

Liver

Tips:

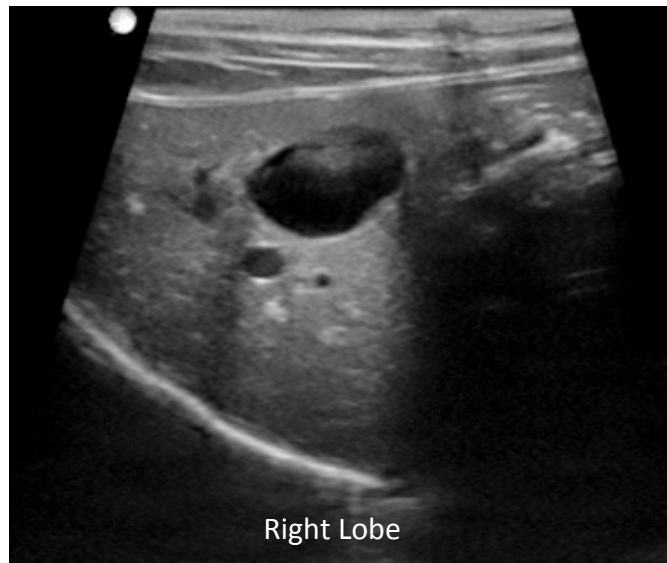
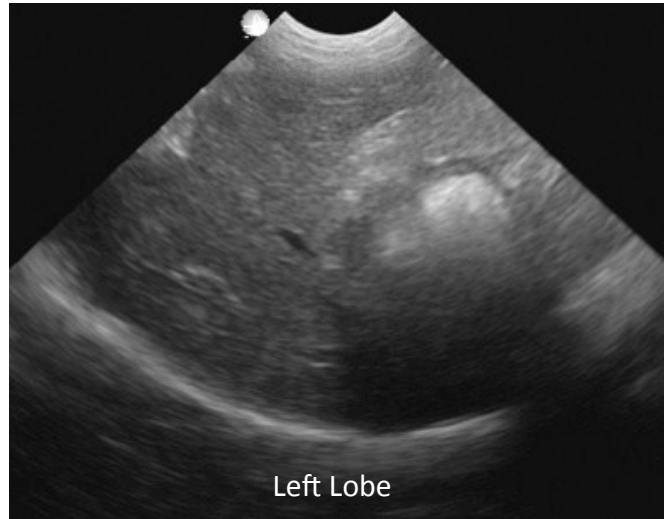
- May need to increase depth, lower frequency, and/or switch transducers
- Make sure you can ALWAYS see the diaphragm
- Apply adequate pressure (usually more than you think)
- When a subcostal approach does not image well due to gas, body habitus, etc. try the following:
 - Reposition the animal into a lateral recumbent position or standing position
 - Use intercostal approach (especially in deep chested dogs). You can sometimes use both a left and right intercostal approach
- Left Lobe - Use the stomach as a landmark. The liver will appear more wedge shaped
- Mid Liver - Look for the portal vein as a landmark. Located just medial to the GB
- Right Lobe - Use the GB as a landmark.

Images:

- Long Axis Left Lobe
- Long Axis Mid
- Long Axis Right Lobe

Videos:

- Long Axis - Right Lobe to Mid Liver
- Long Axis - Mid Liver to Left Lobe



Gallbladder

Tips:

- Located just right of midline and surrounded by liver tissue
- Use a high frequency when possible (harmonics)
- Normal appearance: anechoic (black)
- To elongate the GB, rotate the transducer until you can see the neck and fundus (may not always be able to image both on the same image)

Images:

- Long Axis Fundus Image
- Long Axis Neck Image

Video:

- If pathology is seen or if you cannot get the entire organ in one image

