

PATIENT

Gracie Rodzinyak

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shepherd Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

4yr

WEIGHT

26kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Belan

HOSPITAL NAME

Montgomery Village
Vet

REFERRING VET

Dr. Dekens

INVOICE

11447ag

DATE

08/22/2022

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Intermittent vomiting since Aug 9 when seen at an emergency clinic.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Mild elevation of bilirubin UA normal

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3 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 were noted.

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 5.5 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.2 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 0.46 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.44 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 0.45 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

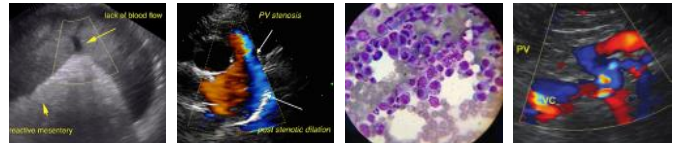
The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented intact mildly prominent wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach contained luminal gas and minor retained anechoic fluid. No signs of ileus, obstruction or foreign material. The gastric body wall measured 0.42 cm in width.

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 jejunum wall measured 0.44 cm in width. The duodenum wall measured 0.45 cm in width.

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



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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 was evident.

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Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Overtly normal GI tract-potential mild gastritis
- Unremarkable pancreas

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FS

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, no evidence of significant abdominal visceral pathology was present in this study as a definitive cause of the patient's clinical signs. The appearance of the gastrointestinal tract was normal with considerations including dietary intolerance / food hypersensitivity, occult parasitism, low grade pancreatitis. 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 in small frequent feedings with potential long term dietary therapy, GI protectants, high colony count probiotic (Provable or Visbiome) and as needed gastrointestinal support with assessment of clinical response may prove beneficial.

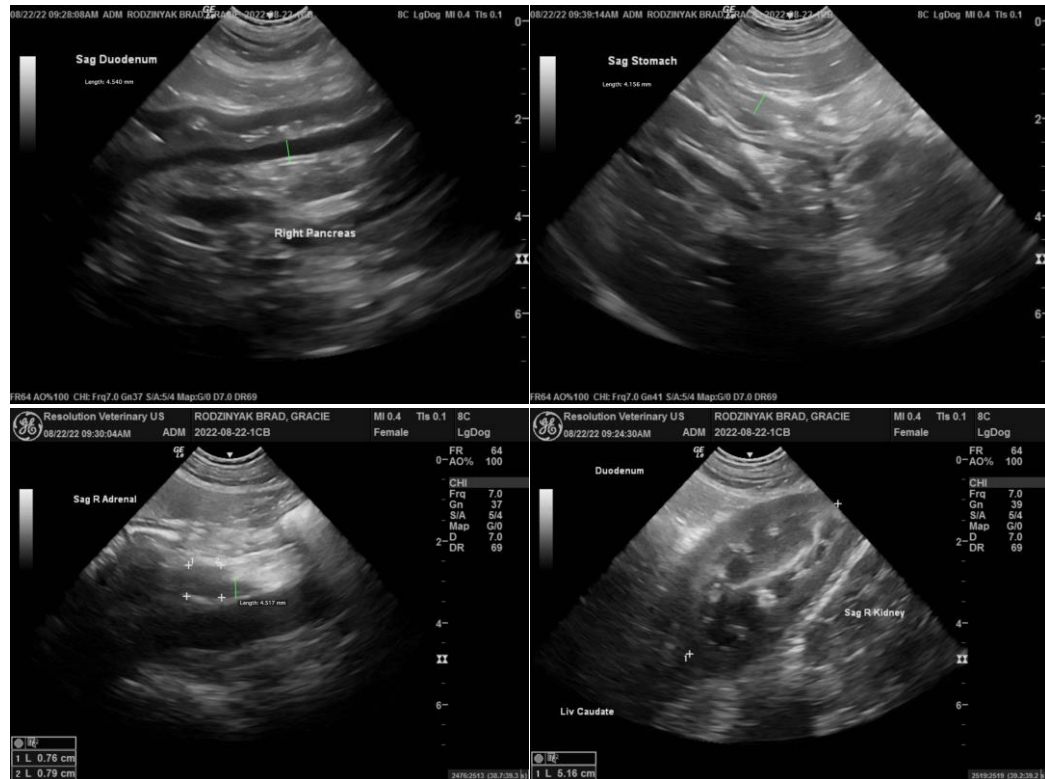
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Three view chest radiographs suggested if not done to assess for thoracic pathology.

