



**PATIENT**

Tucker Mirti

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Neutered Male

**SEX**

BMD

**AGE**

8 Years 11 Months

**WEIGHT**

Not Provided

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV,  
DABVP (CFM), Cert.  
IVUSS

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV,  
DABVP (CFM), Cert.  
IVUSS

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Franklin Lakes Animal  
Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Pomerantz

**INVOICE**

72235

**DATE**

1/15/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Poorly controlled IBD for one year w/Budesonide. Recent elevated ALP (6671) and GGT to 49.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No uroliths or sediment were visualized and anechoic urine was present. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

The **kidneys** revealed normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio for this age. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with normal echogenic relationship to liver and spleen. Medullary structure differed distinctly from the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The capsules were acceptably uniform without significant irregularities. The kidneys measured 7.0 cm each.

**Adrenal Glands**

Both **adrenal glands** were visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. Left measures 2.22 cm x 0.50 cm. Right measures 2.18 cm x 0.59 cm at the crania pole and 0.46 cm at the caudal pole.

**Spleen**

The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes were noted.

**Liver**

The **liver** images from right and left intercostal as well as subcostal views revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Some age-related parenchymal remodeling was noted but likely not clinically significant at this time. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume and no evidence of congestion was noted. The gallbladder was overdistended with suspended debris and immobile bile, consistent with mucocele formation. The common bile duct was unremarkable.

**Gastrointestinal**

Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed a stomach and intestine free of stasis, of normal wall thickness, acceptable curvilinear mural detail, and peristaltic activity. Small and large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.



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**Pancreas**

The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Pancreatic duct and capsular contour were acceptably normal and parenchyma respected normal curvilinear patterns. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Stable gallbladder mucocele.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Ursodiol therapy trial could be considered over the next 6-8 weeks and recheck sonogram if the liver enzymes are stable and no evidence of anorexia present. However, gallbladder motility study would be ideal in this patient.

**Gall Bladder Motility Study**

Preparation:

- Fast the dog for 12 hours before the test to ensure gallbladder is full.
- Obtain baseline ultrasonographic long axis measurements of gallbladder size in SDEP 11 & SDEP 12 positions. Long axis apex to neck, short axis at widest point.

Meal Administration

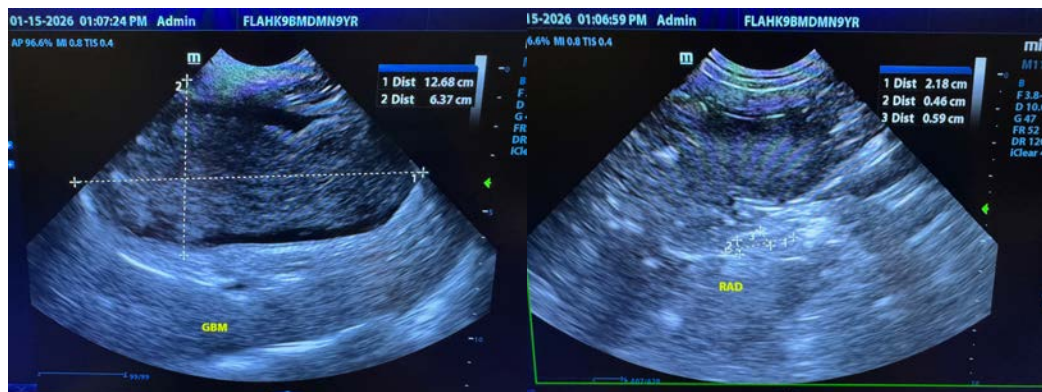
- Feed a high-fat test meal A/D diet (Hills) (*High Fat/ High Protein*)

Post-Prandial Imaging

- Perform repeat ultrasound prior to feeding (Time 0) and then at 15 & 30 minutes post-meal.
- Re-measure gallbladder volume and assess for contraction.

No change or enlargement: Possible stasis, dyskinesia, mucocele risk, or obstruction.

SonoPath is currently conducting a study for publication on this subject and contributions of image sets following this protocol are appreciated. [info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com) for more information.





