



## PATIENT

Kimber Kerstetter

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Bluetick Hound

## SEX

Spayed Female

## AGE

8 Years 8 Months

## WEIGHT

32.5 kg

## INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Renee Trionfetti, VMD

## HOSPITAL NAME

Blue Pearl Wyomissing

## REFERRING VET

Anthracite Animal  
Clinic

## INVOICE

72225

## DATE

1/14/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

AUS to further evaluate intermittent vomiting, diarrhea and lethargy for about 2 weeks. Remains with a good appetite. Bloodwork was unremarkable. Started supportive care. O has noted improvement with Zofran. PMH: Anaplasma positive about 1 yr prior, treated. Meds: Famotidine, Cerenia, Zofran

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Jan 2026: - Chem: Alb 3.4-n, normal LES, normal renal values, NSF - CBC: Hct 48.4%, Plts 191, NSF

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

### Urinary System

The urinary bladder is adequately distended with anechoic contents. No masses, inflammatory changes, echogenic sediment or cystoliths are observed. The urinary bladder, trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

The right kidney is normal is size (6.36 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

The left kidney is normal is size (6.86 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

### Adrenal Glands

Adrenal glands are mildly subnormal in size (flattened contour). Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal. Left measures 0.62 cm at the cranial pole and 0.51 cm. Right measures 0.44 cm at the cranial pole and 0.44 cm at the caudal pole.

### Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (2.1 cm thick at the hilus) with a normal smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is appropriately finely textured and homogenous with normal echogenicity relative to surrounding tissue (hyperechoic to liver), except for in the mid lateral aspect of the spleen where there is an approximately 1.2 cm x 1.4 cm non-capsule disrupting hypo- to anechoic density. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

### Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly irregular margins. Parenchyma is mildly heterogenous characterized by multiple poorly defined hypoechoic nodules within otherwise hyperechoic liver parenchyma. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion

The gallbladder is non-distended in size. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. There is no evidence of cystic or common bile duct dilation.

### Gastrointestinal

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.



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The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine contains fluid.

The colon is mildly thick, primarily appreciated in the proximal descending colon, measuring 0.30 cm thick with normal intact layering. It is mildly distended with soft stool.

### ***Pancreas***

The pancreas that is observed appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. Visible pancreatic parenchyma is homogenous and unremarkable. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

### ***Free Abdomen***

There is no visible free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

There is no apparent pathologic lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

### **PRIMARY FINDINGS**

- The mildly thick colon trends in appearance toward benign, as is seen with parasitic or infectious, dietary related, other benign inflammatory colitis, with infiltrative neoplasia being possible but considered much less likely.
- Concurrent small bowel gastroenteritis can't be ruled out.
- Mildly subjectively flat adrenal glands – This can be a normal patient variant and/or a sign of exogenous cortisol administration. If exogenous steroids are not being administered, hypoadrenocorticism (either relative or absolute) should be considered.

### **SECONDARY FINDINGS**

- Hypo to anechoic splenic nodule – likely represents a benign lesion such as a cyst, hematoma, nodular hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, etc., however while considered less likely, infiltrative neoplasia can mimic benign lesions and cannot be ruled out.
- Very mildly heterogenous liver – These changes are most consistent with benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, steroid (vacuolar) hepatopathy, extramedullary hematopoiesis or possibly chronic inflammatory disease and less commonly infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia.

### **INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

A routine fecal/giardia exam is recommended if not recently evaluated.

A baseline cortisol is recommended. If baseline cortisol is less than 2, a full ACTH stimulation test is recommended to rule out hypoadrenocorticism.

A gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory is recommended for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.



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A fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory could be considered for further evaluation of possible infectious disease. Contact lab for recommendations on how long to discontinue antibiotics (if indicated) prior to obtaining a stool sample for submission.

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In the meantime:

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- Supportive/symptomatic medical management of clinical signs is recommended, including anti-emetics, gastroprotectants (+/- sucralfate, especially with any history of hematemesis), an appetite stimulant and fluid therapy if indicated, etc.

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- Additionally, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur is recommended.

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- A full course of empirical Helicobacter triple therapy could be considered.

- A probiotic, such a visbiome or proviable, may be helpful.

- Finally, if tolerated, a transition in diet could be considered, based on trial-and-error response with some options to consider including a gastrointestinal biome diet vs a hydrolyzed protein diet (sometimes several trials with different brands are necessary) vs an easy to digest, bland or low-fat diet vs other.

