



PATIENT

Zella Franzello

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Australian Shepherd

SEX

FS

AGE

11 yr

WEIGHT

52.5 lb

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Rivera

HOSPITAL NAME

DPC Veterinary
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. White

INVOICE

11017ag

DATE

07/03/2022

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PET WAS HERE 6/28 FOR ANNUAL EXAM AND BLOOD WORK.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Chem: SDMA 15 (0-14), GGT 22 (0-13) UA (cysto): SG 1.040, 2+ protein, 15-20 WBC/hpf, 1+ struvite crystals TT4: 1.3 (1.0-4.0) Was recommended to follow up on AUS

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 was present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio was maintained. The medulla and cortices were uniform in texture with some increased echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 5.7 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.8 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 0.64 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.52 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 0.64 cm width at the caudal 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

The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was mildly nonuniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a moderate coarse echotexture and subjective mild to benign parenchymal remodeling. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion.

The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content with mild luminal debris. No peripheral gallbladder inflammatory criteria. 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 contained mild retained chyme 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 was evident.

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Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mild age-related kidney changes
- Minor gallbladder debris (non-mucocele)
- Mild hepatic parenchymal remodeling

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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Sonographically unremarkable abdomen with mild age-related changes present. No evidence of significant abdominal visceral pathology was noted.

Further renal staging to include urine C/S and protein: creatinine ratio on sterile urine sample may be considered.

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Hepatosupportive medications including Denamarin and Ursodiol may prove beneficial if persistent evidence of cholestasis.

