



## PATIENT

Bryce Trawinski

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: lethargic , occasional Resp effort not eating well, splenic lesion on rads

## SPECIES

Canine

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART & ABDOMEN

## BREED

German Shepherd

## SEX

Neutered Male

## AGE

9 Years

## WEIGHT

73 Pounds

CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	MR VMAX (m/s)	TR VMAX (m/s)	LA/AO (Boon method)	LA/AO (Heart Base; Swe)	FS (%)	EF (%)	EPSS (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.3	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT	--	--	NM	1.2	35	67.8	0.25
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	HR (BPM)	AV VMAX (m/s)	PV MAX (m/s)	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	LA 2D short axis Base view (cm)	LVIDd Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)	LVIDs Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	50-100	0.7-1.7	0.7-1.6				
PATIENT	NM	--	1.1	--	4.0	4.0	--

## Cardiac Presentation

The echocardiogram in this patient demonstrated normal **left atrial** size based on 3 separate methods of LA evaluation. The cranial and caudal **mitral** valve leaflets presented normal linear structure, extension in systole, and union in diastole with normal kinesis. Mild primarily centralized MR present on doppler. The **left ventricle** presented thicknesses with linear contour and was not dilated nor restricted. The **myocardium** presented normal echogenicity without subjective evidence of significant fibrotic or ischemic disease. **Contractility** of the ventricular walls was adequate and in normal range for this patient evidenced by the fractional shortening measurement and subjective evaluation of the different regions of the myocardium. The **left ventricular outflow** tract demonstrated normal laminar flow and subjective structural integrity. The **right atrium** and auricle revealed normal size, structure and content. No evidence of overt masses noted. **Tricuspid** valvular assessment demonstrated adequate linear morphology and kinesis. The **right ventricle** was of normal size (1/3 diameter of LV), chordae structure, myocardial echogenicity and thickness. **Pulmonary outflow** tract assessment revealed normal valve structure, laminar flow, and diameter (approx. 1:1 pa/ao ratio). No visible **pericardial** or free pleura fluid was noted. The cranial **mediastinum and pericardial and extra-cardiac regions** were free of masses in the visible window. Subjective tachycardia present.

## Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone and cystourethral junction exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic content 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.

No overt pathology in the area of the residual prostate, although not definitively visualized.

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

## HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

## INVOICE

16385

## DATE

6/28/22



<b>PATIENT</b>	Normal size and margination was present in the right kidney. 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 right kidney measured 7.1 cm in length.
Bryce Trawinski	
<b>SPECIES</b>	The left kidney was not definitively visualized.
Canine	<b>Adrenal Glands</b>
<b>BREED</b>	The left and right adrenal glands were not definitively visualized.
German Shepherd	<b>Spleen</b>
<b>SEX</b>	The spleen exhibited overall normal subjective size with mild splenic parenchyma heterogeneity with intermittent subtle variably echogenic splenic nodules. An example of splenic nodule measured 1.4 cm in diameter.
Neutered Male	<b>Liver</b>
<b>AGE</b>	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.
9 Years	The gallbladder was non distended in size with moderate hyperechoic mildly congealed gallbladder debris. The cystic duct and common bile ducts were normal without evidence of dilation.
<b>WEIGHT</b>	<b>Gastrointestinal</b>
73 Pounds	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.
<b>INTERPRETED BY</b>	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.
R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine and Feline)	Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.
<b>IMAGING PERFORMED BY</b>	<b>Pancreas</b>
Jenn	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.
<b>HOSPITAL NAME</b>	<b>Free Abdomen</b>
Rockaway AH	Moderate volume peritoneal free fluid was present, exhibiting mild echogenic changes, suggestive of mild cellularity. Generalized primarily uniform hyperechoic mesentery was noted. No overt evidence of omental masses or lymphadenopathy.
<b>REFERRING VET</b>	<b>ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS</b>
Dr. Maniar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overtly normal cardiac structure and function</li> <li>• Mild MR</li> <li>• Subjective tachycardia</li> </ul>
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**PATIENT**

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- Mildly nodular spleen
- Peritoneal free fluid, exhibiting mild echogenic changes- consistent with hemoabdomen
- Sonographically unremarkable liver

