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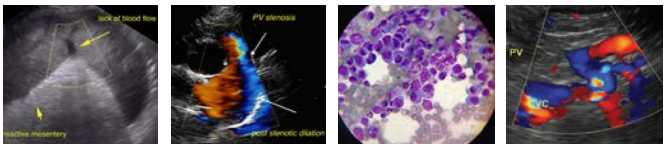
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™



SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT
Arthur Underwood

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Lab

SEX
Male

AGE
7 Years

WEIGHT
74

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME
Rockaway AH

REFERRING VET
Dr. Maniar

INVOICE
25374

DATE
9/13/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

re check lethargy at home

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

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

No evidence of pathology in the area of the prostate.

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 6.8 cm. The right kidney measured 7.0 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.60 cm at the cranial pole and 0.80 cm at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was indistinctly visualized, yet without evidence of overt pathology, subjectively measuring 0.87 cm 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 visualized gastric walls were sonographically normal. A mild amount of retained echogenic to shadowing ingesta was present in the gastric lumen. Gastric body wall measured 0.40 cm.

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. Jejunum wall measured 0.40 cm.

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

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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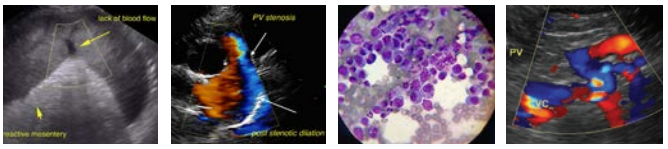

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Free Abdomen

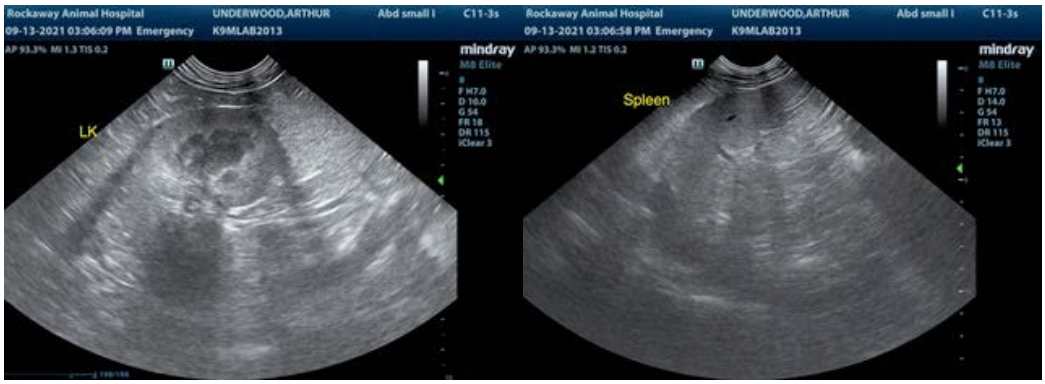
No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

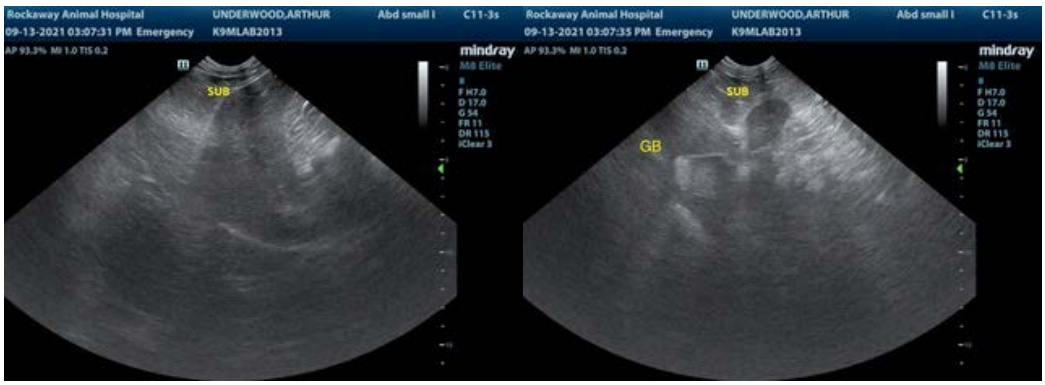
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mild retained shadowing gastric ingesta, otherwise sonographically unremarkable abdomen

