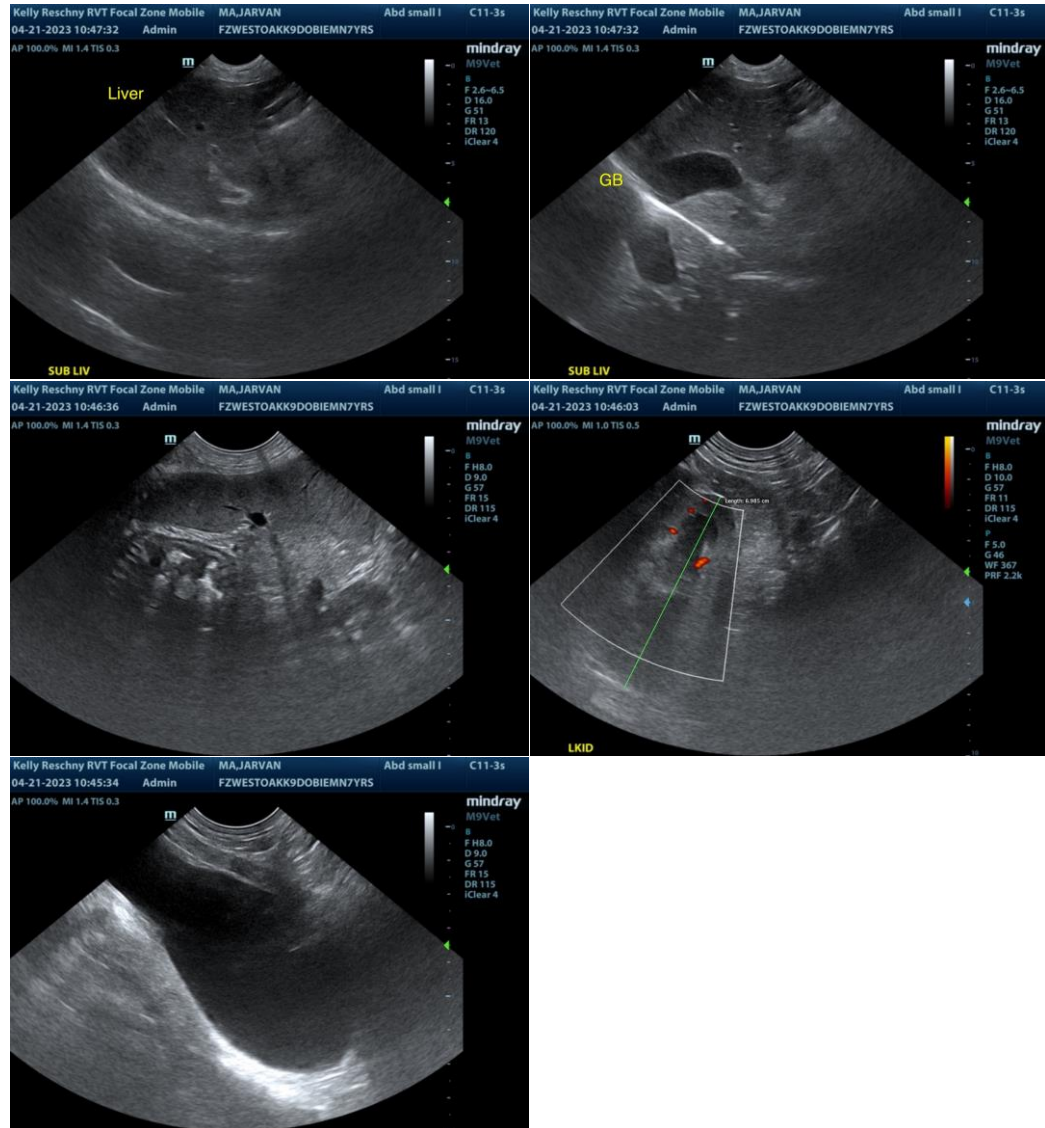
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

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