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

A coagulation profile is recommended. A definitive cause of the intraabdominal hemorrhage was not obviously evident in the study yet the possibility of non-visualized pathology, i.e., bleeding splenic nodule, mass or other pathology could be present. Three-view chest radiographs are recommended if not done. If normal clotting status and if potential trauma, which may potentially lead to intraabdominal hemorrhage is ruled out, exploratory laparotomy for further assessment of the intraabdominal cavity and for a definitive source of potential intraabdominal bleeding, could be considered. However, very guarded prognosis is indicated.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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DVM, DABVP  
(Canine and Feline)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Jenn

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Rockway AH

**REFERRING VET**

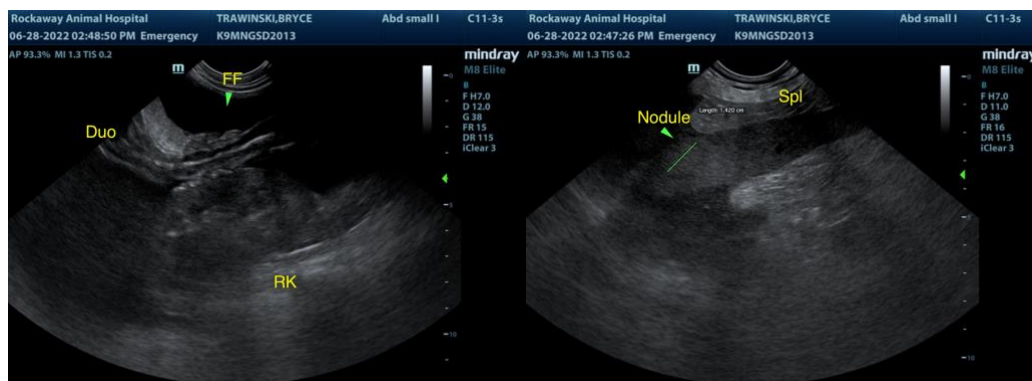
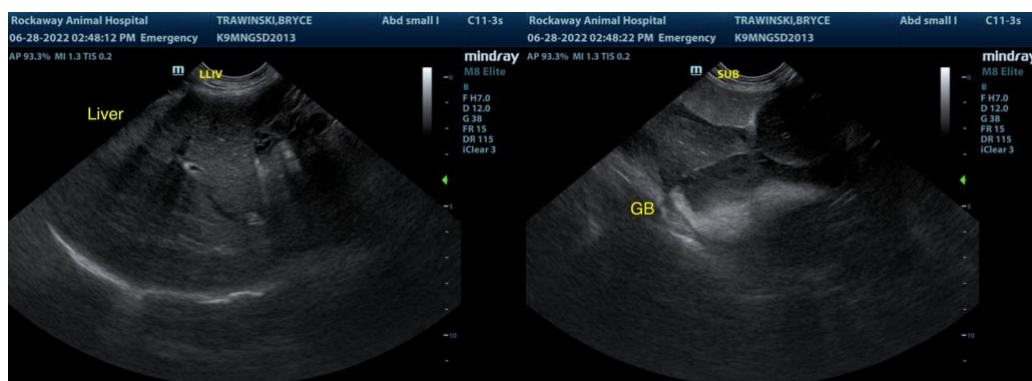
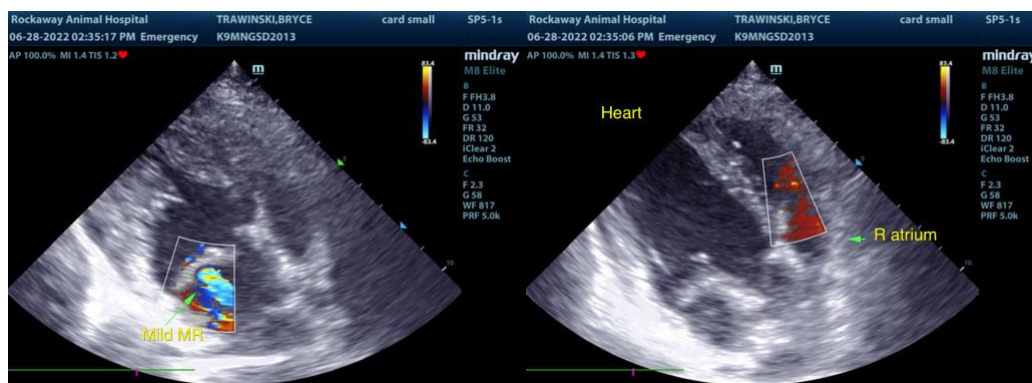
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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