



PATIENT

Bernie Sokolova

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shih Tzu

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

9 Years 4 Months

WEIGHT

16 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kerri Becker

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Paradise
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bravo

INVOICE

74687

DATE

4/22/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Further investigate liver, pancreas and adrenal glands. Suspect hepatomegaly. LDST test came WNL, AUS next step PU/PD/

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Lipase-2401 CPL-360 T4-0.7 USG-1.003

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 (4.4 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 in size (4.3 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 (0.57 cm at cranial pole and 0.33 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.45 cm at cranial pole and 0.53 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

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 is smooth without visible thickening. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. There is no evidence of cystic or common bile duct dilation.

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.



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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 small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

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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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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. In the right cranial abdomen in one view there is a subtle approximately 1.2 cm in diameter homogeneous isoechoic density adjacent to or potentially originating from the right pancreas that could represent normal overlying tissue, as the ileoceocolic junction is close with gastrointestinal contents in that area, etc. Having said that, a pancreatic nodule or emerging mass can't be definitively ruled out.

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Free Abdomen

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

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There is no apparent pathologic lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Possible right limb pancreatic pathology as described above. If this is a true finding, it could represent a benign process such as chronic low-grade smoldering pancreatitis, although infiltrative neoplasia, while considered less likely, can't be definitively ruled out.
- 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.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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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.

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Fine needle aspirates of the right cranial abdominal density +/- liver could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate, although again both changes are mild/subtle and largely trend toward benign. Therefore, monitoring of the right cranial abdominal density to confirm its presence or advanced imaging such as an abdominal contrast CT scan focusing on the area could be elected as well.

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In the meantime, differentials for PU/PD are vast and include, but are not limited to:

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Primary polyuria caused by chronic kidney disease, pyelonephritis, liver disease, diabetes mellitus, hyperthyroidism, hypercalcemia, hyperadrenocorticism, hypoadrenocorticism, E.coli infections ie) pyometra in females, polycythemia, central diabetes insipidus or primary nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.



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Primary polydipsia caused by psychogenic polydipsia, fever, pain, or central nervous system disease.

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Most causes of PU/PD can be diagnosed with a comprehensive history and physical exam, a first AM urine specific gravity to see if urine concentration is possible (as most animals naturally consume less water overnight) followed by a comprehensive CBC, serum chemistry panel, electrolytes, and urinalysis.

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If not, next step(s) may include a urine culture, low dose dexamethasone suppression test, T4, bile acids, Leptospirosis testing and/or an empirical course of antibiotics.

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If a diagnosis is still not obtained, a more advanced work-up is indicated and consultation with an internist may be warranted.

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For an additional charge an internal medicine consult can be utilized through Sonopath.com. You can select the internal medicine drop down at <http://spa.sonopath.com/>.

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One of the world's top internists & SonoPath associate Dr. Remo Lobetti BVSc, MMedVet, PhD, DECVIM can evaluate your case through SonoPath. <https://sonopath.com/resources/sonopath-services/internal-medicine-teleconsultation-services>

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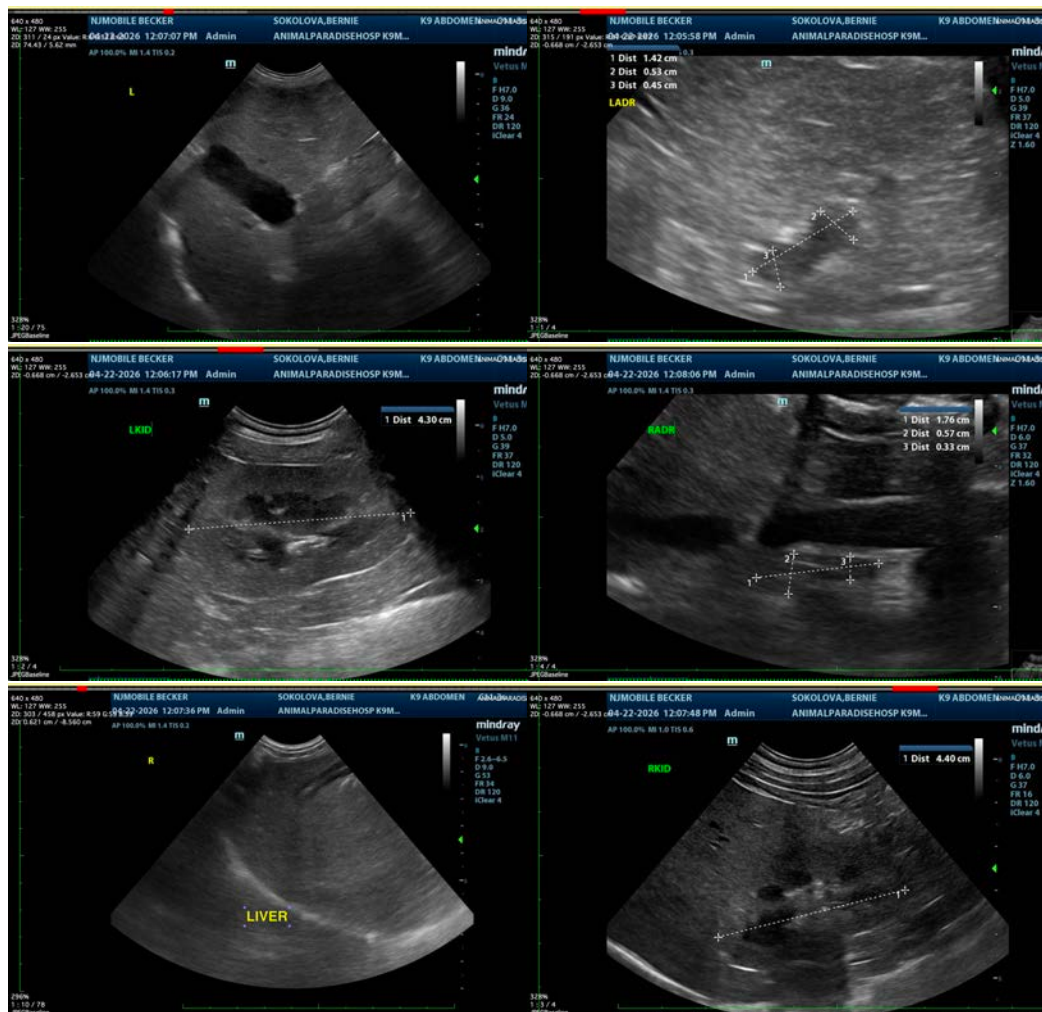
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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