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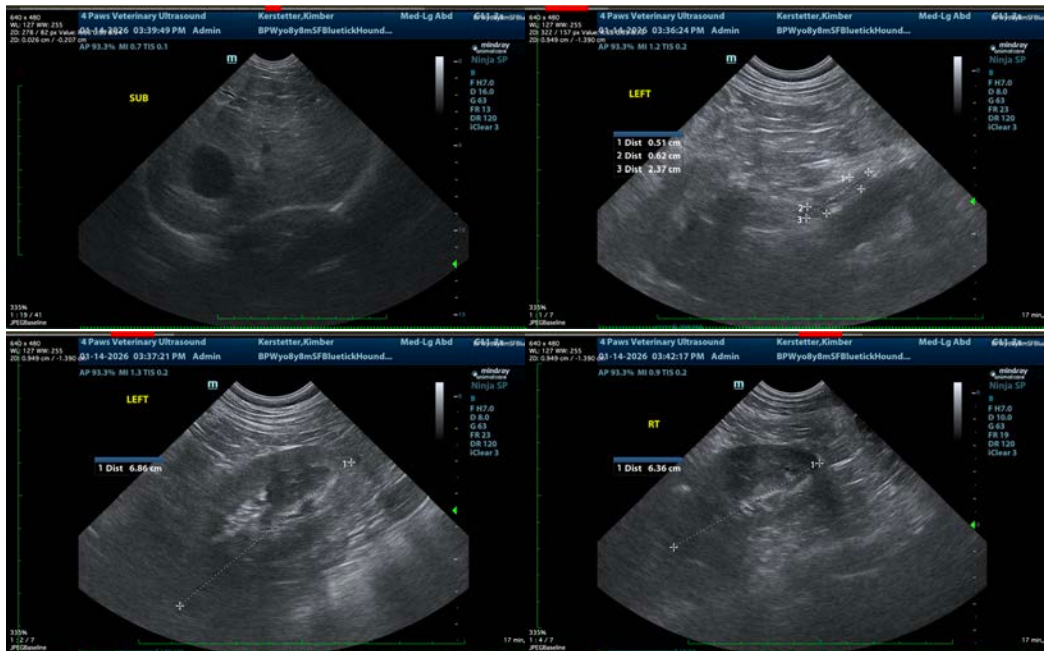
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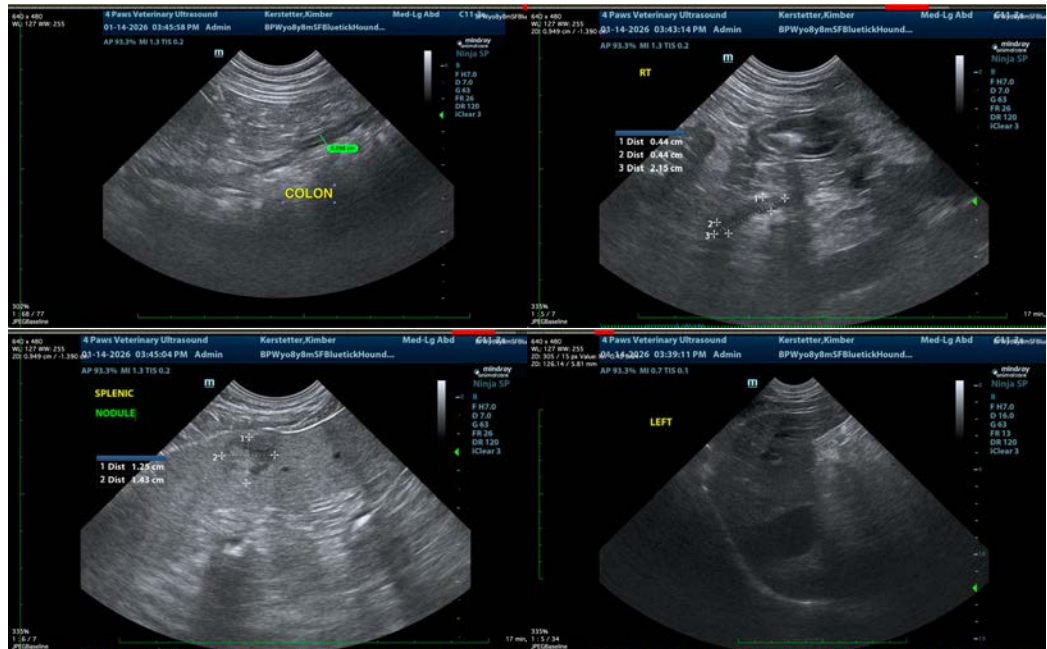
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM  
info@sonopath.com