


PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Daisy Hoops History: Suspected protein losing enteropathy.

SPECIES Physical Examination: N/A.

Canine Urinalysis: N/A.

CBC: N/A.

BREED Serum Biochemistry: Hypoalbuminemia.

Maltese Radiographic Findings: N/A.

SEX ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

FS *Urinary System*

AGE Full urinary bladder with a normal thickness appearance of the wall. Normal anechoic urine with no sediment or uroliths evident.

8 years

WEIGHT Normal trigone, proximal urethra (0.3 cm), and iliac blood vessels.

Normal iliac lymph nodes. Ureters not visualized.

Normal renal size (left 4.2 cm, right 4.4 cm) with increased echogenic appearance, some loss of cortico-medullary differentiation, and normal pelvis and capsule.

INTERPRETED BY *Reproductive System*

Remo Lobetti, BVSc,
MMedVet (Med), PhD,
Dipl. ECVIM

N/A.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY *Adrenal Glands*

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, and position. Left 0.48/0.37 cm, right 0.39/0.6 cm.

Sonya Myers, DVM

Spleen

HOSPITAL NAME Normal size (1.3 cm) and echogenic appearance. Smooth homogenous parenchyma, regular capsule, and normal vasculature. No evidence of inflammatory, neoplastic, infarction, or infiltrative changes noted.

Oviedo Veterinary Care
and Emergency

REFERRING VET *Liver*

Normal size, echogenic appearance, and portal markings. No nodules or masses evident. Full gall bladder containing normal anechoic bile. Thickened and hyperechogenic appearance of the gall bladder wall. Normal bile duct (0.2 cm).

INVOICE *Gastrointestinal*

303118

DATE Normal appearance of the stomach, duodenum, ileo-cecal junction, and colon with no loss of layering, normal wall thickness (duodenum 0.45 cm) and peristaltic activity, and no distension of the lumen. Segmental thickening of the small intestine (up to 0.48 cm) with mucosal stippling but no loss of layering or distension of the lumen

7/12/22



PATIENT *Pancreas*

Daisy Hoops Normal size (right 1.3 cm) and echogenic appearance. Normal echogenic appearance of the mesentery and fat surrounding the pancreas.

SPECIES *Free Abdomen*

Canine Normal mesenteric lymph nodes (0.7 cm).
Large amount of acellular ascites.

BREED Hyperechogenic and nodular appearance of the mesentery.

Maltese

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX Primary Findings:

- Enteropathy.
- Ascites
- Mesenteric inflammation.

AGE

8 years

Secondary Findings:

- Age-related renal disease.
- Previous cholecystitis.

INTERPRETED BY

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The most likely etiology for enteropathy would be lymphangectasia with severe inflammatory bowel disease, parasitic enteritis, and lymphoma differential diagnoses.

Although both the ascites and mesenteric inflammation can be secondary to the enteropathy, carcinomatosis, steatitis, and lymphoma needs to be considered.

Further assessment would be fecal analysis, cobalamin assay, analysis of the ascitic fluid, FNA cytology of the mesentery, and endoscopy of the upper GI tract with biopsies.

Management of the enteropathy would be low-fat intestinal diet, cobalamin supplementation, and prednisolone, with the addition of metronidazole and/or chlorambucil if there is not a satisfactory improvement.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sonya Myers, DVM

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PATIENT

Daisy Hoops

IMAGES

Jejunum

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Maltese

SEX

FS

AGE

8 years

WEIGHT

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PATIENT

Mesentery/ascites

Daisy Hoops

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Maltese

SEX

FS

AGE

8 years

WEIGHT



INTERPRETED BY

Remo Lobetti, BVSc,
 MMedVet (Med), PhD,
 Dipl. ECVIM

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.

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