

**PATIENT**

Buddy Zimmerman

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Pomeranian

**SEX**

MN

**AGE**

7 years 3 months

**WEIGHT**

10 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Chloe Lowe, CVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Brodheads ville VC

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Worton

**INVOICE**

11716

**DATE**

4/16/2026

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Vomiting, possible mass effect. Painful abdominal palpation.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BUN 69, phos 8.0, TP 10.0, globulin 6.2, low Na 138.

**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.

The right kidney is normal in size (4.25 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. A subtle hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

The left kidney is normal in size (3.65 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. A subtle hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

**Adrenal Glands**

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.66 cm at cranial pole and 0.4 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.46 cm at cranial pole and 0.52 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). 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.

**Gastrointestinal**



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The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is markedly overdistended with fluid and swirling echogenic non-shadowing chyme. Pylorus is visible but similarly fluid distended.

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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 proximal small intestine is similarly markedly fluid distended to the level of an approximately 2.9 cm intraluminal, curvilinear echogenic density with strong acoustic shadow concerning for a foreign object. Beyond that, the lumen of the bowel is empty.

**BREED**

Pomeranian

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

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MN

**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.

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**Free Abdomen**

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There is no visible free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

There is no apparent pathologic lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

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 DACVIM

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Suspect proximal small bowel obstructive foreign body resulting in gastric and proximal small bowel distension.
- 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.

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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As soon as patient is stable enough for surgery, an exploratory laparotomy for further evaluation and removal of the suspected foreign body is recommended.

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Close monitoring of lab work is recommended following rehydration, surgical correction of the suspected obstruction, etc. to confirm that values return to normal.

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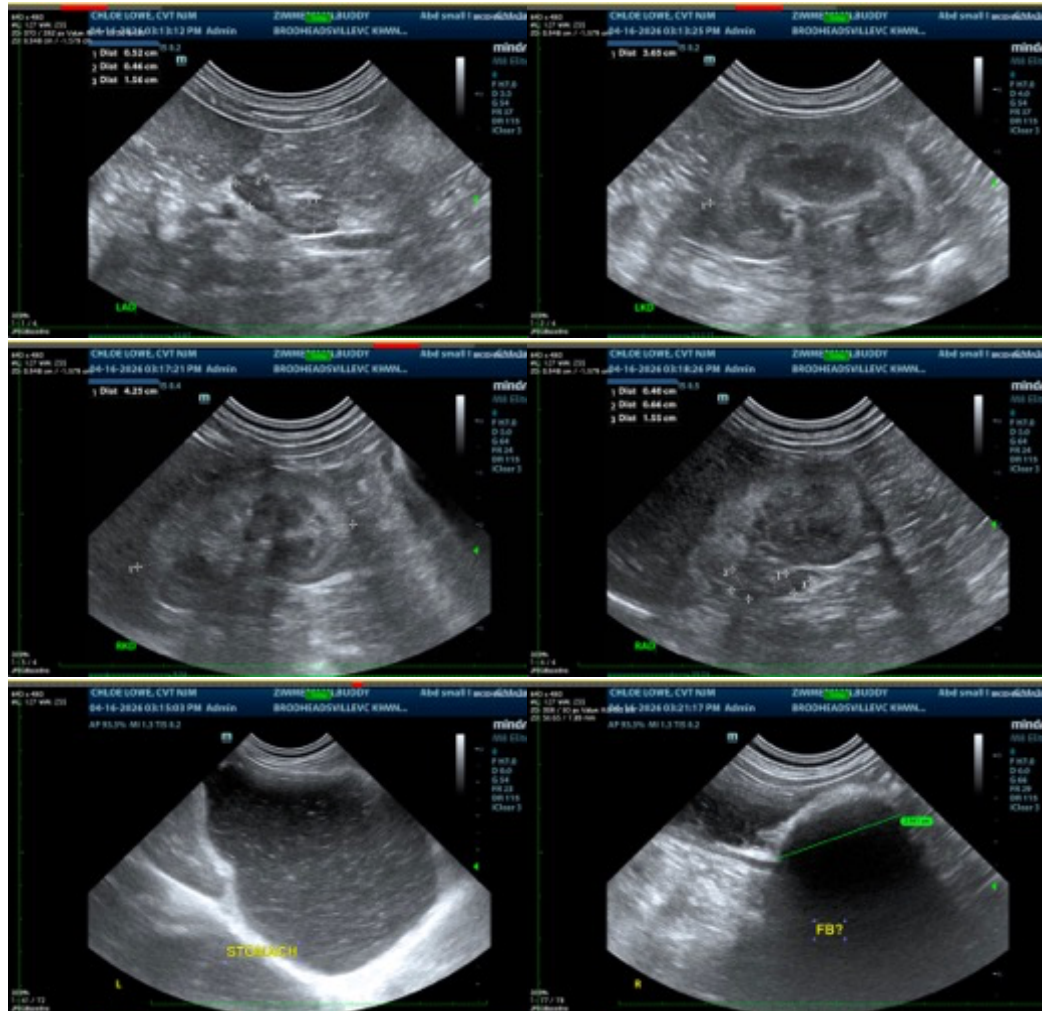
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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**  
 info@sonopath.com