

Percutaneous Ultrasound-Guided Cholecystocentesis for Treatment of Extrahepatic Biliary Tract Obstruction Concurrent with Pancreatitis in Two Dogs

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Two dogs were referred to Veterinary Medical Center, Chungbuk National University with the clinical signs of vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia and jaundice. Both dogs were diagnosed as extrahepatic biliary tract obstruction (EHBO) with concurrent pancreatitis based on dilated common bile duct and hyperechoic pancreatic lesions with or without pseudocyst or serum biochemical abnormalities such as high serum bilirubin and cholesterol concentration and increased hepatic enzyme activities. Percutaneous ultrasound-guided cholecystocentesis (PUCC) was performed twice with the interval of 3 day or 7 day. After PUCC, both dogs were steadily improved clinical sign of jaundice, anorexia and decreased hepatic enzyme activities. Serum bilirubin concentration, cholesterol also had improved. However, ultrasonographic finding abnormalities were consistent with a diagnosis of EHBO. Defect in the gallbladder wall and bile peritonitis could not be identified. It is assumed that the dog with EHBO with pancreatitis PUCC may be useful in relieving gallbladder distention.

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