



PATIENT

Cooper Barist

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Dachshund

SEX

FS

AGE

1yr

WEIGHT

12.5lb

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Miller

HOSPITAL NAME

Banfield PH of
Bridgewater

REFERRING VET

Dr. Baker

INVOICE

13396ag

DATE

04/04/2023

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

ALT elevation, unresponsive to Denamarin.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 429, Last tested ALT 343

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra 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 were 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. No renal mineral noted. The left kidney measured 4.3 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.3 cm in length.

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 0.44 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.40 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 0.35 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.46 cm width at the cranial pole.

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 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. Normal vascular volume. The visualized portal vein appeared to exhibit normal volume and overt normal cranial branching. The portal vein measured 0.48 cm in diameter. 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.

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.



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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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Free Abdomen

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

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Sonographically unremarkable abdomen.
- Sonographically liver with normal/adequate vascular volume.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No overt evidence of intra/extrahepatic macroscopic shunting. Potential mild inflammatory hepatopathy with potential for non-obvious portal hypoplasia/microvascular dysplasia.

AGE

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Assuming normal clotting status and using a 25g needle, a hepatic FNA for screening cytology could be considered to assess for possible inflammatory cells and identify cell type. Bile acid testing could be considered for further assessment although given no reported clinical signs, hepatic dysfunction is unlikely.

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No evidence of renal/cystic calculi often associated with portosystemic shunt. Hepatic core surgical biopsy is likely required for further definition.

