



PATIENT

Tucker Hart

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pug Mix

SEX

MN

AGE

10 years 5 months

WEIGHT

20.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM,
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Anthony Krawitz

HOSPITAL NAME

Calusa Veterinary
Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Anthony Krawitz

INVOICE

11867

DATE

5/5/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

On and off mucoïd and hemorrhagic stool over the past year. Responds to Metronidazole. Takes enteric support, Visbiome and Hills ID Low fat diet in AM and Hills Biome in PM.

Lately losing weight, and owner says at times the feet get cold. BW was run and WBC were 31.3, Neutrophils 25.45, monocytes 1.502 with mild anemia, Ht 26.6, Hb 12.5 and RBC 4.77. Creat 1.6 and SDMA 14, UA SG 1.022, negative protein, and amorphous debris. Albumin was low at 2.4 and was 3.3, 6 months ago.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: No antibiotics were given yet, and today a repeat CBC was run, and the levels are mildly better: RBC 5.24 from 4.77 Ht 38.5 from 36.6 Hb 13 from 12.5 WBC 26.5 from 31.3 Neutrophils 21.21 from 25.45 Monocytes 0.79 from 1.502 A Texas GI Profile was run last year, and the baseline cortisol was <1 however a recent ACTH stimulation test was WNL at 2 pre and 6.2 post.

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 occasional echogenic non-shadowing debris, most consistent with exfoliated cells, mucous and/or small blood clots, as well as dependent mineral "sand" (crystals) debris. Both sterile inflammation as well as urinary tract infection can present with echogenic debris. No masses or discrete definitive cystoliths are observed. The 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 (3.82 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 (3.92 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 (0.37 cm at cranial pole and 0.36 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.38 cm at cranial pole and 0.4 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



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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. An approximately 1.9 cm x 1.2 cm irregular but homogenous, hypoechoic nodule/density is noted near the caudal left liver. As well as similar appearing, smaller densities throughout the parenchyma. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

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.

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 intestine demonstrates areas of moderate to severely thick muscularis layer relative to mucosa (disruption of the normal 1:3 muscularis:mucosa ratio). Small intestinal submucosa is slightly irregular, thick and hyperechoic, without evident loss of layering appreciated. The lumen of the small intestine is mildly distended with primarily fluid as well as some echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal chyme.

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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Moderate inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) pattern – Thick muscularis has been reported with infiltrative bowel disease including both benign inflammatory disease as well as infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma. No loss of layering or distinct characteristics of malignancy are present. Therefore, differentials cannot be further ranked without tissue sampling.
- 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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- Moderate 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.
- A large amount of echogenic urinary bladder mineral/sand debris.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

If not recently evaluated a routine fecal/giardia exam is recommended.

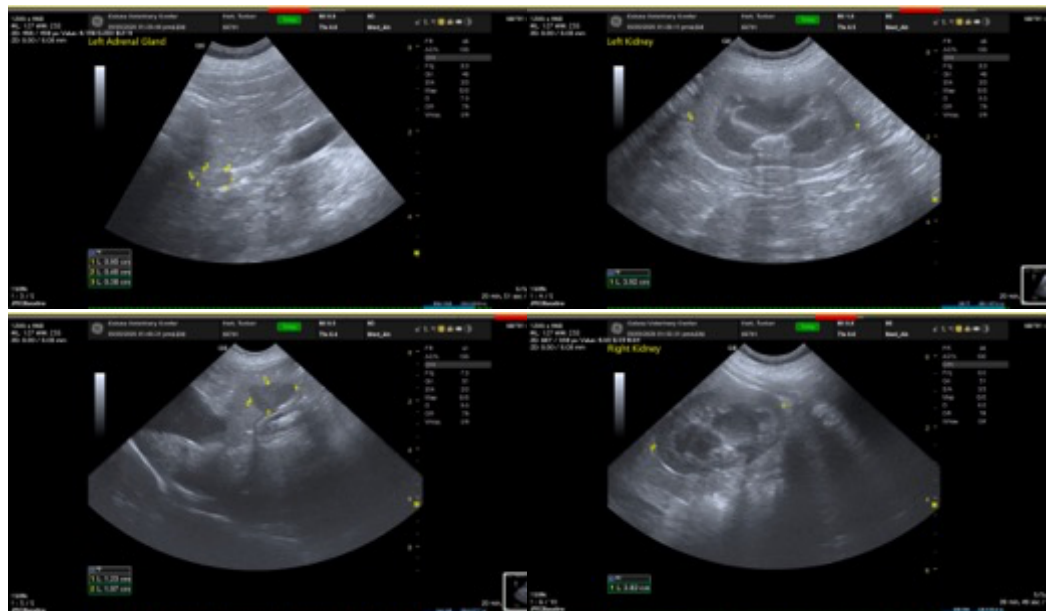
Recheck gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory is recommended for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.

