



PATIENT

Bolt Moffitt

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd

SEX

Intact Male

AGE

9 Years

WEIGHT

92 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

SK & JK

HOSPITAL NAME

Hamburg Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Branning

INVOICE

74545

DATE

4/17/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

On/off straining – bladder so full/abdomen tense, p Ucath-ed to relieve pressure R/o prostatitis.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Straining to urinate

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder** was overdistended at the time of the sonogram, unremarkable otherwise.

The **prostate** was uniformly enlarged with lobar swelling appeared to impinge upon the urethra and mildly deviate the descending colon. The prostatic tissue was hyperechoic containing focal areas of decreased echogenicity. Microcystic changes noted. These changes are suggestive of either chronic inflammatory episodes, benign cystic pathology or both. Underlying neoplasia cannot be completely ruled-out but is lower on the differential list. This presentation is most consistent with benign prostatic hyperplasia with possible active prostatitis. No overt evidence of abscessation yet this cannot be ruled out.

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. Left kidney measured 8.6 cm. Right kidney measured 8.6 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The **left adrenal gland** was 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 measured 0.60 cm.

The **right adrenal gland** was not visualized.

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 presented some dependent debris with essentially normal contour. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No overt evidence of active inflammatory,



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infiltrative or regenerative pathology was noted but should be paired with current or past LE elevations regarding any clinical significance to this presentation. The hepatic lymph nodes were unremarkable.

Gastrointestinal

There was some residual chyme and gas was noted in the **stomach**, yet not pathological. This is consistent with end post prandial presentation. Transit of chyme into the small intestine was normal. Curvilinear patterns were maintained throughout the GI tract. No evidence of pathology. 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.

Pancreas

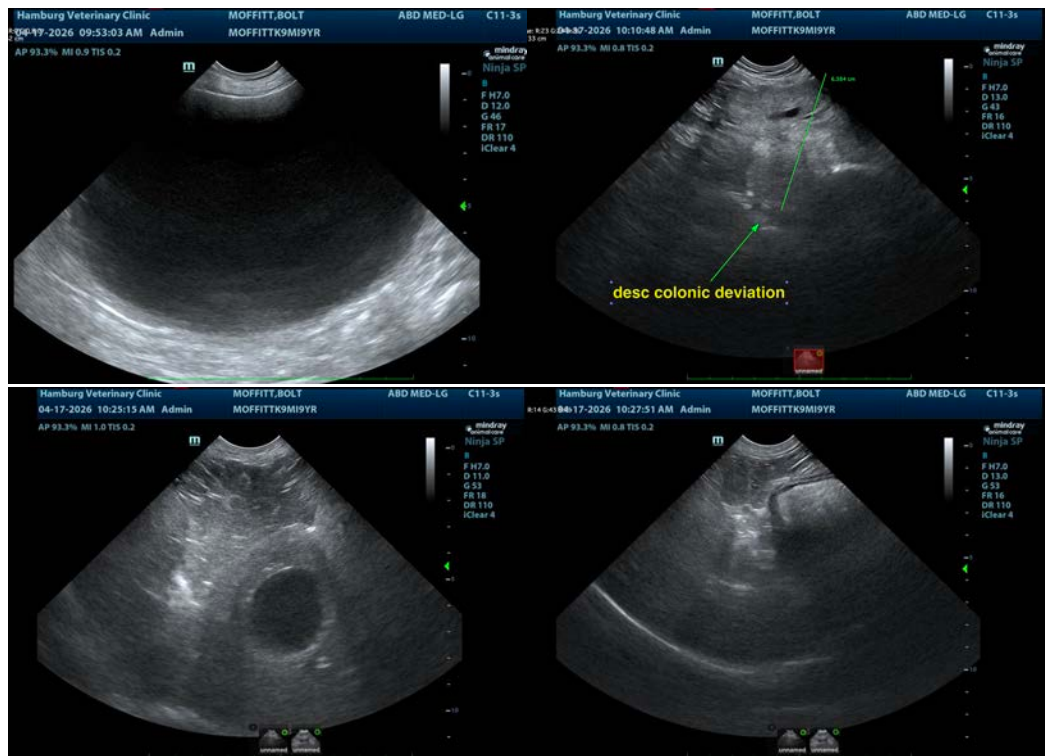
The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Pancreatic duct and capsular contour were acceptably normal and parenchyma respected normal curvilinear patterns. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- BPH prostate – likely prostatitis. Microabscessation possible.
- Age related hepatic changes.
- Partially full stomach.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Neutering and Enrofloxacin or similar should be curative. Ultrasound guided drainage and culture of the cystic changes in the prostate could also be justified. Recheck sonogram 4-6 weeks post neutering.





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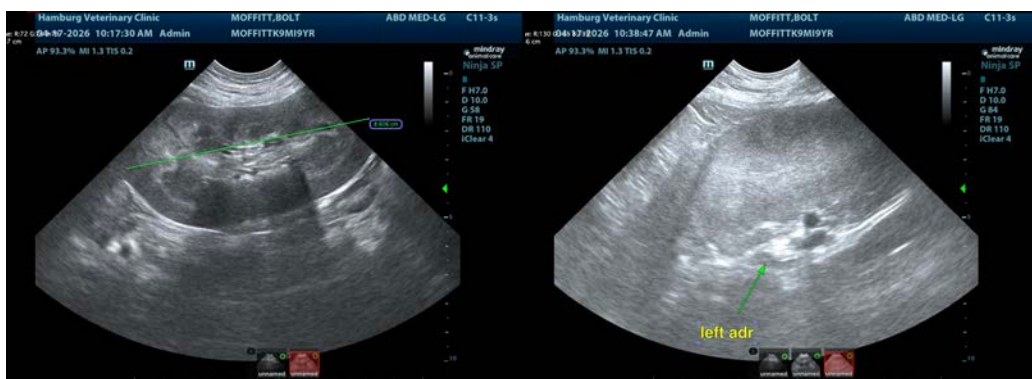
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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