



**PATIENT**

Fawn Jorge

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Great Pyrenees Mix

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

12 years

**WEIGHT**

67 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Pamela Harrigan, RDCS,  
Certified Veterinary  
Sonographer

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Littleton Animal  
Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Tatyana Kalani

**INVOICE**

10785

**DATE**

11/20/2025

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Presented on Nov 14, 2025 for biannual wellness exam. Senior BW revealed concern for GB/Liver disease. No clinical signs. PE WNL. ALP 1259, ALT 209, GGT 61. Prescribed Denamarin Advanced Lg Dog (has not been started yet). Apoqil seasonally.

**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 (6.0 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 (6.6 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*

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.69 cm at cranial pole and 0.69 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.64 cm at cranial pole and 0.64 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

*Spleen*

Spleen is subjectively normal in size with a normal smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is appropriately finely textured and homogenous with normal echogenicity relative to surrounding tissue (hyperechoic to liver). Multifocal well-demarcated hyperechoic homogenous nodules are noted. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

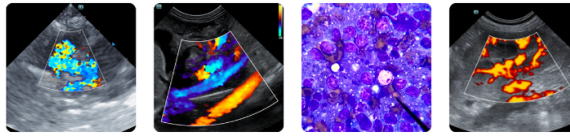
*Liver*

In the mid to caudal right liver is an approximately 6.4 cm x 6.6 cm mixed heterogenous mass. The remaining liver is more normal in size, shape, and overall appearance.

Gallbladder is mildly overdistended with a moderate amount of non-dependent, mildly aggregated/inspissated sludge. Hypo to anechoic cystic areas are noted between the gallbladder sludge and luminal wall. The wall is otherwise smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of cystic or CBD dilation. There is no evidence of effusion.

*Gastrointestinal*

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is mildly distended with very echogenic reverberation artifact from intraluminal gas. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material, or infiltrative disease; however, visualization is partially inhibited by gas. 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 is mildly distended with very echogenic reverberation artifact from intraluminal gas. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material, or infiltrative disease; however, visualization is partially inhibited by gas.

The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

**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**

- Differentials for the liver mass include both a benign process such as extramedullary hematopoiesis, lymphoid hyperplasia, an inflammatory lesion, hepatoma/adenoma, other, as well as infiltrative neoplasia such as primary hepatocellular carcinoma, sarcoma, metastatic disease, etc., and can't be differentiated without tissue sampling.
- Emerging mucocele – Cholecystic debris is of unknown clinical significance. It can be seen with biliary stasis from fasting or illness. Cholecystic debris is not necessarily related to hepatobiliary disease. The non-dependent nature of this sludge combined with the cystic areas are suggestive, however, of possible emerging cystic mucosal hyperplasia or early gallbladder mucocele.

**SECONDARY FINDINGS**

- Hyperechoic splenic nodules – most consistent with benign myelolipomas. Other differentials such as fibrosis or calcification caused by old hematomas or infarcts, chronic inflammation, granulomatous disease or metastatic disease cannot be ruled out, but are considered less likely.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Three view thoracic radiographs are recommended for further assessment of cardio-pulmonary status as well as to further evaluate for any evidence of metastatic disease, if not recently evaluated.

Fine needle aspirates of the liver mass are recommended if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

Alternatively, or if a cytologic diagnosis is unable to be obtained and/or the cytologic diagnosis warrants surgery for treatment, an exploratory laparotomy for a planned excisional biopsy/liver lobectomy could be considered, at which time, further assessment and likely removal of the gallbladder could be considered as well.



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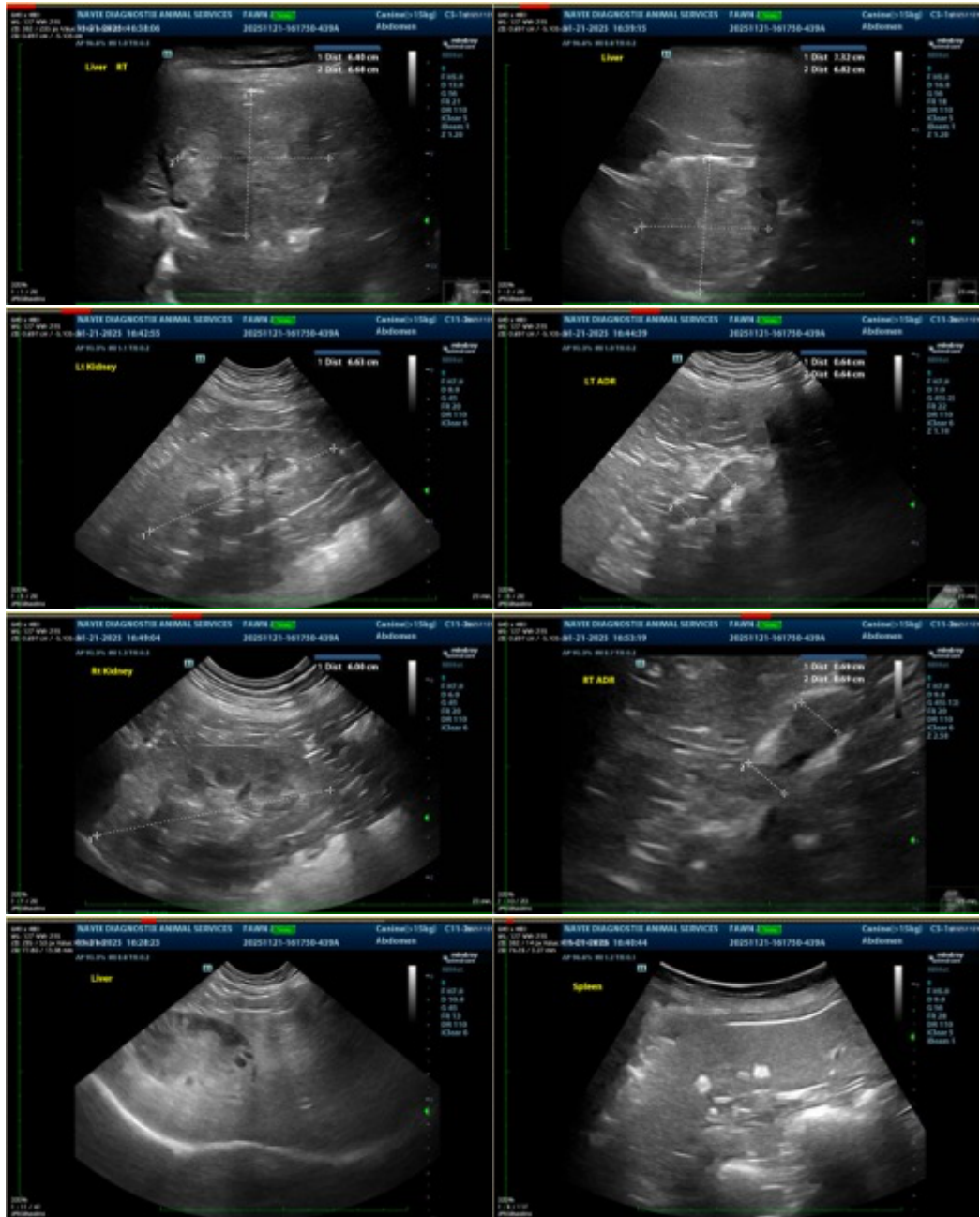
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

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