



PATIENT

Penny Grano

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab Mix

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

2 years

WEIGHT

72

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn Nolan

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INVOICE

12327

DATE

9/28/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

-Persistent diarrhea after stopping Metro, gastric thickening, splenomegaly

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 5.0 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 6.6 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.5 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 0.47 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.50 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 0.52 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.61 cm width at the cranial 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. The spleen exhibited subjective mild generalized enlargement. No splenic masses or nodules were 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 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 0.46 cm width.



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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 measured 0.45 cm width.

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Normal visible colon wall layers were present with subjective formed to semi-formed feces in lumen.

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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.

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Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

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- Sonographically unremarkable gastrointestinal tract and colon
- Potential mild splenomegaly yet normal overall splenic contour and parenchyma echogenicity - likely incidental or patient variant

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The persistent diarrhea responsive to Metronidazole may indicate antibiotic responsive diarrhea / dysbiosis. Dietary intolerance / food hypersensitivity, or structurally insignificant inflammatory bowel are also possible. Further assessment may include a GI panel to rule out parasitic ova / Giardia, as well as a GI panel, specifically Cobalamin/Folate levels. Hydrolyzed diet trial with potential long-term dietary therapy, prophylactic deworming, high colony count probiotics such as Provable, and as-needed antibiotic would be appropriate with assessment of clinical response. Screening cortisol level could be considered.

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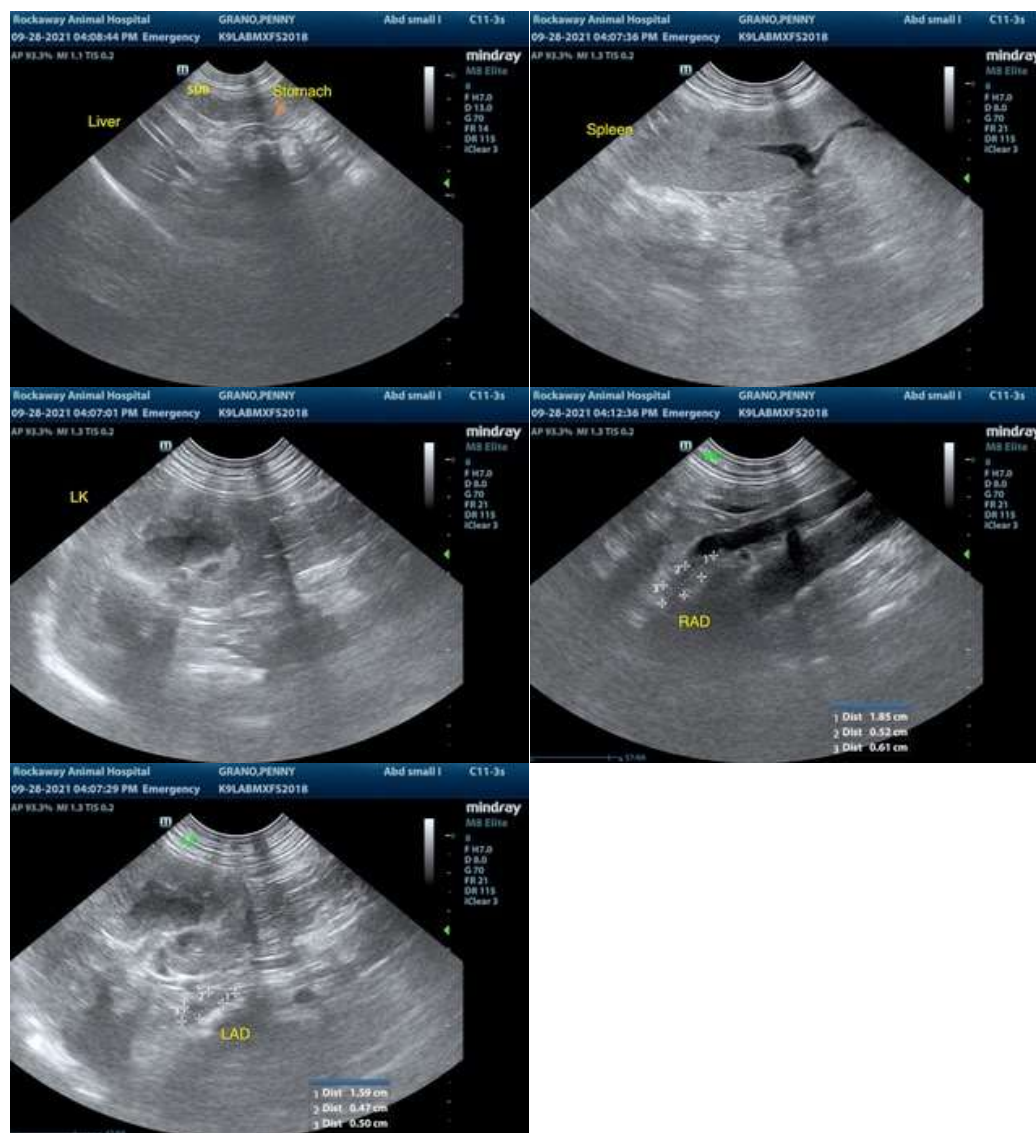
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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