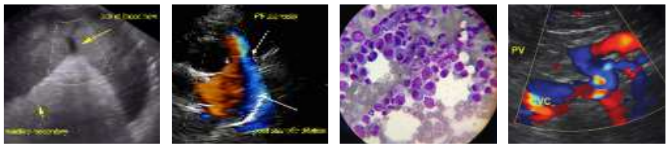
SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™



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

PATIENT

Elsie Rotino

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Blue Heeler

SEX

Female

AGE

1.5 years

WEIGHT

59

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INVOICE

12224

DATE

9/14/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

-re check from yesterday has been NPO for 24 hours

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3.0 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.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

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 6.2 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.5 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 2.3 cm length x 0.37 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 2.6 cm length x 0.50 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.

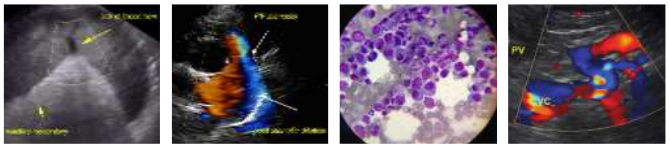
Liver/ Gallbladder

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 exhibited progressive distention with primarily anechoic fluid extending into the area of the pyloric outflow. Potential for persistent shadowing echo or material in the area of the pyloric outflow or upper duodenum was noted, measuring approximately 2.5 cm in diameter.

The small intestine exhibited intact wall layering and primarily maintained a 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio with segmental intestinal dilation suspected to be involving the upper to potential mid-small intestine



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along with concurrent empty small Intestine without evidence of generalized small intestinal ileus or obstructive pattern.

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 were evident.

Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Progressive gastric fluid distention / hypomotility
- Possible persistent shadowing echo or material in area of pyloric outflow or upper duodenum
- Segmental variable likely upper to mid-small intestinal fluid dilation with concurrent empty small intestine

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Considerations for the progressive gastric fluid dilation along with segmental small Intestinal fluid dilation to potential obstructive pattern may include metabolic vs. mechanical ileus. However, given the concurrent presence of empty small intestine, concern for mechanical obstruction potentially at the level of the pyloric outflow or upper duodenum, as well as upper to mid-intestinal tract, is warranted.

Based on sonographic reassessment, exploratory laparotomy is warranted in this case. Intestinal biopsies would be considered essential despite exploratory findings.

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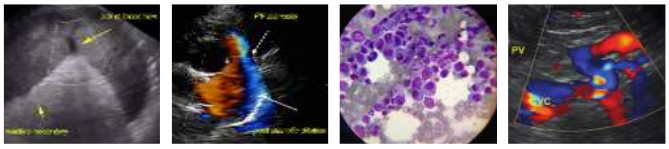

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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