

**PATIENT**

Bella Ochoa

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Goldendoodle

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

7 Years

**WEIGHT**

64.6 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Chloe Lowe, CVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Newton VH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Hipkin

**INVOICE**

37227

**DATE**

5/27/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: About six weeks history, ADR, hyperexia, lethargy; for seizure last night. Firm, egg shaped, painful, swelling, dorsal head, decreased CP right hind, negative cutaneous trunci reflex cranial to mid thoracic spine. Gabapentin, doxycycline.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Alp 630, alt 521, wbc 18.9 k, mono 3 k neu 12.5 k, 4 dx negative.

**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 moderate 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.

Left kidney is normal in size (6.8 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. A hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

Right kidney is normal in size (5.78 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. A hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

**Adrenal Glands**

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.66 cm at cranial pole and 0.48 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

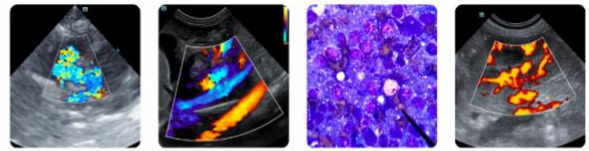
Right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.5 cm at cranial pole and 0.55 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

**Spleen**

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 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. Except for, in the mid caudal liver, where there is an approximately 2.7 cm x 2.5 cm homogenous iso- to hypoechoic rounded density/bulge/mass. In the same area, but further cranial, is a smaller 1.2 cm in diameter hypo- to anechoic density with a slightly subtle hyperechoic rim. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.



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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 mildly distended with a small to moderate amount of echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta. There is 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.

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**Free Abdomen**

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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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- The liver changes described above could represent benign inflammatory changes or infiltrative neoplasia can't be ruled out without tissue sampling.
- 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.
- 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.
- A moderate amount of echogenic urinary bladder debris.

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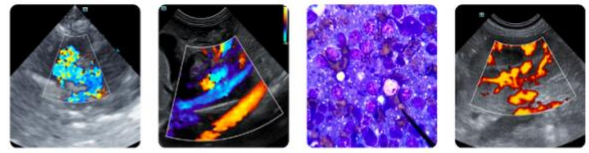
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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

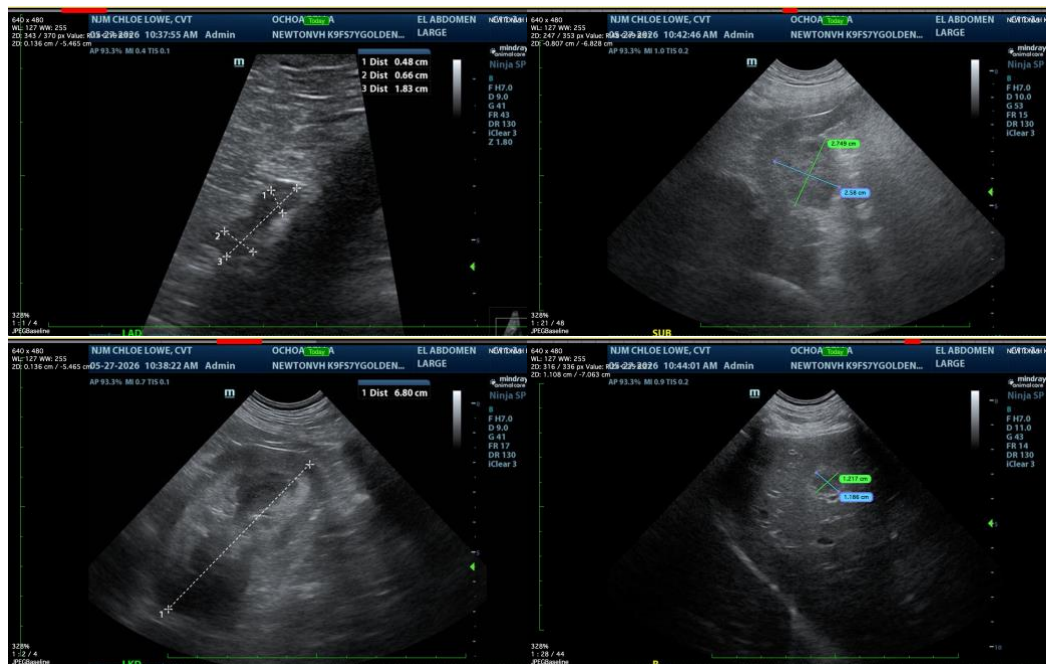
If not recently evaluated, urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture is recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ration is recommended.

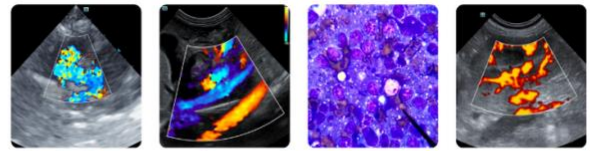
Fine needle aspirates of the liver, including the two abnormalities described above, if they can safely be reached, are recommended, if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

In the meantime, given patient's reported seizures and liver enzyme changes, if patient's total bilirubin is not increased, bile acids are recommended.

Pending results of above, further neurologic evaluation including potential consult with a veterinary neurologist, and/or even advanced imaging, or potentially sampling of the swelling on the dorsal head, if appropriate, etc. may be indicated.

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





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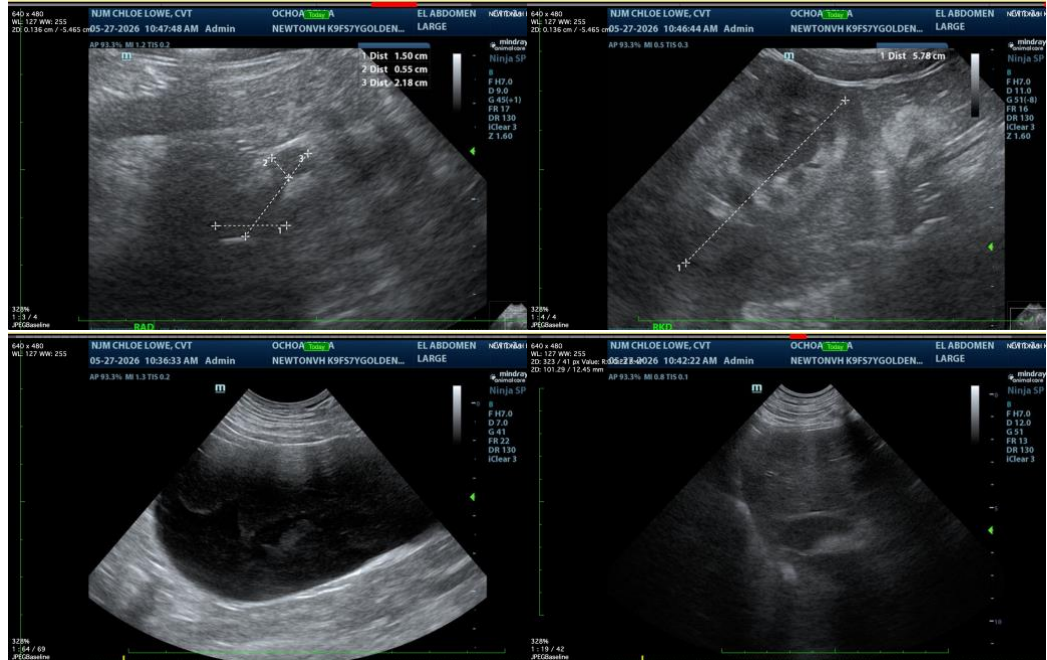
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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