



PATIENT

Oliver Inglis

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador Retriever

SEX

MN

AGE

9 yrs

WEIGHT

40.3 kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
 PERFORMED BY**

Pamela Harrigan, RDCS

HOSPITAL NAME

Wignall AH

REFERRING VET

Allison Dietrich, DVM

INVOICE

17251

DATE

7/14/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Persistent/worsening ALT elevation. On Denamarin large dog 1 1/2T SID.
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 3/24/2023 ALT 130, 5/3/23 ALT 146, 6/9/2023 ALT 172.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and cystourethral junction exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no uroliths or sediment. No evidence of mineral or calculi was noted. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and normal corticomodullary 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 6.7 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.9 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 0.56 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.55 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 0.47 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.48 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 normal in size and contour exhibiting normal to adequate vascular volume. Normal hepatic parenchyma echogenicity was noted exhibiting moderate coarse echotexture and subjective mild yet indistinct increased prominence of the portal vascular borders. No masses or nodules were visualized. 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.



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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

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 were evident.

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Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Low-grade hepatopathy - sonographically consistent with benign hepatopathy
- Sonographically unremarkable gallbladder

AGE

9 yrs

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the liver was nonspecific yet consistent with benign hepatopathy. Low-grade nonspecific hepatitis, toxic hepatopathy i.e., copper, or similar inflammatory hepatic etiologies, given the mild yet progressive ALT elevation, may be considered primarily differential in this case. No evidence of a portosystemic vascular anomaly was noted. Given relatively low-grade ALT elevation at this stage, continued hepatosupportive medications, which may include Ursodiol due to its antioxidant and immunomodulatory effects within the liver, with continued monitoring would be reasonable. Hepatic core surgical biopsy would be required for a definitive histopathological diagnosis.

