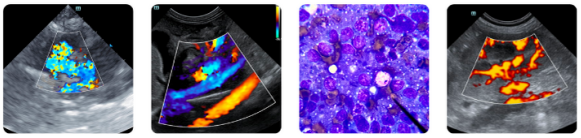


PATIENT

Frankie Trobiano

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Daschund Mix

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

6 years 4 months

WEIGHT

38 lbz

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rebecca Hamilton

HOSPITAL NAME

Farview Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mosaad

INVOICE

11224

DATE

2/2/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Vomiting

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: AST 527, ALT 1381, ALKP 1219, TBili 0.4, RBC 10, HGB 22.7, HCT 62, Mono 11, Abs. Mono 924.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

Urinary bladder is adequately distended. It has a normal uniform wall thickness. Contents include primarily anechoic fluid with a mild amount of echogenic non-shadowing debris, most consistent with exfoliated cells, mucous and/or small blood clots. Both sterile inflammation as well as urinary tract infection can present with echogenic debris. No masses or cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

Prostate is normal in size, echotexture, and echogenicity for a neutered male.

The right kidney is normal is size (6.09 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 (5.85 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 (1.0 cm at cranial pole and 0.47 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.44 cm at cranial pole and 0.58 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

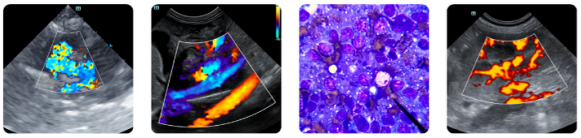
Spleen

The 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). An approximately 0.7 cm x 0.9 cm non-capsular disrupting, hypo- to anechoic nodule/density is noted. 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.

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 empty with 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.

In the right cranial abdomen there's a very subtle, approximately 1.4 cm x 1.7 cm slightly rounded, hypoechoic density, that may represent normal anatomy, as it's difficult to attach to any surrounding organ. Having said that, a lymph node or nodule, potentially associated with pancreas, liver versus other, can't be ruled out.

The visible heart base (RA) and pericardium are unremarkable without obvious pathology noted in these images at this time. If cardiac function evaluation is desired, a full echocardiogram is recommended.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Possible right cranial abdominal pathology as described above is difficult to further differentiate.
- Mild 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.
- 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.

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- An obvious cause for the reported increased liver enzymes is not identified in these images. Microscopic disease such as Leptospirosis, bacterial cholangiohepatitis, chronic active hepatitis, copper-associated hepatotoxicity, other hepatotoxicity, other reactive hepatopathy, infiltrative neoplasia (considered unlikely), etc. cannot be definitively ruled out.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- A mild amount of echogenic urinary bladder debris.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

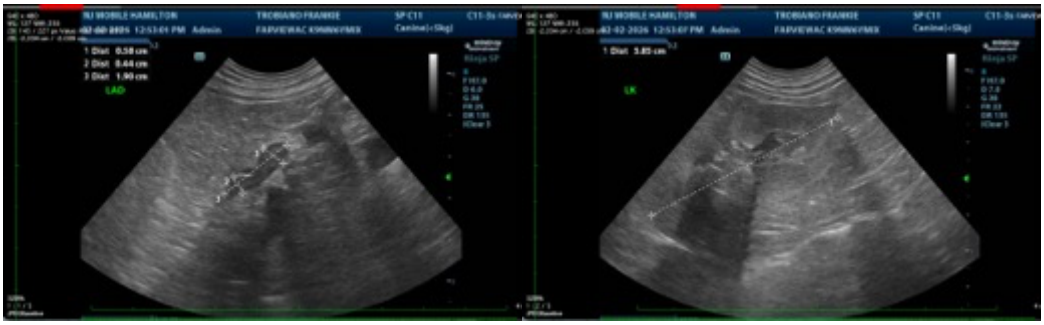
Three view thoracic radiographs are recommended for further assessment of cardio-pulmonary status as well as to further evaluate for any evidence of metastatic disease, if not recently evaluated.

It's difficult to determine the significance of the possible right cranial abdominal change in relation to patient's reported vomiting and/or liver enzymes/suspect hepatopathy. Advanced imaging such as an abdominal contrast CT scan of the area could be considered.

