

**PATIENT**

Tess Beil

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Terrier Mix

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

11 Years, 3 Months

**WEIGHT**

10.85 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Jawinski,  
German Board Certified  
Vet Specialist in  
Diagnostic Imaging

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Brian Barnes

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Westview Veterinary  
Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Brian Barnes

**INVOICE**

48427

**DATE**

11-17-21

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Drinking more about 3-4 cups of water per day. Noted about 1 month ago. Urinating normally, No incontinence. Appetite is up, energy is up. Owner worried is a diabetic.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC: Low MCV, Low MCH, Low Retic-HGB Chem:Urea 2.2 (N 2.5-9.5), ALT 156 (N 10-125), ALKP 318 (N 23-212) SDMA 12 (N 0-14), TT4 <6 (N 13-51), Snap cPI Normal Fructosamine 209 (N 177-314) U/A: Cysto, pale yellow, SI cloudy, USG 1.011, pH 7.0, Leu/ Glu/ Ket/ Bil Negative, Pro 30, Ubg Normal, Bld 250 Sedi: WBC < 1/HPF, RBC 28/HPF, BAc 0, Epi 0, Cast 0, Crystals 0 Overweight,

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary system**

The urinary bladder, trigone and pelvic urethra present normal findings without evidence of uroliths or sediment. Wall layering is intact on all views without focal or diffuse thickening. Ureters are not visualized and considered to be normal. No evidence of an inflammatory or neoplastic process is noted.

Both kidneys show aa age-appropriate fuzzy corticomedullary transition but are inconspicuous in terms of size, perfusion and surface. Renal pelvises and exits to the ureters are unremarkable.

**Adrenal glands**

The left adrenal gland measures 2.11 x 0.39 x 0.46 cm, the right adrenal gland 1.77 x 0.44 x 0.53 cm. Both adrenal glands are normal.

**Spleen**

The spleen is inconspicuous in terms of size, surface and echotexture. Splenic vasculature presents normal course of vessels and unremarkable perfusion of the splenic veins. There are no signs of nodular/focal changes noted.

**Liver/Gallbladder**

The liver presents rounded margins and impresses with severe changes of the echogenic texture. The latter is highly inhomogeneous with a mixed pattern of multiple small hypoechoic areas and partially perivascular, ill-defined hyperechoic lesions, both without vascular deviation or protrusions of the capsule. In addition to that large, well-defined, hypoechoic, round to oval nodules are recognized with maximum diameters of 2.4 cm. These indicate mild mass-effect and appear encapsulated.

The gallbladder shows a small amount of sludge. The gallbladder and -wall are unremarkable without signs of a florid process or cholestasis.

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach, the small intestine and colon present intact wall layers being normal in width and echogenicity. Adjacent mesentery and fat tissue are of normal appearance. There is no overt evidence of an ileus, a florid-inflammatory or even neoplastic process.

Mesenteric, epigastric and portal lymph nodes are considered to be normal.

**Pancreas**

All pancreatic parts displayed show isoechoic echogenicity to the surrounding omental fat. Signs of inflammatory changes or focal lesions are missing.



## PATIENT

**Free Abdomen**

Tess Beil

There is no evidence of peritoneal or retroperitoneal effusion noted. Abdominal fat and great vessels show no pathological findings.

## SPECIES

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

Canine

**Primary**

- Severe hepatopathy with an irregular/coarse echotexture and multiple hyper- and hypoechoic lesions

## BREED

Terrier Mix

**Secondary**

- Signs of a mild and chronic nephropathy
- Small amount of gallbladder sludge

## SEX

FS

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

## AGE

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Ultrasonographic findings of the liver speak for a chronic liver disease such as chronic and active hepatitis, vacuolar liver disease and/or fatty infiltration and are somewhat age expected, although morphologic changes are very obvious. The hyperechoic, more ill-defined lesions likely represent degenerative/regenerative tissue as seen with regenerates and fibrosis. The larger, well-defined, hypoechoic nodules are commonly seen with nodular hyperplasia and intra-hepatic lipoma. There are no overt signs of an aggressive behavior as far as can be assessed from a sonographic point of view. However, malignant/infiltrative neoplasia cannot be ruled out completely. Assessment of the temporal course and/or biopsy/FNA are needed for further evaluation.

