



PATIENT

Cooper Koehler

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador Retriever

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

9 Years

WEIGHT

62.4

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Green

HOSPITAL NAME

Stanglein Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Erin Rothrock

INVOICE

74441

DATE

4/14/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History of 30 lb weight loss with significantly decreased appetite. Previous history of cushing's disease but patient seemed to improve when Trilostane was discontinued. There was some concern for possible iatrogenic Addison's disease but electrolytes were normal and repeat ACTH stim was wnl.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC/Chem/lytes: Significant elevation to ALP (1332 U/L), otherwise unremarkable ACTH stim: pre - 7.9 ug/dL, post - 12.5 ug/dL RADS: possible splenomegaly, otherwise unremarkable

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.

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

Kidneys are overall normal in size and shape with smooth peripheral margination. A normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio is maintained. The medulla and cortices are uniform in texture with some mild increased cortical echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary distinction, expected in this age patient. There is no evidence of pyelectasia or infarcts observed. Pinpoint non-obstructive nephroliths are noted bilaterally. Left kidney measures 6.84 cm. Right kidney measures 7.28 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.70 cm at cranial pole and 0.70 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.80 cm at cranial pole and 0.80 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

Spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.8 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). Multifocal well-demarcated hyperechoic homogenous nodules are noted. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly irregular margins. Parenchyma is moderately 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 of the gallbladder appears as a thin hyperechoic/calcified rim casting a distinct distal acoustic shadow. 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 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.

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.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Moderately 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.
- Porcelain gallbladder – Porcelain (calcified) gallbladder is an uncommon finding in companion animals and has been observed as both an incidental finding and associated with biliary neoplasia. In humans, porcelain gallbladder can be a manifestation of chronic gallbladder disease, chronic cholecystitis, intramural hemorrhage with subsequent calcification, imbalances in calcium metabolism, and even giardiasis. This finding should be interpreted in combination with any clinical signs and/or laboratory changes suggestive of biliary disease and/or calcium dysregulation, etc.

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.
- Mild age related kidney changes with pinpoint non-obstructive nephroliths bilaterally.



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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Further recommendations for patient's reported weight loss depend in part on exact timing and degree of patient's decreased appetite combined with weight status upon reported return of normal appetite since discontinuing Trilostane. If the full scenario is that weight loss was secondary to decreased appetite caused by poor tolerance to the medication, then close monitoring of weight now may result in return to normal. Close monitoring of patient's daily caloric intake is recommended to ensure appropriate intake. If, however, weight loss continues in the face of normal or even increased daily caloric intake, further workup for causes of weight loss include:

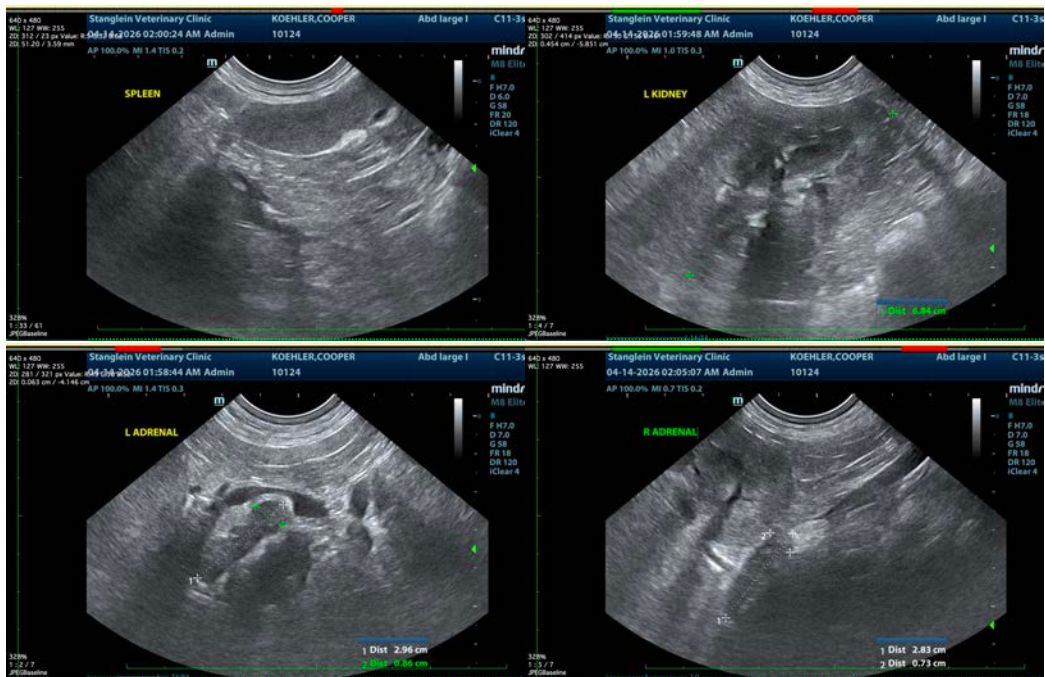
Urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture is recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ratio is recommended.

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.

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.

If a diagnosis is still not obtained, further evaluation for possible pain (dental, orthopedic, other), upper respiratory disease or oropharyngeal disease, cardiac disease and/or neurologic disease vs other as possible causes for decreased appetite and/or unintentional weight loss is also recommended.





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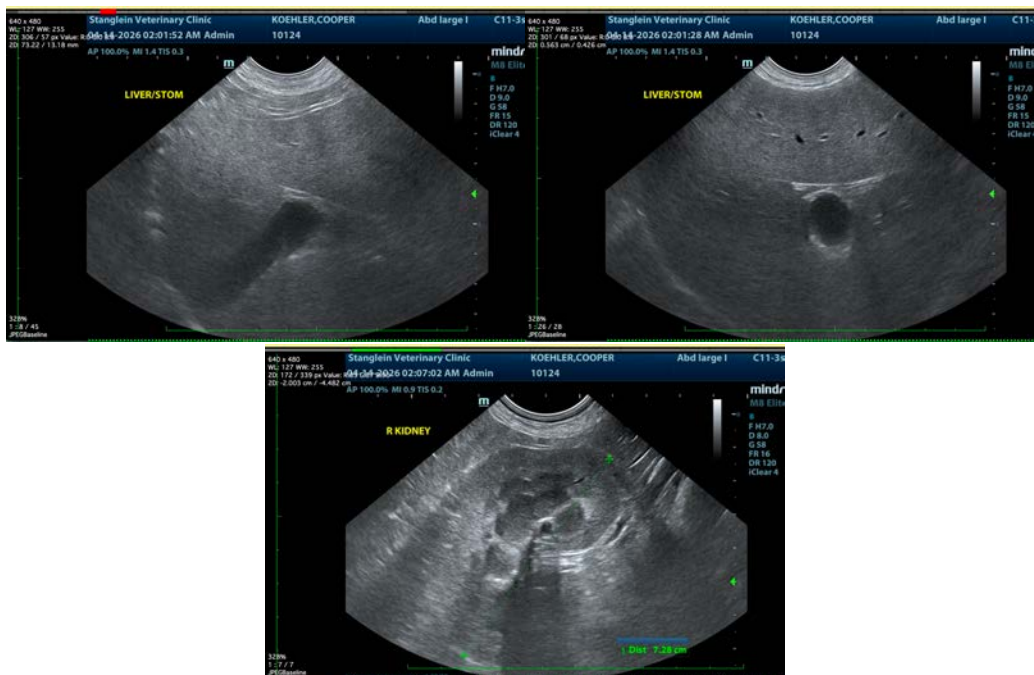
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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