



PATIENT

Nelson Jolley

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mix

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

6 Years

WEIGHT

17 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Tam Mengine, DVM,
DABVP (canine/feline
practice)

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Prescott

HOSPITAL NAME

Rondout Valley
Veterinary Associates

REFERRING VET

Dr. Prescott

INVOICE

39345

DATE

7/8/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Diabetic (recent diagnosis of 3 mths ago); Normal ACTH STIM; Elevated ALT on diagnosis; on 5 units of vetsulin but poor control and ALT increased since treatment. Rule out comorbidities causing difficulty in DM control. Urine culture pending.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 493 (132 at diagnosis) ALP 1367 (was 877 at time of diagnosis) BG 381 Urine culture pending

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is thickened at the apex measuring 3.8 mm. It is moderately full with anechoic urine. The pelvic urethra is visualized to 1.0 cm.

The prostate is not clearly visualized due to its intrapelvic location.

The kidneys are of normal size and shape and exhibit appropriate corticomedullary differentiation with a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio. There is no evidence of nephrolithiasis, mineralization, pyelectasia, cystic change or hydronephrosis. The proximal ureter is not visible (normal). The left kidney is 4.4 cm in length. The right kidney is 4.8 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The adrenal glands are both identified in their normal locations. They are normal in size and shape with appropriate parenchymal echogenicity and normal phrenic vasculature. The left adrenal gland measures 3.3 mm at the cranial pole and 5.0 mm at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measures 4.8 mm at the caudal pole and 5.2 mm at the cranial pole.

Spleen

The spleen is of appropriate size and has a normal, homogenous parenchyma with a smooth, continuous capsular surface. The splenic vasculature is normal with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis, and blood flow through the splenic hilus appears normal.

Liver

The liver is diffusely hyperechoic and subjectively enlarged with multiple hypoechoc nodules throughout. The portal and hepatic vasculature are of normal size and appearance with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis.

The gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile. The wall was thin and continuous with no focal lesions. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal / not visible.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach is moderately full with normal ingesta. The gastric wall is normal and exhibits appropriate wall layering. The pylorus is of normal appearance.

The visualized portions of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum are of normal thickness with intact wall layering that exhibits the appropriate 1:3 muscularis to mucosa ratio. Intestinal motility appears normal.



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The visible portions of the colon are of normal thickness with intact wall layering. The ileocecal junction is visualized and appears normal.

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Pancreas

The areas of the limbs and body of the pancreas are isoechoic to the surrounding mesenteric fat, with normal capsular appearance. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation. The pancreatic duct appears normal.

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Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of free fluid within the peritoneal cavity. The omentum and intra-abdominal fat are of appropriate echogenicity. Enlarged abdominal lymph nodes are not observed. The aortic trifurcation has normal blood flow with no evidence of thrombosis.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Thickened bladder wall
- Hyperechoic liver with diffuse hypoechoic nodules

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes in the liver are non-specific and could be attributed to endocrine disease, other vacuolar hepatopathies, reactive hepatopathy, storage hepatopathy, chronic infectious or inflammatory disease (including leptospirosis), hepatic lipidosis, or less likely neoplasia. Ultrasound-guided or laparoscopic biopsies would be needed for definitive diagnosis. The hypoechoic nodules could indicate benign regenerative change or less likely neoplasia. Recommendations include:

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- ❖ screening for diabetes mellitus and hyperlipidemia if not already performed
- ❖ testing for Cushing's disease is recommended only if clinical signs support the diagnosis
- ❖ bile acid testing is recommended to further assess severity of hepatic disease - if elevated then liver biopsies should be considered
- ❖ if bile acids are normal, but the ALT is increased, then initiation of liver support therapies such as SAME, Vitamin E and ursodiol, along with serial monitoring of liver enzyme levels every 2-3 months, could be initiated

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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Recommendations for the bladder include a urinalysis and urine culture, which I understand are already pending.

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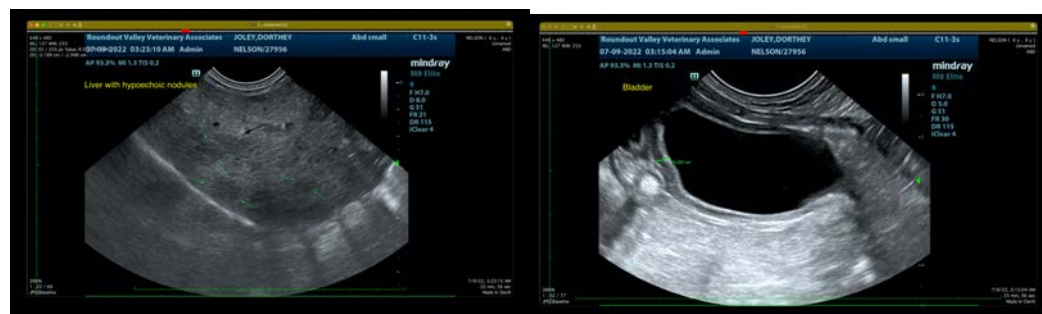
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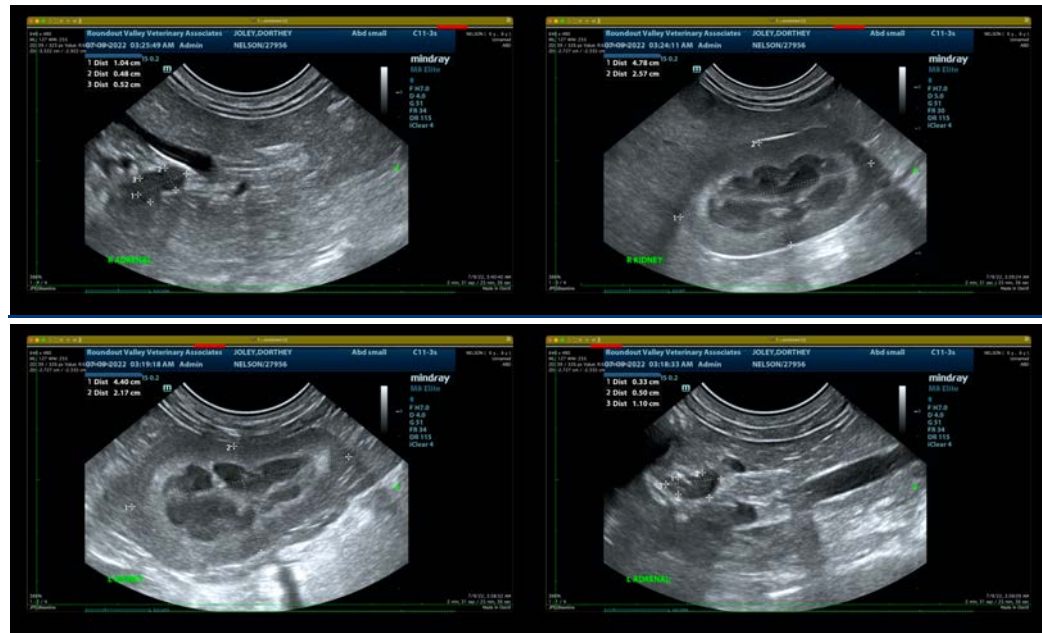
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Tam Mengine, DVM, DABVP (canine/feline practice)

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