

# Equine Colic

## Ultrasound Examples



Figure 12.5 Cecal impaction. Image is obtained from right paralumbar fossa; dorsal is to the right. Note the echoic ingesta casting an acoustic shadow. Wall thickness is near normal at 3.6 mm.



Figure 12.3 Left dorsal displacement with nephrosplenic entrapment. Images are obtained from the left 16th through the 13th intercostal spaces; dorsal is to the right. (a) Gas within the large colon (LC) creates a shadow over the dorsal aspect of the spleen preventing visualization of the left kidney. A small amount of fluid can be seen between the colon and the spleen. This appearance continues in the 15th (b) and 14th (c) intercostal spaces. (d) In the 13th intercostal space, a loop of small intestine (arrow) can be seen between the spleen and the diaphragm.

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



**Figure 12.4** Large colon volvulus. Images (a–c) are obtained from the ventral abdomen of a horse with acute onset of severe abdominal pain. (a) Note marked thickening and folding of the wall of the large colon. (b) High-frequency image shows the colon wall to be echoic with loss of normal layering. (c) Hypoechoic edematous mesentery (between arrowheads) can be seen along the echoic colon wall (between arrows). (d) Image obtained from ventral abdomen of horse with colitis. Note similar sonographic appearance to the colon wall with marked thickening (1.08 cm) and loss of layering.