



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Coral Feltrin Vomiting, lethargy, anorexia.

**SPECIES** Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Hematocrit 0.40 (0.41 - 0.60 L/L) Hemoglobin 135 (146 - 217 g/L) Potassium 3.9 (4.0 - 5.4 mmol/L) Chloride 105 (108 - 119 mmol/L) Albumin 26 (27 - 39 g/L)

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**BREED** *Urinary System*

Cockapoo

Urinary bladder is only mildly distended (empty). Visible contents are anechoic. Urinary bladder wall is unable to be fully assessed for pathology without further distension. No visible masses or definitive cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal thickness with a smooth mucosal surface. In the face of urinary signs and/or suspected urinary bladder pathology, reassessment after complete filling is recommended.

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

11 Years

The right kidney is normal is size (4.58 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. A subtle hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

**WEIGHT**

10.8 lbs

The left kidney is normal is size (3.88 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. A subtle hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
 DACVIM

**Adrenal Glands**

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.0 cm at cranial pole and 0.50 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Reschny

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.54 cm at cranial pole and 0.55 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Hillview Vet Clinic

**Spleen**

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.3 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 an approximately 1.2 cm in diameter, homogeneous, hyperechoic nodule near the cranial aspect of the spleen. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. E. Stevenson

**Liver**

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The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal smooth curvilinear peripheral contour. Parenchyma is appropriately hypoechoic to the spleen in echogenicity and appropriately mildly coarse and homogenous in echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

**DATE**

12/16/25

Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as suspended and gravity dependent echogenic debris. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of cystic or CBD dilation. There is no evidence of effusion or inflammation.



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***Gastrointestinal***

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is mildly distended with a small to moderate amount of echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen is mildly distended with echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta/chyme. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

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.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Moderate gallbladder debris - 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. Echogenic bile is most commonly an incidental finding in dogs and should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs such as nausea, inappetence, cranial abdominal discomfort and/or laboratory changes such as increased ALP and/or increased Tbili.
- Hyperechoic splenic nodule - most consistent with benign myelolipoma. 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.
- Subtle bilateral medullary rim sign - This finding is of unknown clinical significance and can be a normal variant, often idiopathic. Medullary rim sign can be present with renal disease including lymphoma, hypercalcemic nephropathy, Leptospirosis, tubular disease, other and should be interpreted in combination with other more specific indications of kidney disease such as isosthenuria, proteinuria, azotemia, etc. This is a common incidental finding in patients with diabetes mellitus.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

There is not a definitive ultrasonographically visible intraabdominal explanation for patient's reported clinical signs or laboratory changes. Further workup recommendations include:



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Urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture is recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ration is recommended.

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

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A routine fecal/giardia exam is recommended.

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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Pending results of above, bile acids could also be considered if patient's total bilirubin is not increased.

In the meantime, 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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11 Years

Additionally, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur is recommended as is a full course of empirical Helicobacter triple therapy.

**WEIGHT**

10.8 lbs

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.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Reschny

**HOSPITAL NAME**

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**REFERRING VET**

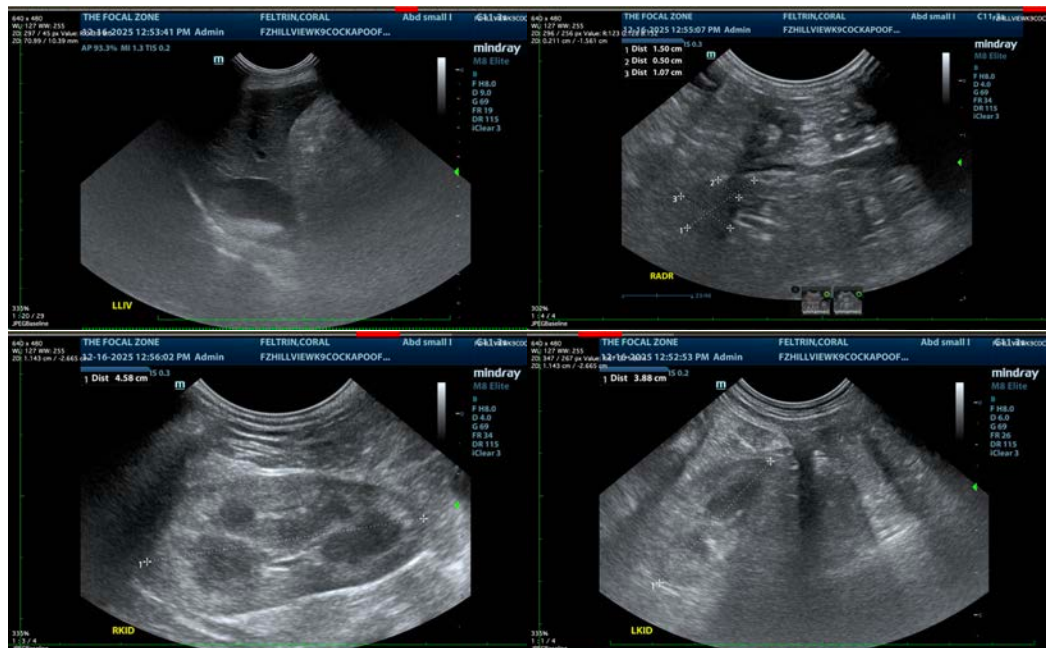
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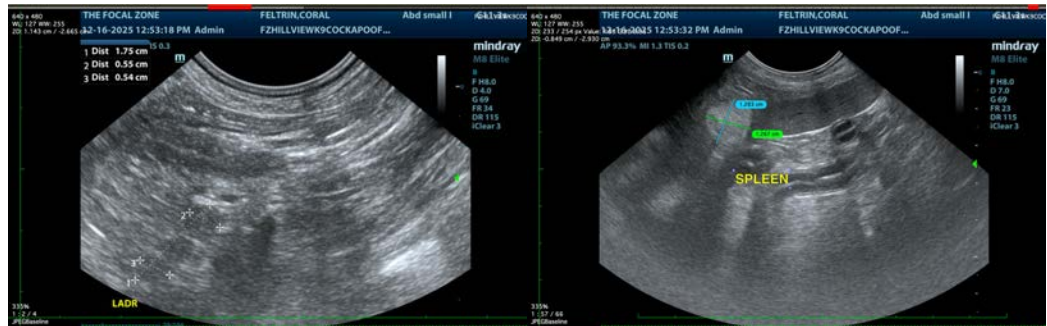
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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