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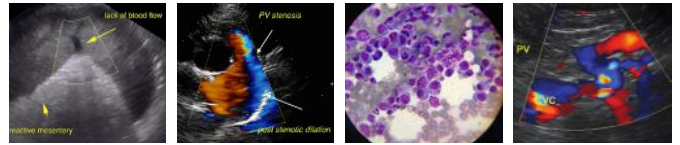
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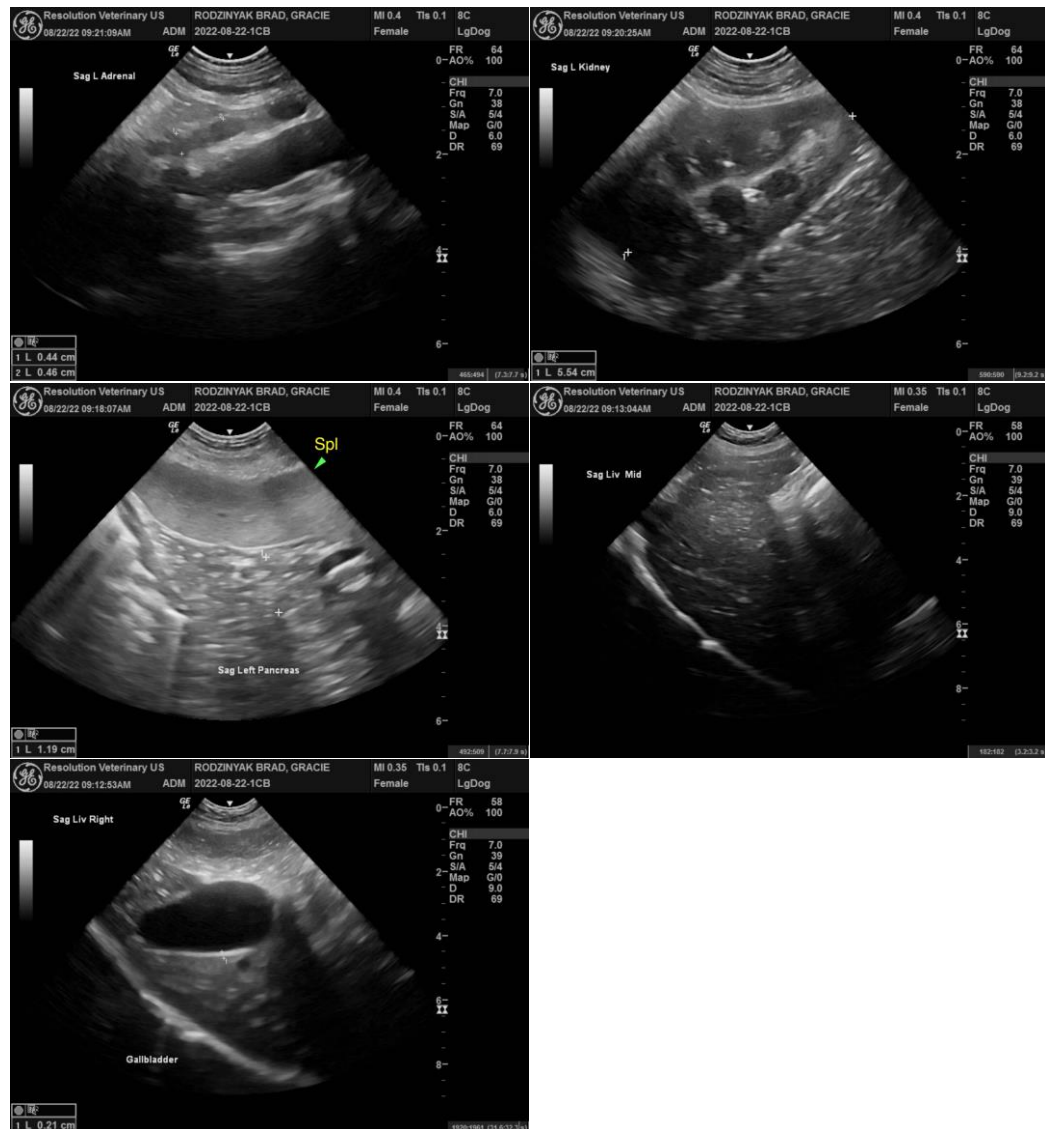
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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