

# **Small Animal Veterinary Ultrasound**

Case No. 1 Sept 2022

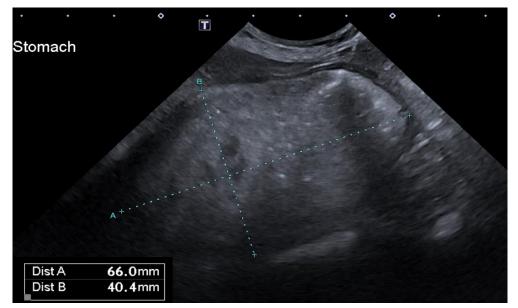
#### **Clinical details:**

- 7yr neutered female dachshund with grossly distended, tender cranial abdomen. Lethargic, nauseous, unwilling to walk, mild pyrexia, weight gain, constipated, not a scavenger
- Normal pulse, BP, resp rate
- Neurological assessment unremarkable

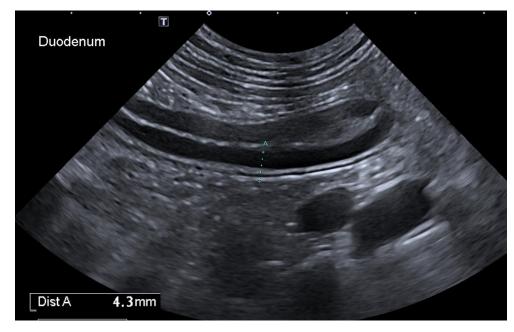
#### **Further details:**

- History of one episode of acute pancreatitis 2yrs ago, on low fat GI diet
- Spinal surgery 4/12 ago









# BMUS») Colon Dist A 1.4mm ICCJ



Do not progress on to the next slide until you have given your differential diagnosis(es)



# **Ultrasound Findings:**

- Normal liver, gallbladder and biliary tract, spleen, kidneys, adrenal glands, pancreas, urinary bladder
- Hypomotile, overly distended stomach containing ingesta, normal gastric wall layering and pylorus
- Poor small intestinal (SI) peristalsis, no evidence of SI obstruction
- Faecal loading within colon
- No FB demonstrated within GI tract

# Report on Radiographs:

 Moderate gastric distension, no sign of any GI obstruction or FB, constipation, otherwise unremarkable



# **Differential Diagnosis(es):**

- Gastric outflow obstruction secondary to mass, pyloric hypertrophy or GI foreign body
- Acute gastroenteritis
- Gastric dysmotility/pseudo-obstruction secondary to inflammatory bowel disease, enteropathy or acute/acute-on-chronic pancreatitis

#### **Treatment:**

- Exclusion diet hydrolysed protein intake only
- Pain relief, maropitant, antibiotic, GI stimulant

# BMUS»

#### **Patient Outcome:**

- 10 days after treatment, patient's abdominal distension, discomfort and constipation had resolved
- Patient was bright and wagging tail
- Mobility and appetite had returned, bowels normal
- Weight loss by 500g

### **Diagnosis:**

Gastric hypomotility secondary to severe gastritis

#### **Interesting Facts:**

- Don't assume that an overly distended canine stomach on ultrasound will be associated with FB, mechanical or pathological obstruction
- Dachshunds can have breed-associated gastrointestinal motility disorders e.g., megaoesophagus and gastric dilatation