



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Kennedy Lima

Chronic diarrhea; weight loss in past month. On Glycoflex, Gabapentin; Fluoxetine.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Total protein 5.1; Albumin 2.5; Creatine kinase 205; eosinophil 21

**SPECIES**

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

*Urinary System*

**BREED**

Boxer

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.

**SEX**

FS

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

**AGE**

8 Years, 11 Months

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 6.9 cm in length. The right kidney measured 7.0 cm in length.

*Adrenal Glands*

**WEIGHT**

49.2 lbs

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.59 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.53 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 0.46 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.46 cm width at the cranial pole.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

*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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Pamela Harrigan, RDCS

*Liver*

The liver presented enlarged in size. The parenchyma of the liver was subjectively normal in echogenicity compared to the spleen and renal cortices. The liver parenchyma was uniform with a mildly coarse echotexture. The capsule of the liver was symmetrically rounded to mildly swollen in margination. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Rhode Island Animal  
Medical Center

The gallbladder was non distended in size with minor non-dependent echogenic gallbladder debris. The gallbladder debris was subjectively mobile and non-organized. The cystic duct and common bile ducts were normal without evidence of dilation.

**REFERRING VET**

Jennifer Hart, DVM

*Gastrointestinal*

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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. The gastric body wall measured 0.36 cm width.

**DATE**

8-20-21

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. The duodenum wall width measured 0.31 cm and the jejunum wall width measured 0.26 cm.



**PATIENT**

Kennedy Lima

Normal visible colon wall layers were present and contained generalized semi-formed to soft feces in lumen.

***Pancreas***

**SPECIES**

Canine

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.

**BREED**

Boxer

***Free Abdomen***

Multiple mid abdominal focally enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes were present. These lymph nodes were homogenous, mildly hypoechoic and smoothly marginated. A normal width: length ratio was maintained (<0.5). Evidence of perilymphatic inflammation was evident. An example of lymph node size was 3.5 cm x 1.1 cm.

**SEX**

FS

No evidence of peritoneal effusion was present.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**AGE**

8 Years, 11 Months

- Mild hepatomegaly - subjectively benign.
- Minor gallbladder debris.
- Sonographically unremarkable gastrointestinal tract with semi-formed to soft feces in colon.
- Enlarged mid abdominal mesenteric lymphadenopathy - lymphoid hyperplasia or reactive lymphadenitis potential owing to inflammatory bowel process suspected, minor potential for emerging neoplastic lymphadenopathy possible.

**WEIGHT**

49.2 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Given the lack of reported hepatic enzyme elevations, the hepatomegaly is of unclear clinical significance yet subjectively benign. Further monitoring of hepatic enzymes is suggested.

The gallbladder debris may be secondary to fasting or indicate nonclinical cholestasis.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Pamela Harrigan, RDCS

The appearance of the gastrointestinal tract was non-specific with considerations including dietary intolerance / food hypersensitivity, occult parasitism, inflammatory bowel disease without evidence of mural changes or other gastroenteropathy possible. A GI panel to include PLI/TLI/Cobalamin/Folate, fresh fecal analysis to assess for parasitic ova / Giardia and resting cortisol to rule out occult Addison's Disease is warranted.

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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.

**REFERRING VET**

Jennifer Hart, DVM

Ultrasound guided FNA of mesenteric lymph node for cytology +/- culture and sensitivity is warranted.

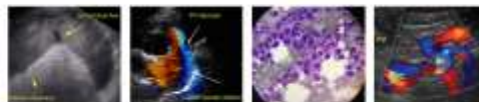
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Sonographic reassessment of the gastrointestinal tract and mesenteric lymphadenopathy pending clinical response to conservative gastrointestinal therapy would be a more conservative approach.

