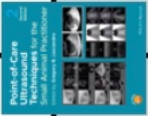


FASTVet™ Charts - Gallbladder Wall Edema (GBWE) - “Halo Sign”

Condition	Clinical Signs & Lab Findings	Caudal Vena Cava Characterization	Pathogenesis
Canine Anaphylaxis	Acute Collapse, GI Signs, High ALT, High PCV	Flat CVC - Attenuated No Bounce	Massive Histamine Release Portal Circulation Leads to Hepatic Venous Congestion and GBWE
Right-sided Heart Failure/ Generalized Dysfunction (DCM)	Acute Collapse, Weakness	FAT Caudal Vena Cava - Distended and Hepatic Venous Distension (Tree Trunk Sign)	Back-flow of Blood Results in Hepatic Venous Congestion and GBWE
Pericardial Effusion/ Tamponade	Acute Collapse, Weakness	FAT Caudal Vena Cava - Distended and Hepatic Venous Distension (Tree Trunk Sign)	Obstructive Shock - Back-flow of Blood Results in Hepatic Venous Congestion and GBWE
 			
Cholecystitis	Usually Not Acute Collapse or Weakness unless Septic	Variable	Primary Inflammation
Pancreatitis	Usually Not Acute Collapse or Weakness unless Septic	Variable	Primary & Secondary Inflammation
Hypoalbuminemia, 3rd Spacing	Usually Not Acute Collapse or Weakness unless Septic	Variable	Vascular Leak
Right-sided Volume Overload	Usually iatrogenic from Fluid Therapy	FAT Caudal Vena Cava - Distended and Hepatic Venous Distension (Tree Trunk Sign)	Back-flow of Blood Results in Hepatic Venous Congestion and GBWE
Immune-mediated Hemolytic Anemia (IMHA)	Usually Not Acute Collapse or Weakness unless Septic or Severely Anemic	Variable	Speculate Immune-mediated
Post-Transfusions (whole blood, pRBCs, FFP, FP)	Usually Not Acute Collapse or Weakness unless Anaphylaxis	Variable but Often FAT Caudal Vena Cava - Distended and Hepatic Venous Distension	Speculate Immune-mediated & Right-sided Volume Overload
Dexmedetomidine	Iatrogenic through Its Administration	FAT Caudal Vena Cava, Hepatic Venous Congestion - The “Tree Trunk Sign”, Ascites	Alpha-2-Agonist