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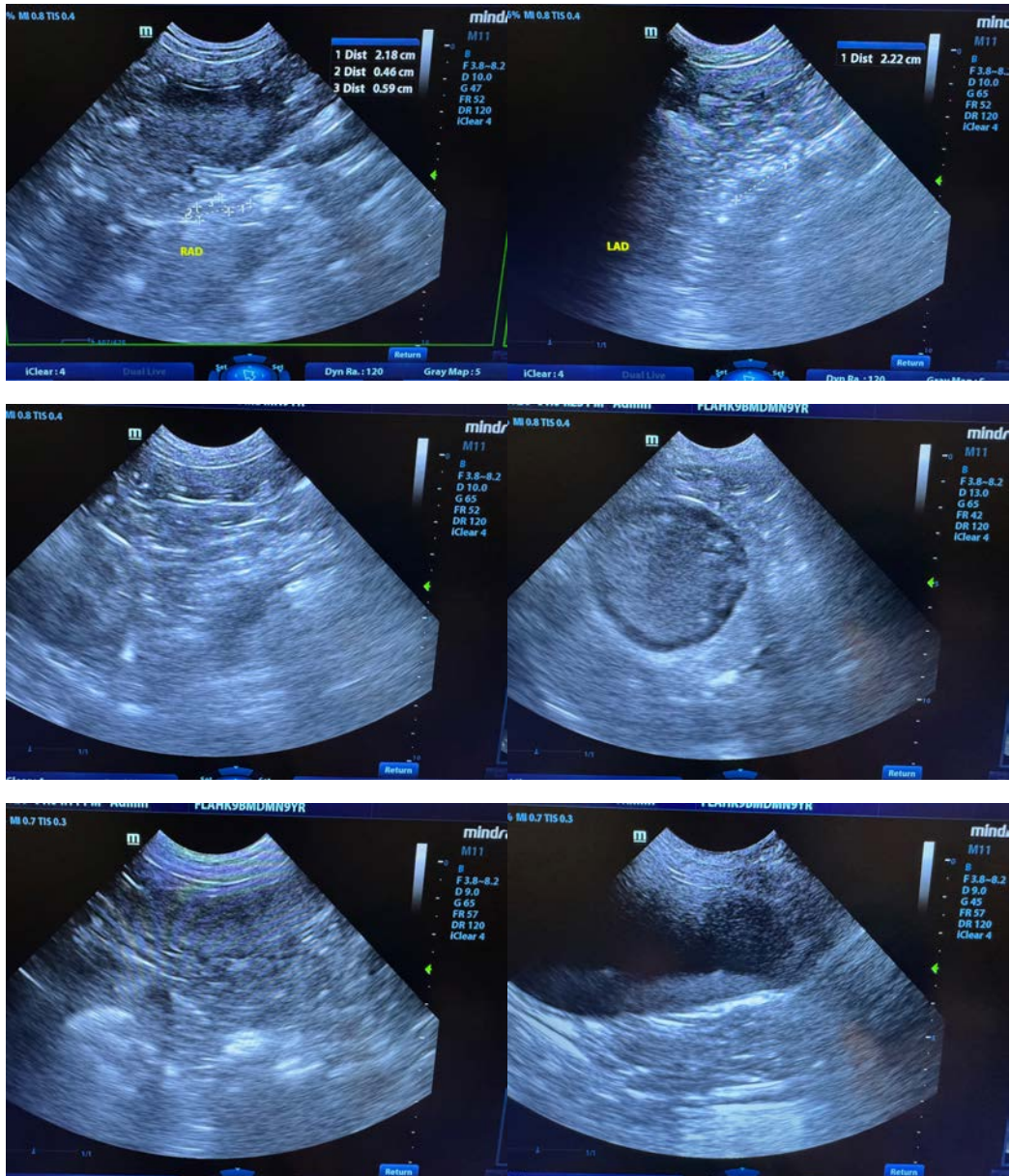
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP(CFM), Cert. IVUSS,**  
 CEO, Owner, Founder -- SonoPath.com  
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