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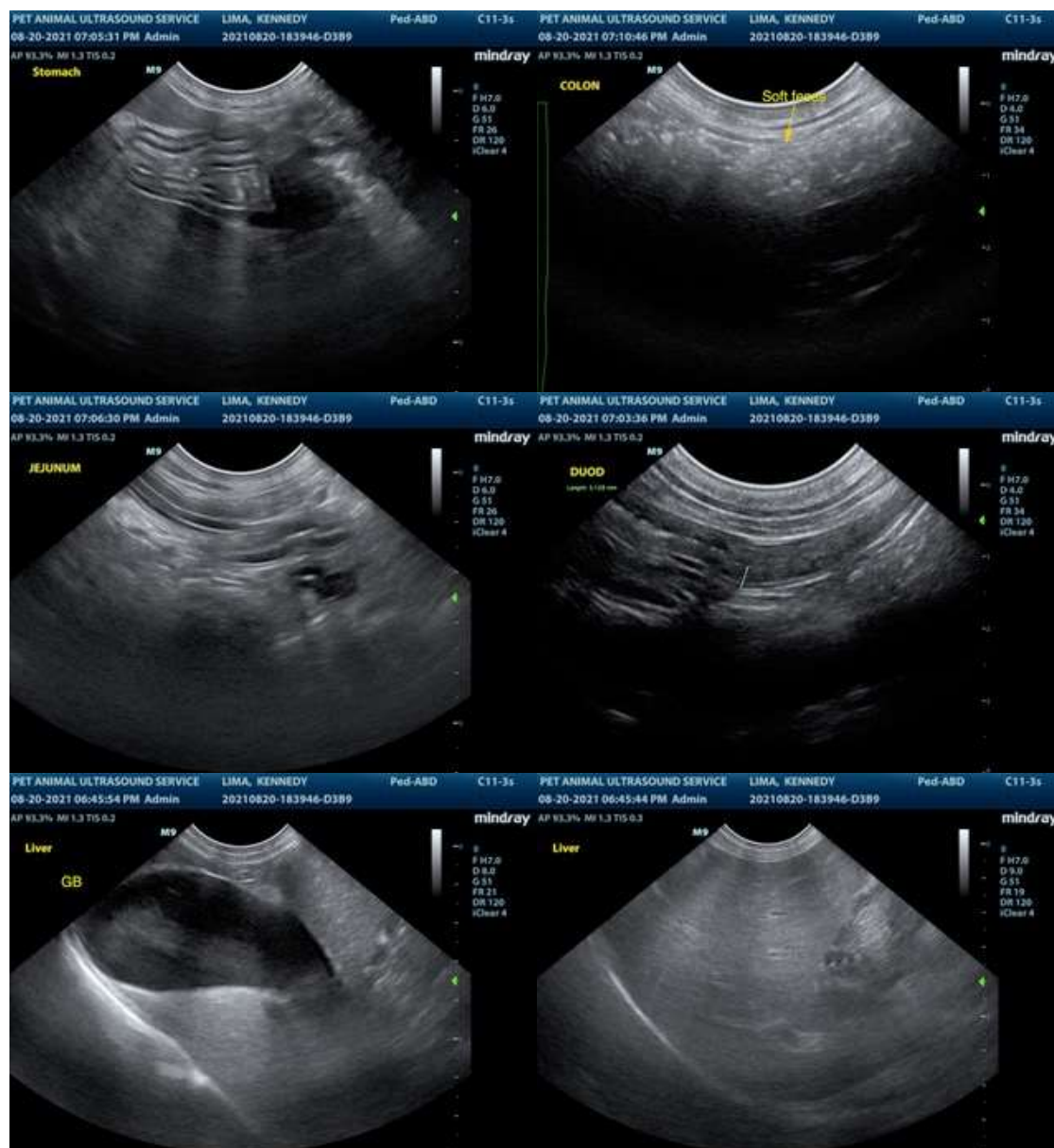
Jennifer Hart, DVM

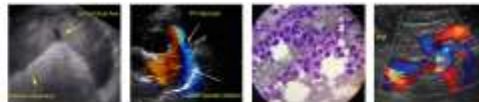
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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