

**PATIENT**

Porsche Madonna

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador Retriever

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8 Years 7 Months

WEIGHT

27.3 kg

INTERPRETED BYBeth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Renee Trionfetti, VMD

HOSPITAL NAMEConrad Weiser Animal
Hospital**REFERRING VET**Conrad Weiser Animal
Hospital**INVOICE**

72426

DATE

12/9/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

AUS to further evaluate Vomiting Blood. Has had three episodes of vomiting blood. First presented 11/24/25 was put on sucralfate, came back 1 week later because the vomiting reoccurred, kept on sucralfate and added in fortiflora and omeprazole. P had her third episode 12/7/25. Meds: Sucralfate 1 G BID, Omeprazole 20mg BID, Fortiflora SID

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: AXR: diffuse gas distention of the small intestines consistent with ileus. In the right cranial abdomen, region of the pylorus/proximal duodenum there are multiple pinpoint opacities. These are located just under the caudal rib. Unable to differentiate if these are associated with the GI or surrounding structure. In one LAT view, possible ST opaque circular area around mineral opaque pinpoint pieces- r/o fluid distended pylorus vs ST mass vs other. No BW.

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 (6.48 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 (6.73 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 (0.61 cm at cranial pole and 0.46 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.69 cm at cranial pole and 0.66 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.2 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). No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

Liver

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.

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.



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Gastrointestinal

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen is mildly distended with primarily fluid as well as some echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal chyme. 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 of the small intestine is empty with 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

- Other than a mildly fluid distended stomach, this is a largely structurally unremarkable/normal abdomen without a definitive ultrasonographically visible intraabdominal explanation for patient's reported hematemesis.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

If not recently evaluated, a general metabolic health screen (CBC, chemistry panel with electrolytes and urinalysis) is recommended.

Assessment of coagulation status is recommended.

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

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.

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

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.

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



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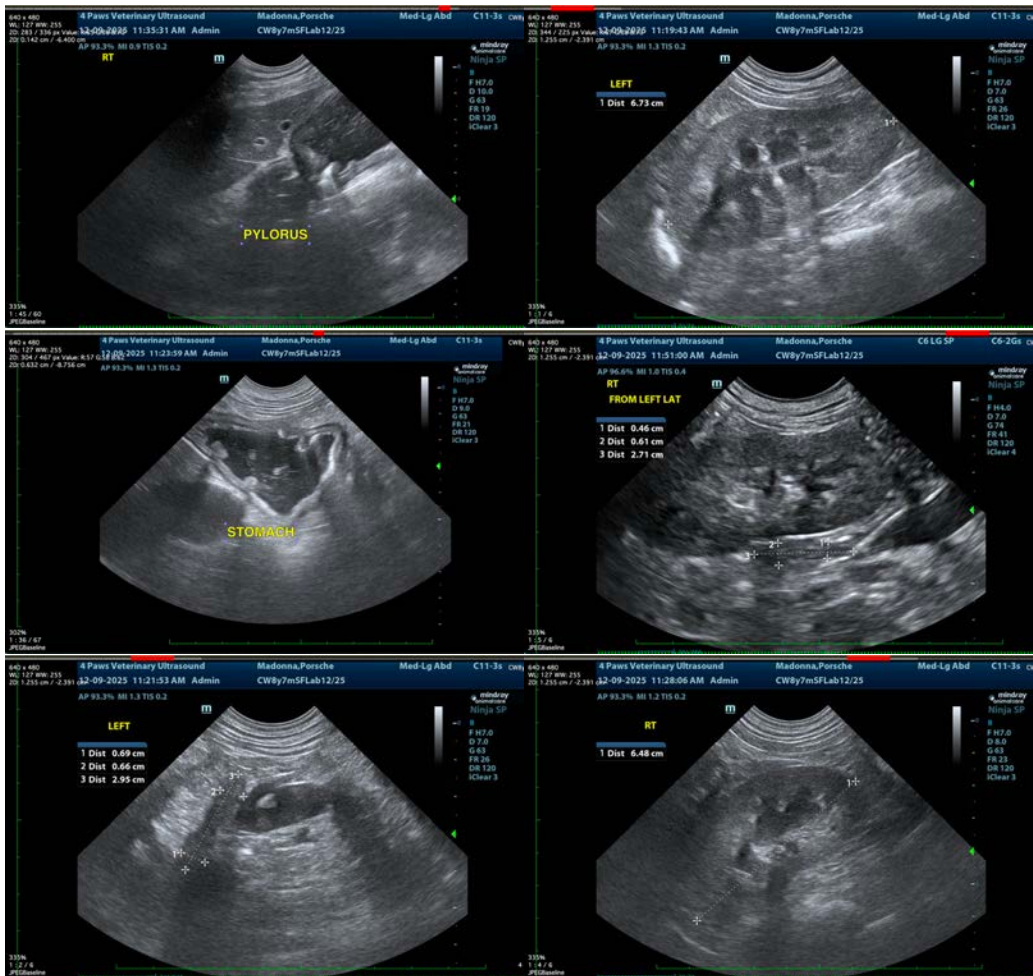
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Finally, if tolerated, a transition in diet could be considered, based on trial-and-error response with some options to consider including a gastrointestinal biome diet vs a hydrolyzed protein diet (sometimes several trials with different brands are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

If clinical signs persist and a diagnosis is not obtained, upper GI gastroscopy could be considered for further visual evaluation and potentially biopsies of the GI tract.



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