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No overt evidence of visceral pathology as an obvious cause of the patient's lethargy. The shadowing gastric ingesta is non-specific and may correlate with recent meal ingestion. However, if the patient is exhibiting inappetence, vomiting, or similar clinical signs, sonographic reassessment of the stomach following documented 12-24 hour fast would be appropriate. However, no evidence of gastric distention or small bowel ileus noted. Thorough musculoskeletal and neurological examination may be considered if not done. As previously mentioned, resting cortisol to rule out occult Addison's disease may be considered if not already done. 3-view chest radiographs suggested to rule out occult thoracic pathology.





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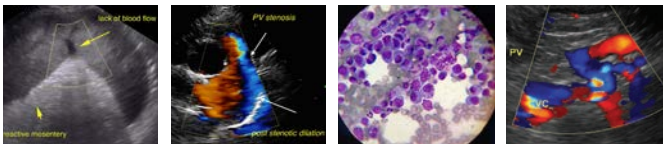

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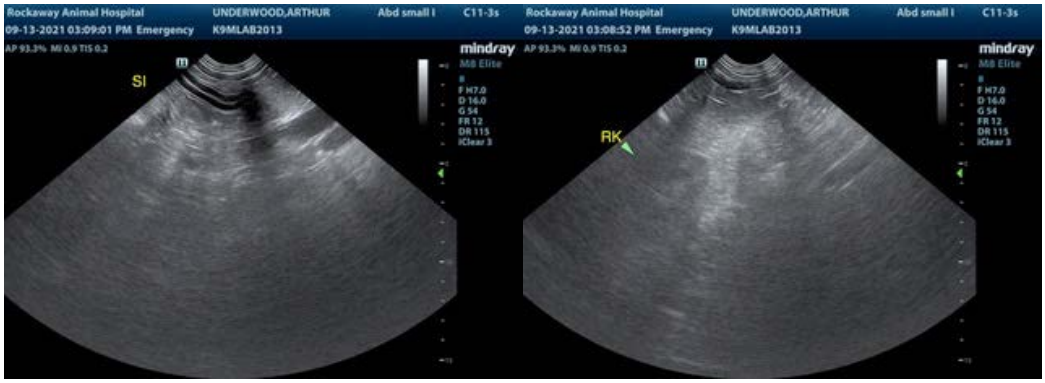

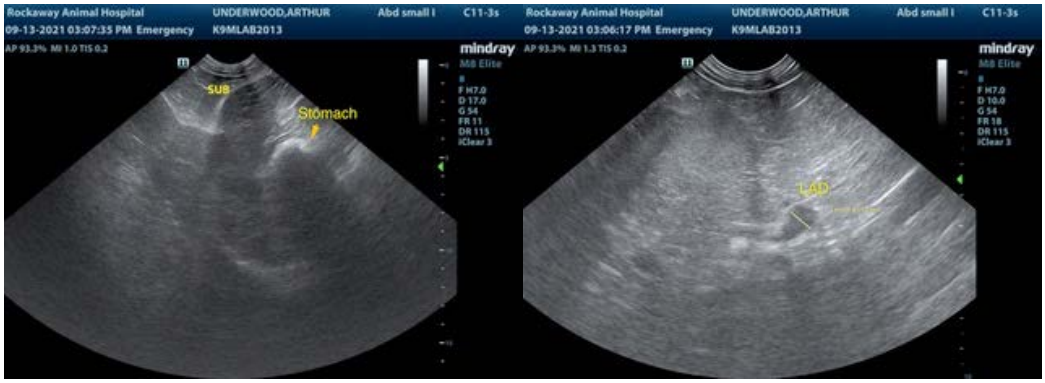

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)
info@SonoPath.com