

PATIENT

Jaxson Moore

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Poodle x

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 Years

WEIGHT

39 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Milligan, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Dockside Veterinary
Imaging

REFERRING VET

Dawn Morgan-Winter,
DVM

INVOICE

75074

DATE

5/12/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Cushing's disease

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Please see attached records.

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. No infarcts observed. Left kidney measures 5.55 cm. Right kidney measures 5.57 cm. Non-obstructive linear multifocal hyperechoic diverticular foci with acoustic shadowing are noted bilaterally. Mild pyelectasia is noted bilaterally.

Adrenal Glands

The caudal pole of the right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.67 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. The cranial pole is difficult to fully visualize/isolate for measurement in these images. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.48 cm at cranial pole and 0.64 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

Spleen is generally normal in size and shape with a smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is diffusely nodular in appearance characterized by small discrete hypoechoic nodules. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

Liver

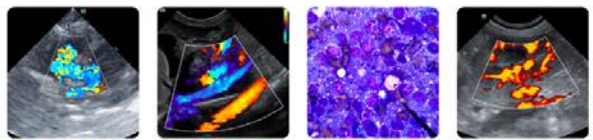
Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly irregular margins. Parenchyma is mildly heterogeneous characterized by multiple poorly defined hypoechoic nodules within otherwise hyperechoic liver parenchyma. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

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.

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.



PATIENT

Jaxson Moore

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Poodle x

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 Years

WEIGHT

39 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Milligan, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Dockside Veterinary
Imaging

REFERRING VET

Dawn Morgan-Winter,
DVM

INVOICE

75074

DATE

5/12/26

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

Pancreas

The observed pancreas appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. The capsule is mildly irregular in shape. Parenchyma is mildly heterogenous and coarse. 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

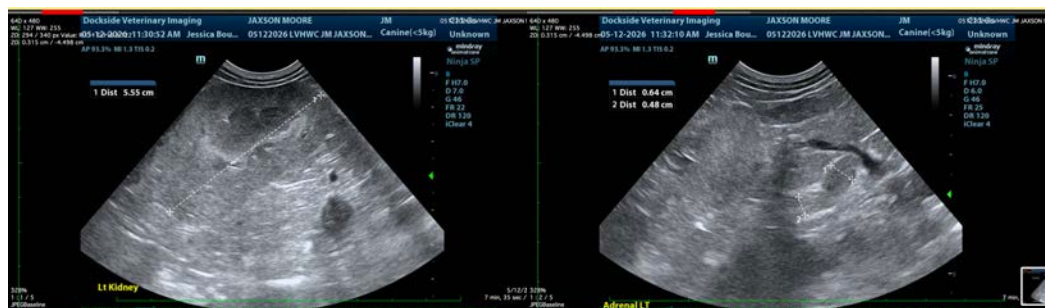
- Mildly heterogenous liver – These changes are most consistent with benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, steroid (vacuolar) hepatopathy, extramedullary hematopoiesis or possibly chronic inflammatory disease and less commonly infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia.
- Splenic micronodular hyperplasia pattern – This nodular change is often associated with benign aging nodular hyperplasia. Infiltrative neoplasia, however, including both early hemangiosarcoma as well as round cell neoplasia cannot be ruled out.
- Pancreatic age-related remodeling/Chronic pancreatitis – Mild irregularities are consistent with benign age-related change. Low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis cannot be ruled out and should be suspected in the face of appropriate clinical signs.

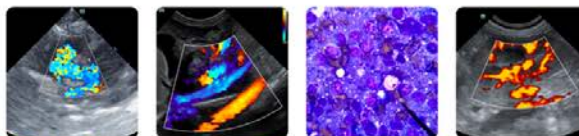
SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Moderate age related kidney changes with mild pyelectasia bilaterally and non-obstructive dystrophic mineralization bilaterally.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

This is largely an unremarkable study other than suspected age related changes with subtle non-specific findings as described above. Further recommendations are largely dependent on patient's clinical and previous medical/workup history.





PATIENT

Jaxson Moore

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Poodle x

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 Years

WEIGHT

39 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Milligan, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Dockside Veterinary
Imaging

REFERRING VET

Dawn Morgan-Winter,
DVM

INVOICE

75074

DATE

5/12/26



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