



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Bruiser Ostovich Recheck liver Ursodial, Galliprant, Gabapentin

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine **Urinary System**

BREED 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.

Mix

SEX The residual prostate was symmetrically normal in size with uniform parenchyma and slight coarse echotexture measuring 0.90 cm in diameter.

MN The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

AGE 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 6.3 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.6 cm in length.

WEIGHT
 65

Adrenal Glands

INTERPRETED BY The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 2.4 cm length x 0.72 cm width at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 2.3 cm length x 0.56 cm width at the caudal pole.

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

Spleen

IMAGING PERFORMED BY The spleen exhibited persistent enlargement with primarily maintained to symmetrical capsule contour. Areas of nonhomogeneous splenic parenchyma exhibiting microcystic parenchymal changes including several, variably sized microcystic nodules present with an example measuring 2.2 cm in diameter in the cranial spleen. Normal splenic vascularity was noted. No evidence of perisplenic reactive mesentery was noted.

Rebekah Jakum, CVT
 ARDMS/RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Brodheads ville VC

Liver/ Gallbladder

REFERRING VET 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 with persistent mildly hyperechoic yet nonorganized gallbladder debris. Subjectively, the gallbladder debris did not appear to be congealed as with previous ultrasound and subjectively mobile. No evidence of gallbladder or peripheral gallbladder inflammation was noted. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

Dr. Goldstein

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PATIENT *Gastrointestinal*

Bruiser Ostovich 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.

SPECIES 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.

Canine Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

BREED *Pancreas*

Mix 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.

SEX

MN *Free Abdomen*

No omental masses, lymphadenopathy or peritoneal free fluid was present.

AGE Rapid view of the heart revealed no evidence of pericardial masses or effusion in the visible window.
2012

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- WEIGHT**
- 65 • Persistent splenomegaly exhibiting nonhomogeneous to microcystic nodular parenchyma
 - Sonographically unremarkable liver
 - Persistent nondependent yet non-congealed mobile gallbladder debris - non-mucocele

INTERPRETED BY

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(Canine and Feline)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the appearance of the spleen was subjectively similar to previous ultrasound. Continued sonographic monitoring of the spleen for evidence of progressive enlargement or parenchymal changes +/- screening splenic FNA for cytology assuming normal clotting status could be considered. Overall, the appearance of the spleen is suggestive of benign changes yet the less likely potential for splenic neoplasia cannot be definitively excluded.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Rebekah Jakum, CVT
ARDMS/RVT

Continued Ursodiol use is suggested if persistent evidence of cholestasis on lab work.

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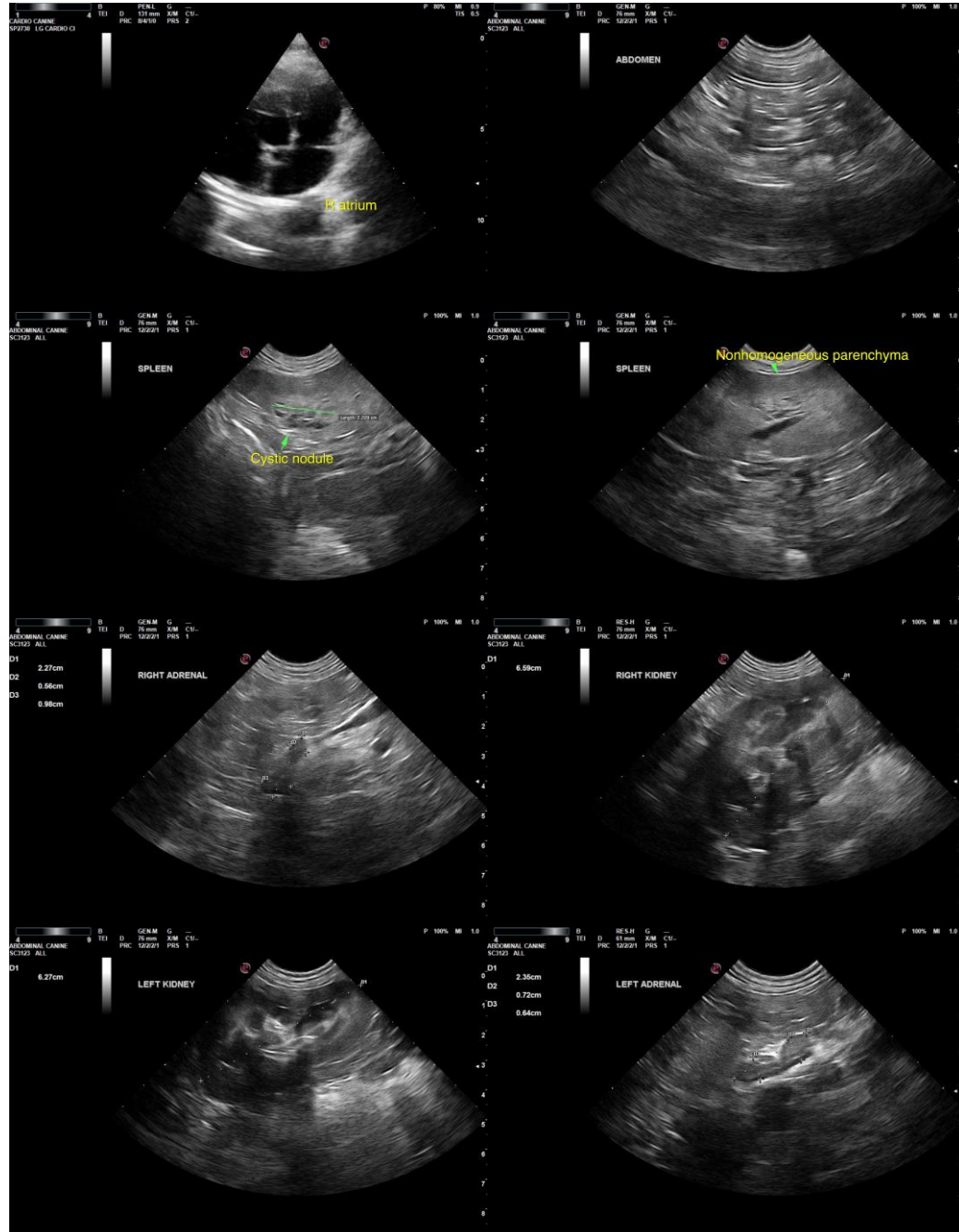
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.



PATIENT

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