



PATIENT

Griffin Perez

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Australian Shepherd
Mix

SEX

MN

AGE

5 years

WEIGHT

42 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Val Shumskaya

HOSPITAL NAME

Westwood Regional
Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. McConnell

INVOICE

17332

DATE

7/21/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic diarrhea w/blood last few days.

Current meds: Carafate + metro

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 4.0 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 was noted.

The residual prostate was free of pathology.

No evidence of pathology in the area of the aortic trifurcation.

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. The left kidney measured 4.7 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 0.62 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.69 cm width at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland was not definitively visualized owing to patient size and conformation, yet no overt pathology was noted in the area of the right adrenal gland.

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. The gallbladder was non-distended in size containing primarily anechoic content with mild, hyperechoic, congealed yet nonorganized, gallbladder sediment. No evidence of inflammatory criteria was noted. 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.

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Normal visible colon wall layers were present with formed to semi-formed fecal matter.

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 were evident.

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Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Structurally unremarkable gastrointestinal tract / colon
- Gallbladder sediment (non mucocele)

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There was no sonographic evidence of visceral, specifically gastroenterocolic, pathology. At times, the gastroenterocolic presentation may not correlate with history of chronic gastrointestinal signs. Considerations may include dietary intolerance / food hypersensitivity, dysbiosis, nonstructural inflammatory bowel, or low-grade to chronic pancreatitis, both of which may present as sonographically normal, occult parasitism, occult Addison's Disease, or other enterocolopathy.

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Further assessment may include fresh fecal analysis to rule out parasitic ova / Giardia, a GI panel to include PLI/TLI/Cobalamin/Folate, and screening resting cortisol level. Empirically, a limited antigen or hydrolyzed diet trial with potential long-term dietary therapy, prophylactic deworming (Panacur 50 mg/kg SID x 5 consecutive days with repeat protocol in 3 weeks even if fecal testing is negative), high colony count probiotic (Provable or Visbiome), antibiotic trial and as needed gastrointestinal support with assessment of clinical response may prove beneficial. Intestinal biopsies may be indicated if GI signs continue despite empirical therapy.

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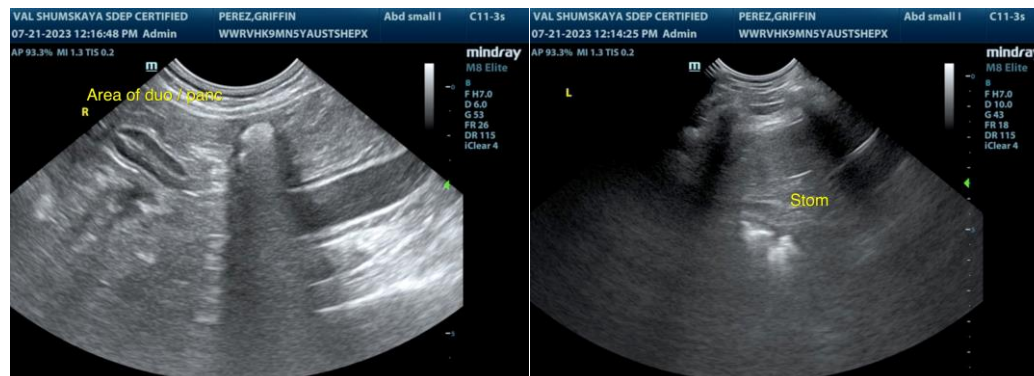
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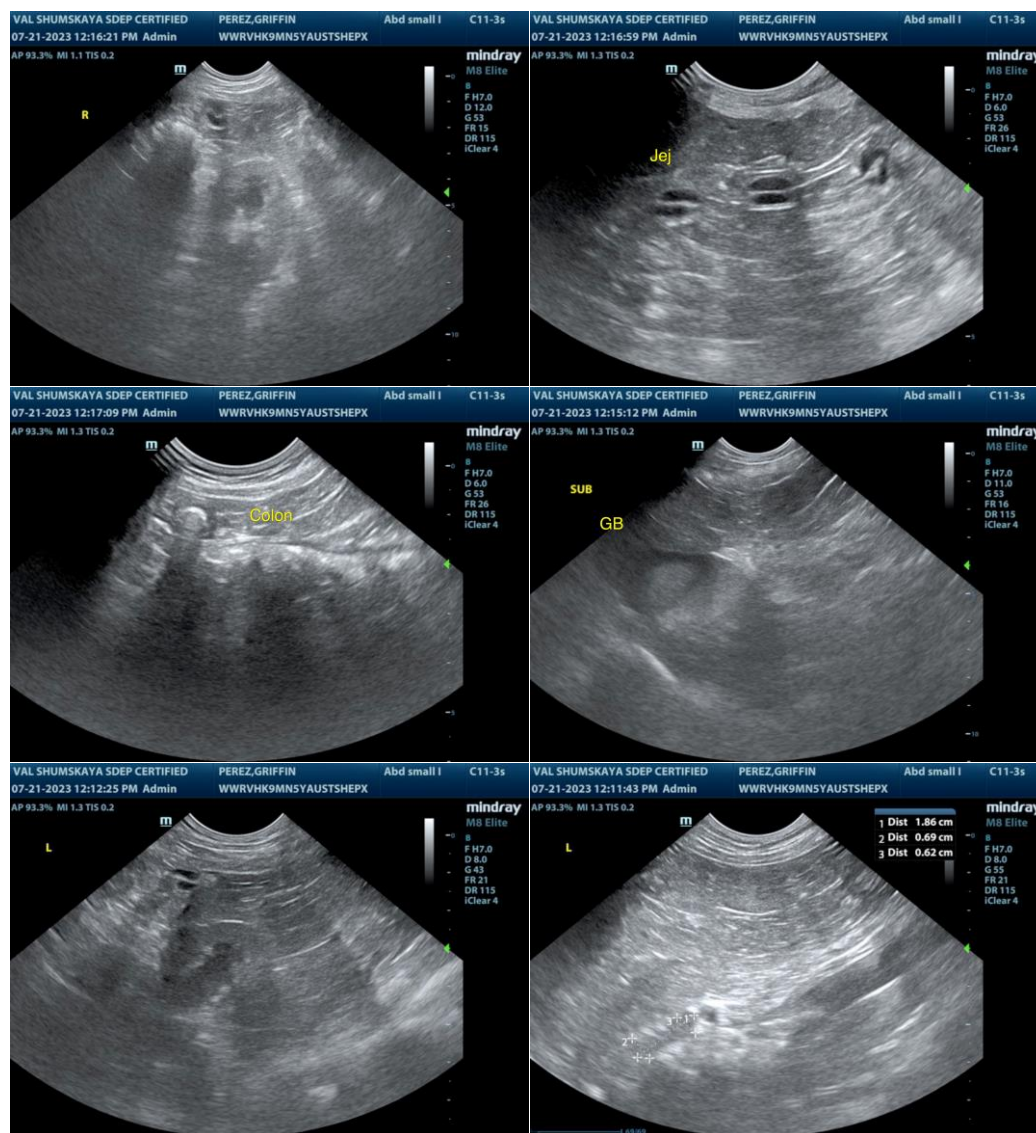
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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