

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Ink Collinson
 History: Increased liver values
 Medication: Denamarin, Metronidazole

SPECIES
 Canine
 Labs: ALP 1707, ALT 221

BREED
 St. Poodle
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

SEX
 FS
Urinary System

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 were noted. Aortic trifurcation was normal.

AGE
 13 years
 Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio was maintained. The medulla and cortices were uniform in texture with some mild increased echogenicity and loss of corticomedullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 5.4 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.5 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

WEIGHT
 43 Pounds
 The bilateral adrenal glands were normal in size. Mild parenchyma heterogeneity and mild capsule asymmetry was present without suspicion for overt neoplasia. The left adrenal gland measured 2.2 cm length x 0.61 cm width in the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measured 2.6 cm length x 0.69 cm width in the caudal pole. No evidence of adrenal hyperplasia or tumors.

INTERPRETED BY
Spleen

R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine and Feline)
 The spleen exhibited primarily finely textured parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. Mild generalized parenchyma heterogeneity was present without evidence of nodular changes. 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. The parenchymal heterogeneity is likely consistent with benign changes such as extramedullary hematopoiesis or age-related remodeling with minor potential for inflammatory or neoplastic disease.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
 Rebekah Jakum, CVT ARDMS/RVT
Liver

HOSPITAL NAME
 Littlestown VH
 The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was mildly nonuniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a moderate coarse echotexture and subjective mild to benign parenchymal remodeling. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion.

REFERRING VET
Gastrointestinal

Dr. Holland
 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.

INVOICE
 13197
 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.

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

DATE
 9.20.2021



PATIENT *Pancreas*

Ink Collinson 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.

SPECIES *Free Abdomen*

Canine No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

BREED **ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- St. Poodle
- Hepatopathy
 - Mild chronic renal changes

SEX **INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

FS The overall liver was non-specific yet consistent with probable benign hepatopathy. Considerations may include vacuolar hepatopathy, non-clinical cholestasis (given the ALP elevation) with potential primary or concurrent non-specific hepatitis (infectious, immune mediated or other) less likely hepatotoxicosis, while hepatic neoplasia considered as less likely differential diagnosis. Hepatic sampling is required for further clarification. Assuming normal clotting status, hepatic FNA could be considered initially for screening cytology and potential identification of inflammatory cell type. Core biopsies likely required for definitive diagnosis with histopathology, tissue culture and sensitivity +/- copper assessment. Hepatosupportive medications including denamarin and ursodiol may prove beneficial. The addition of amoxicillin to current metronidazole with reassessment of hepatic enzymes in 2 weeks would be reasonable. Discontinuation of antibiotic recommended if no improvement in hepatic enzymes following two weeks of antibiotic therapy. Leptospirosis titers/PCR may be considered if clinically indicated.

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

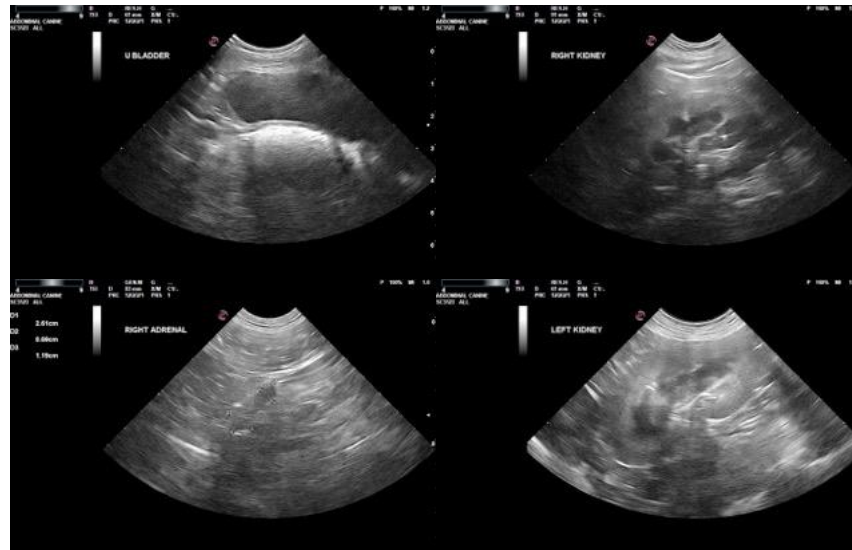
Rebekah Jakum, CVT
ARDMS/RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Littlestown VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Holland



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DATE

9.20.2021



PATIENT

Ink Collinson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

St. Poodle

SEX

FS

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

43 Pounds

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HOSPITAL NAME

Littlestown VH

REFERRING VET

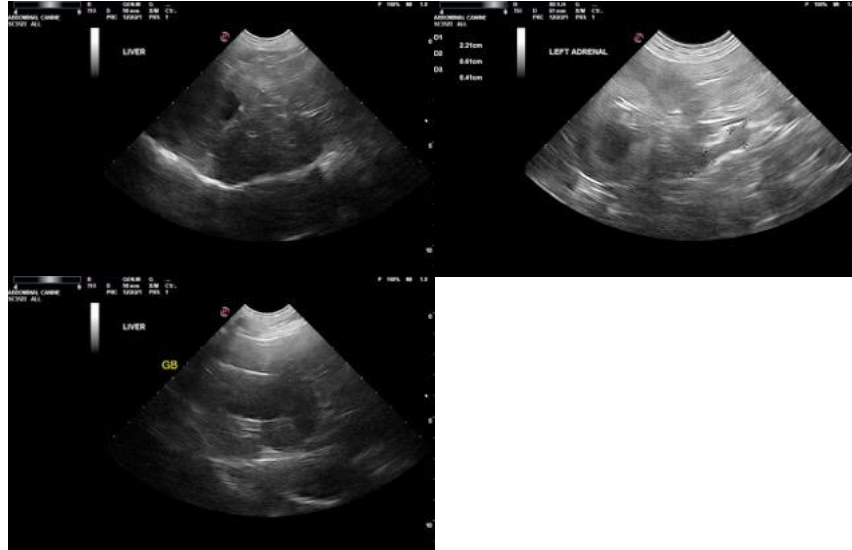
Dr. Holland

INVOICE

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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)
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