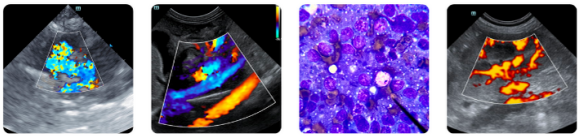
In the meantime, further workup for ap possible hepatopathy likely contributing to the vomiting is recommended, beginning with bile acids, if when patient's total bilirubin is normal. Testing for leptospirosis could be considered. Ultimately, however, liver sampling may be warranted. A fine needle aspirate could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate, but if a cytologic diagnosis is unable to be obtained, ultimately, a liver biopsy being sure to include copper level assessment, may be indicated. In the meantime, additionally, or if a diagnosis is not obtained to explain the vomiting from a possible hepatopathy, other gastrointestinal workup could include:

- 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.

Other than supportive/symptomatic medical management of clinical signs, further treatment recommendations are largely dependent on results of the above.



New Jersey Mobile
FUELED BY SONOPATH VETERINARY ULTRASOUND



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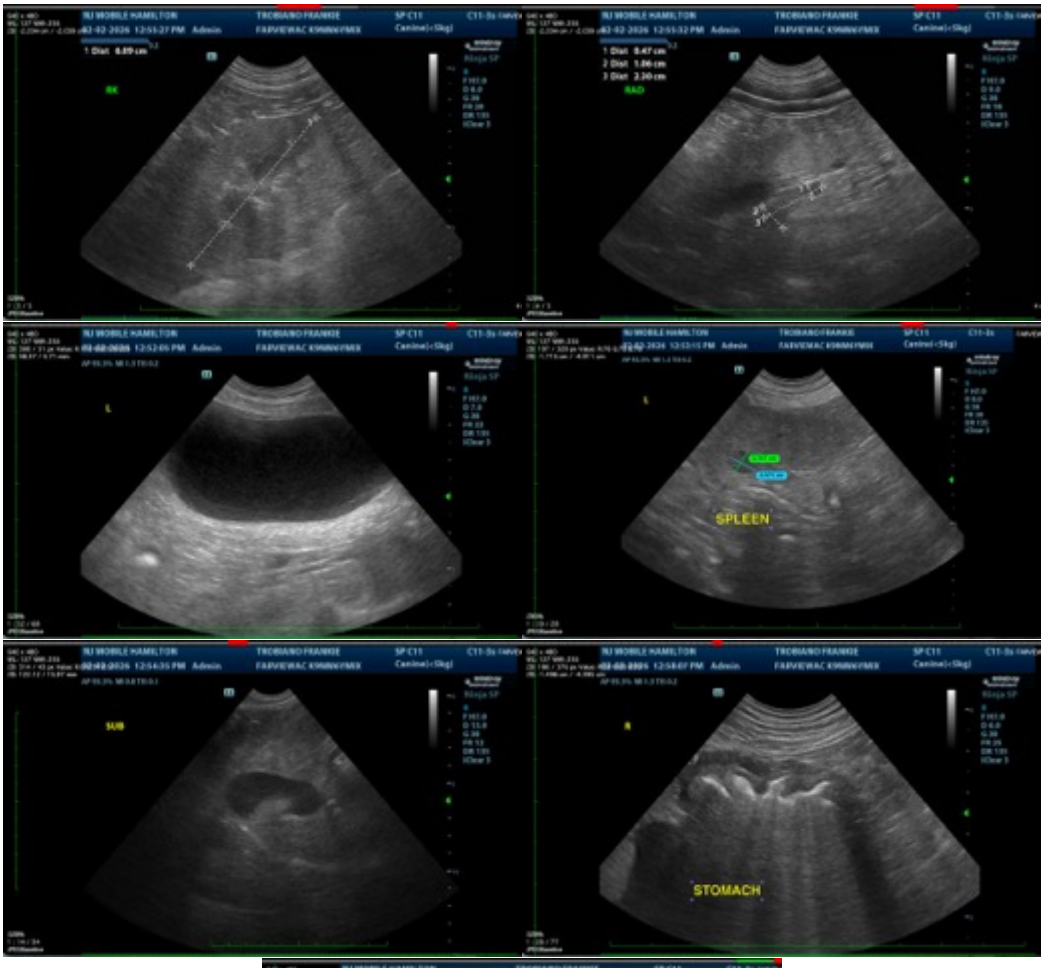

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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