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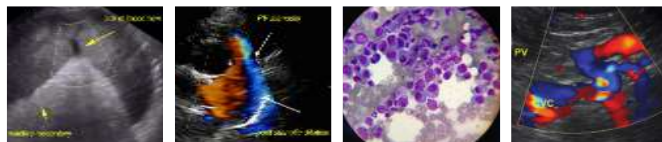
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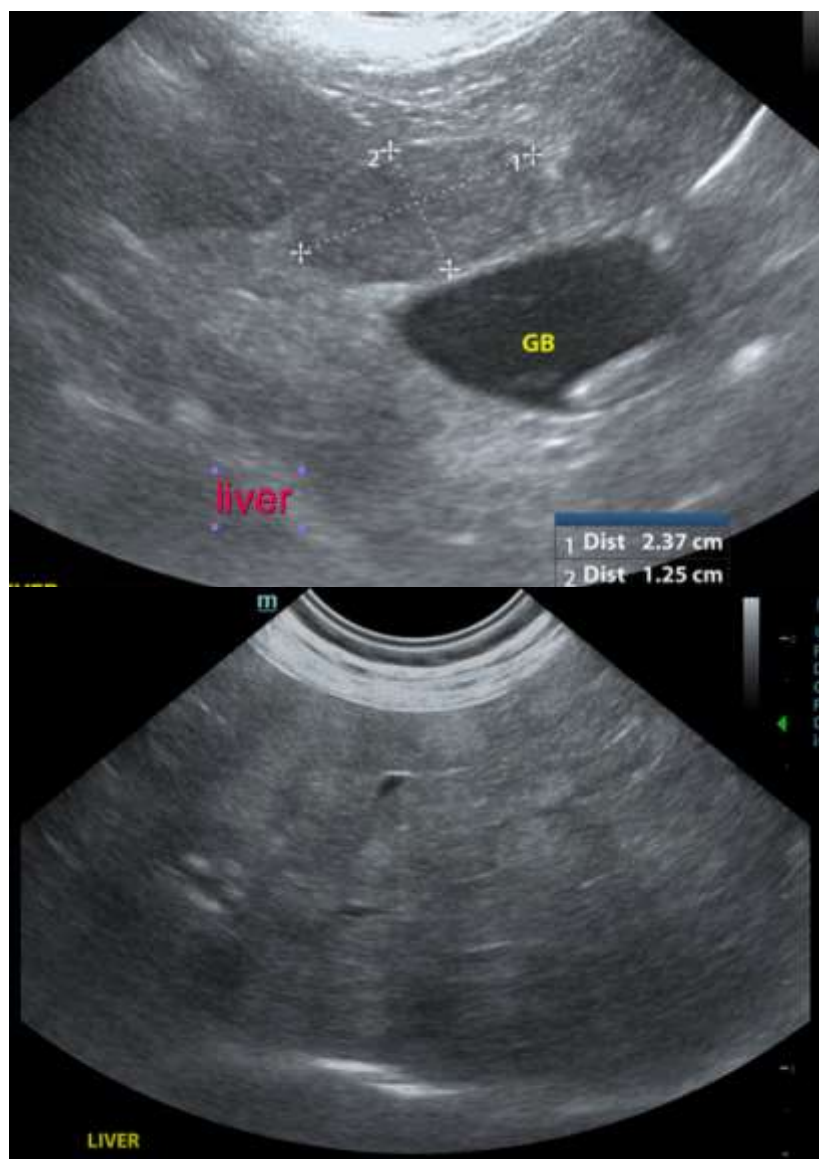
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Sebastian Jawinski**, German Board Certified Vet Specialist in Diagnostic Imaging  
info@sonopath.com