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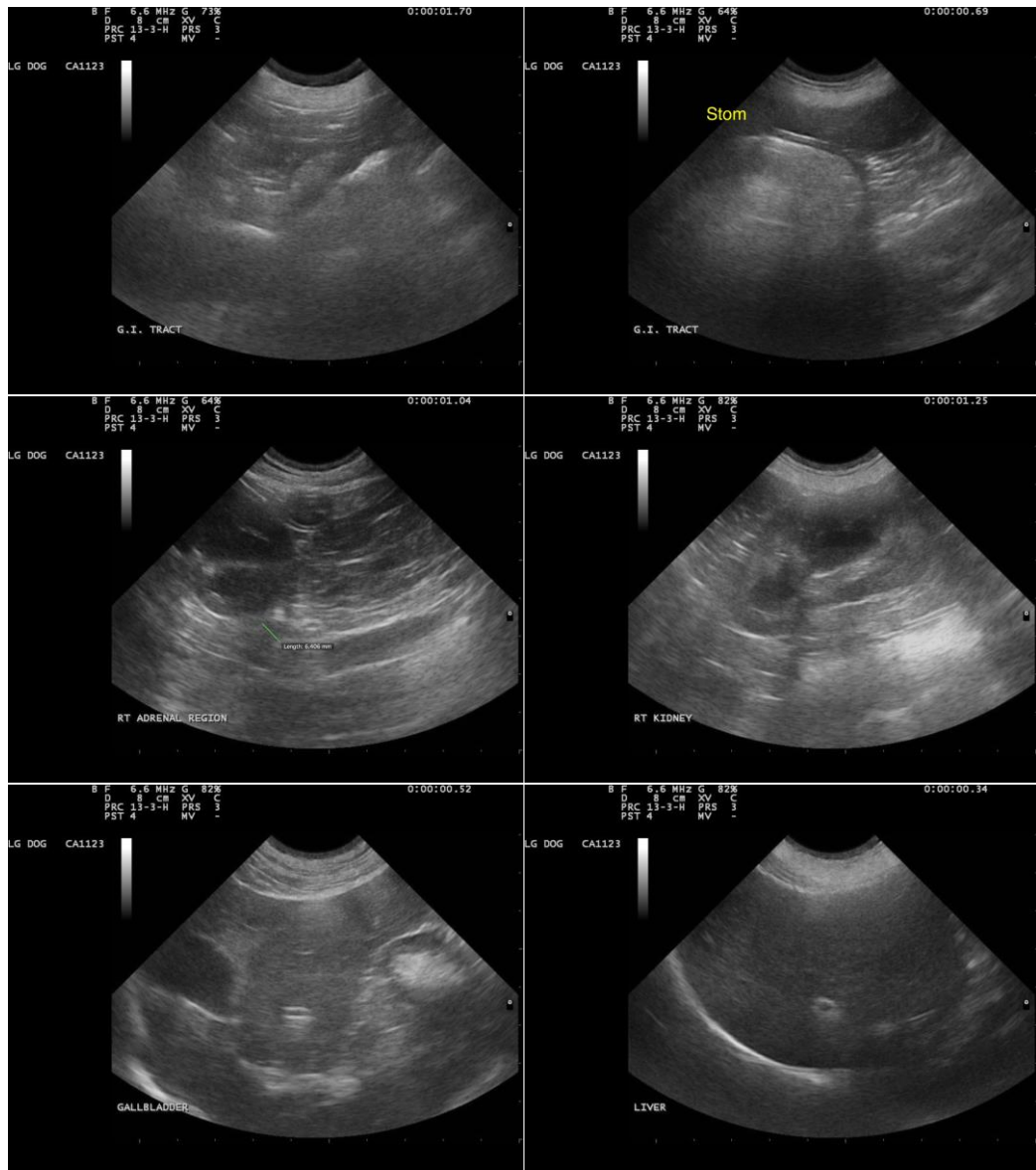
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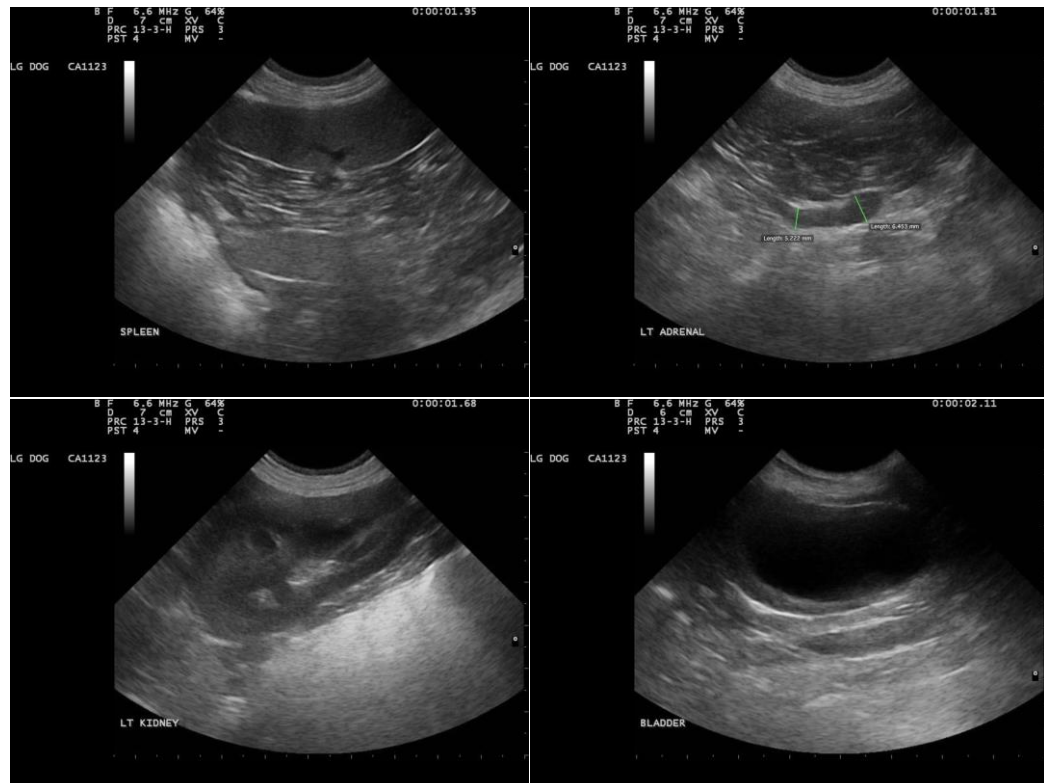
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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