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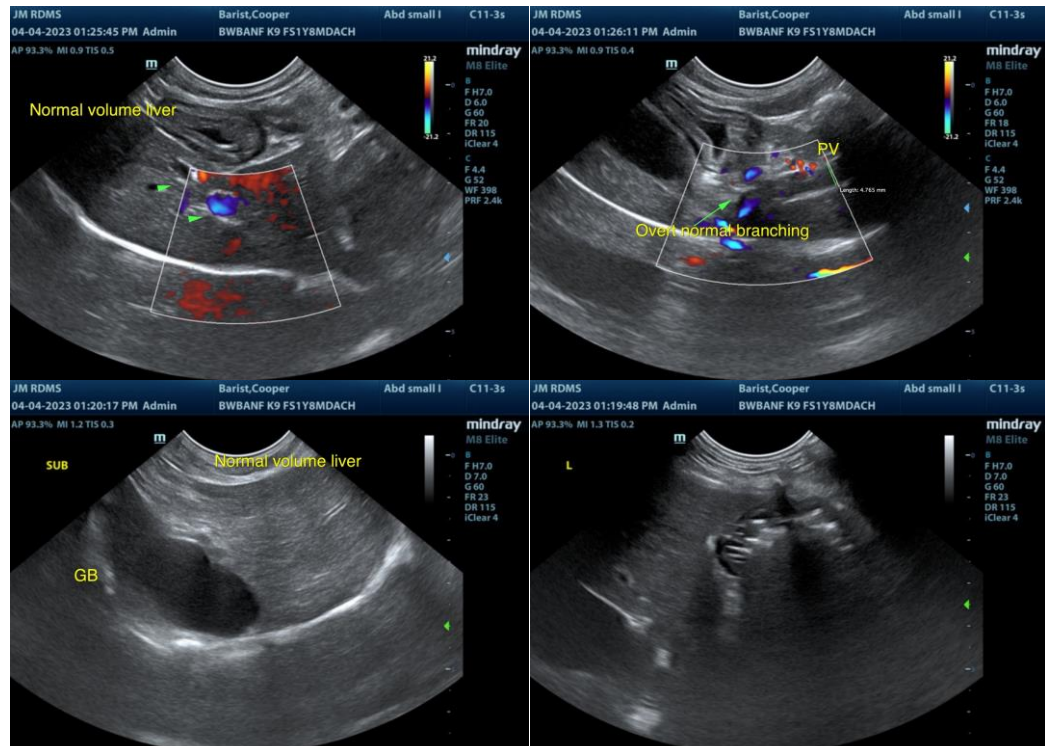
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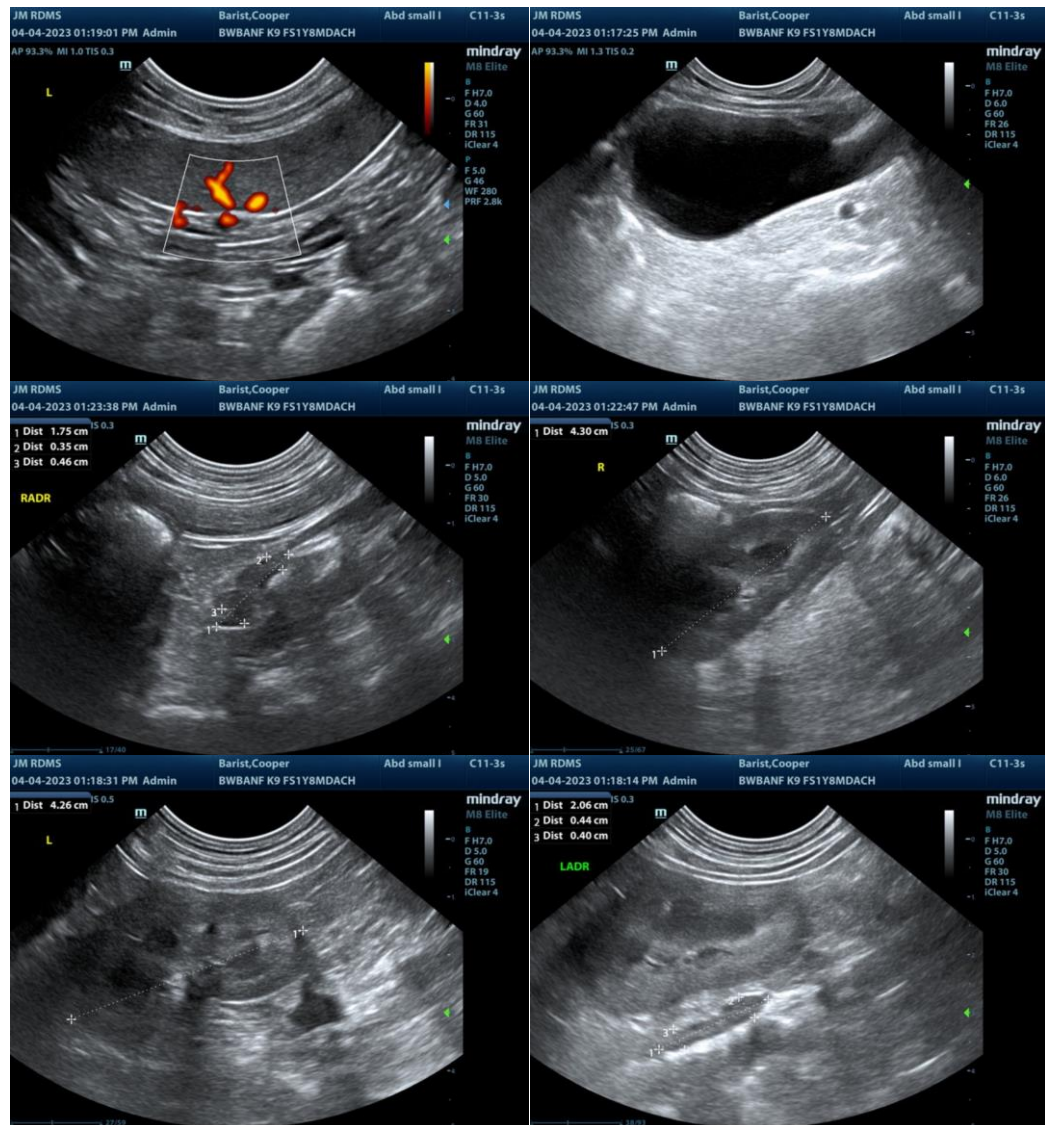
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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