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.

Supportive/symptomatic medical management of clinical signs is recommended, including a probiotic (such as visbiome or proviable), empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur and, if tolerated, a transition in diet, based on trial-and-error response, beginning possibly with a gastrointestinal biome diet vs a hydrolyzed protein diet vs other. Some patients respond to one brand/version of a hydrolyzed protein diet better than another brand, so several brand attempts may be required.

Fecal microbe transplant therapy may be helpful.

Ultimately, if clinical signs persist and a diagnosis is not made, biopsies of the GI tract, being sure to include ileum, if possible, may be necessary for a definitive diagnosis and therefore to further guide medical management.





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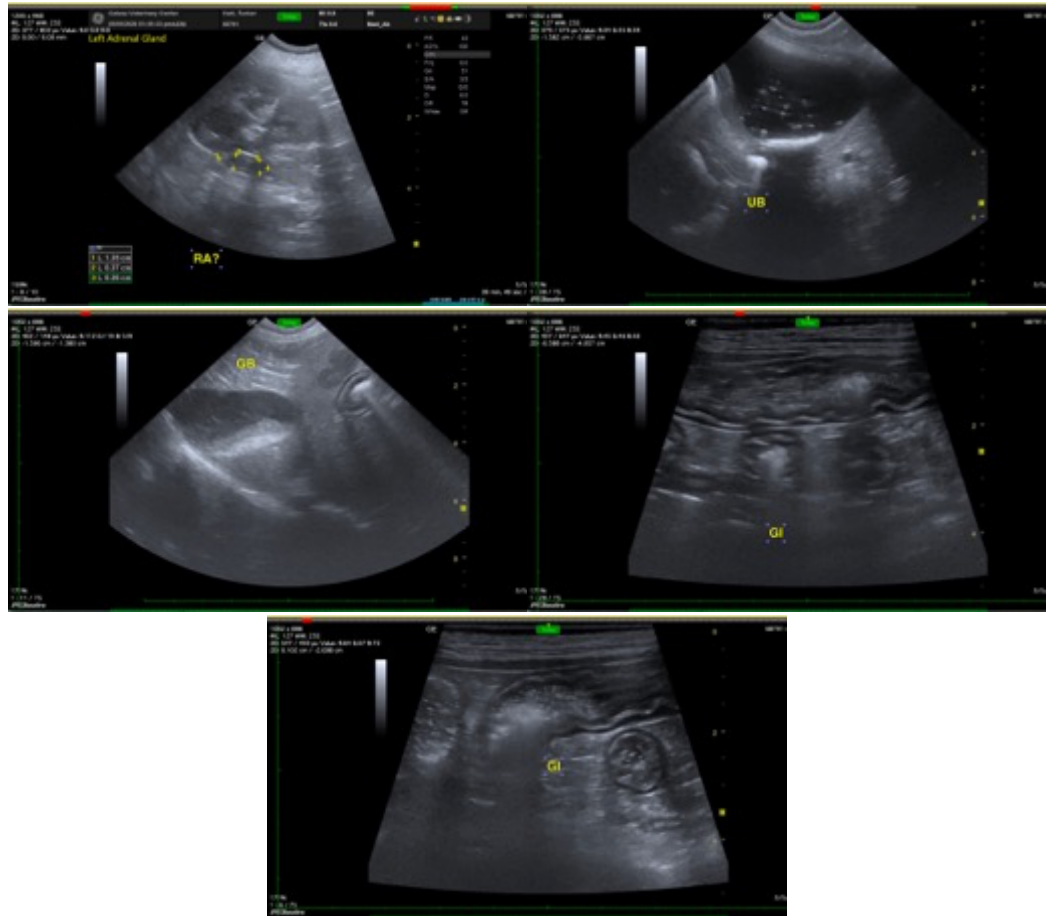
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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