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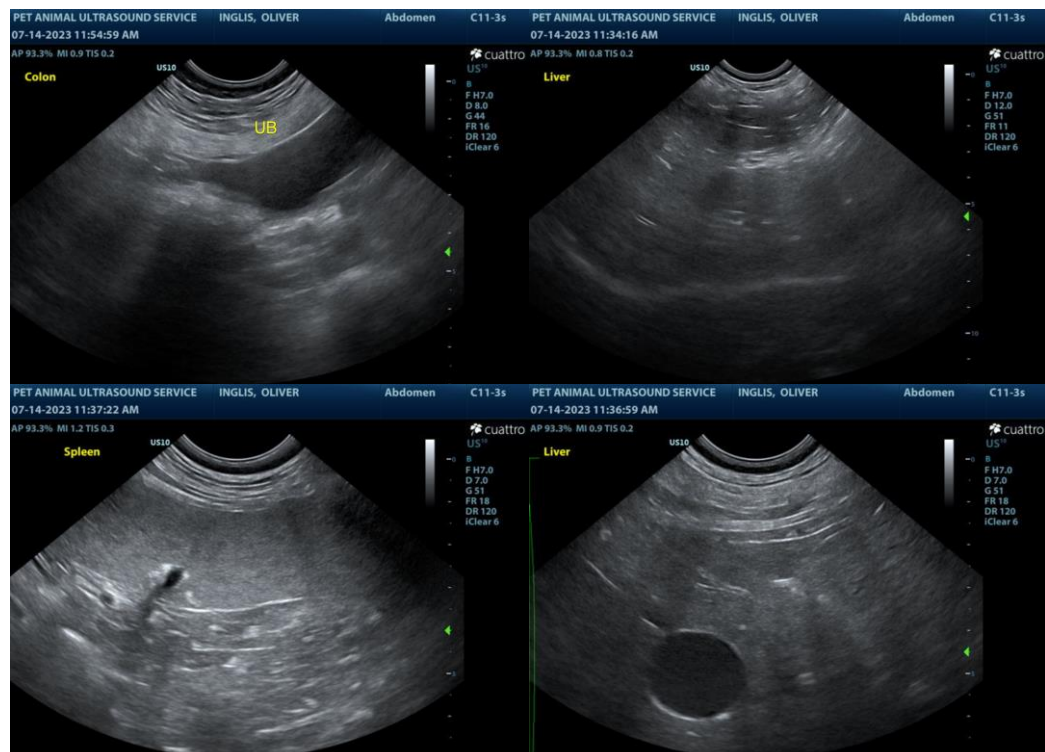
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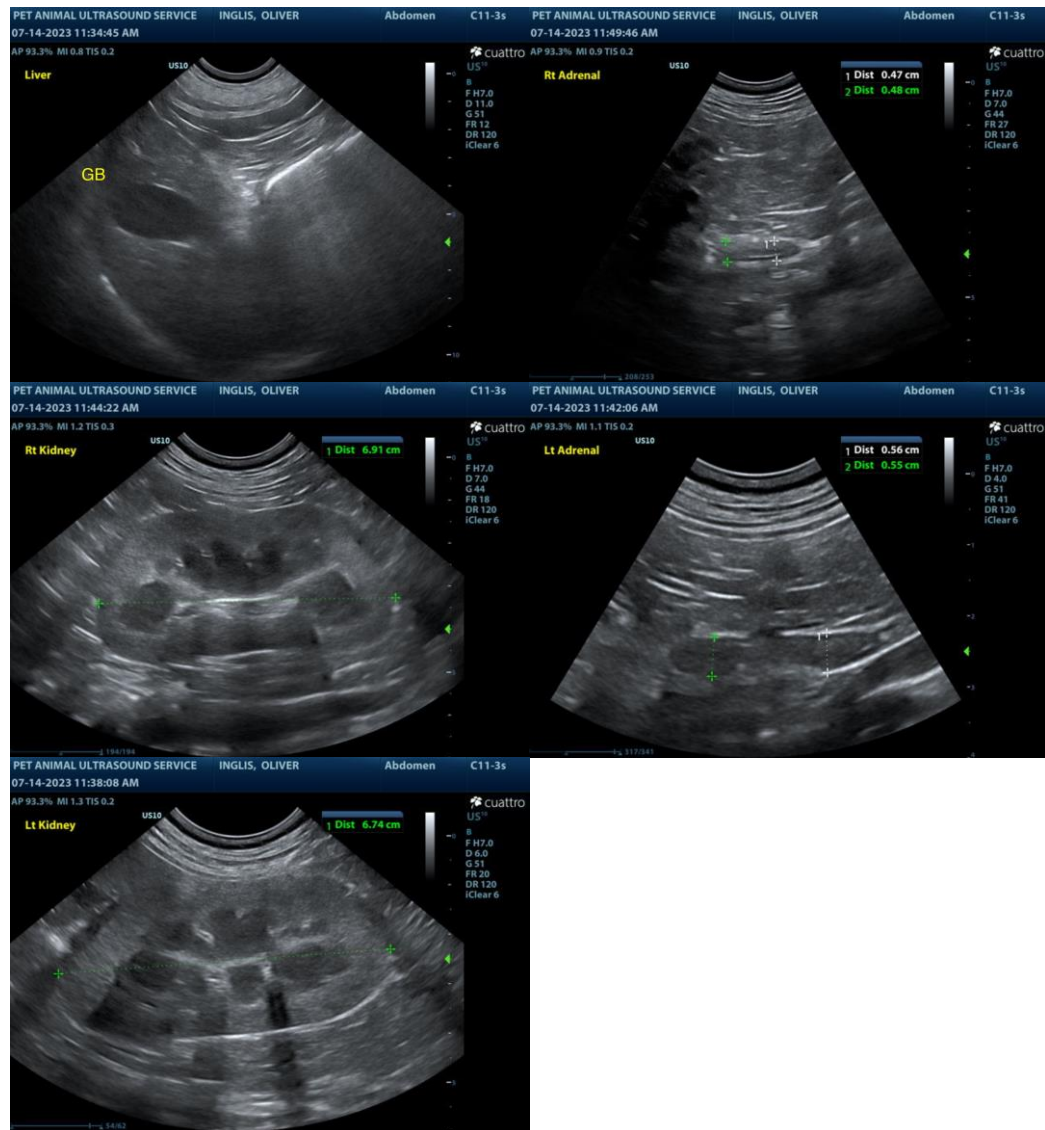
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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