



**PATIENT**

Ozzy Skinner

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Havanese Mix

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

14 Years

**WEIGHT**

10 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Rebecca Hamilton

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Rockaway AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Maniar

**INVOICE**

36826

**DATE**

4/27/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: IVDD, enteritis, D+

**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 pelvic urethra was imaged 1.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some mild age-related loss of curvilinear patterns regarding the capsule and C/M junction. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with some increased echogenicity expected for this age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex, and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 3.9 cm. The right kidney measured 3.8 cm.

*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. The right adrenal gland measured 1.27 cm x 0.85 cm at the cranial pole and 0.55 cm at the caudal pole. The left adrenal gland measured 1.47 cm x 0.4 cm at the cranial pole and 0.5 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 mild age-related parenchymal remodeling was noted but likely not clinically significant at this time. Vascular tracts were of normal volume, and no evidence of congestion was noted. The hepatic lymph nodes were unremarkable. Gallbladder polyps were noted. A grouping of gallbladder polyps and debris measured up to 2.0 cm.

*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.

*Pancreas*



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The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Some mild parenchymal remodeling, however, with mild deviation from curvilinear normalcy was observed. Pancreatic duct and capsular irregularities were present consistent with age related changes. If pain upon imaging (+ Murphy sign) was present or if the patient is focally painful in subxiphoid palpation, then low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis should be suspected.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Geriatric abdomen
- Gallbladder polyps, not overtly pathological, however, should be monitored

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recheck sonogram in 1 month of the gallbladder presentation. No evidence of significant structural disease. Differentials for diarrhea include occult parasitism, dietary indiscretion, dietary intolerance, antibiotic responsive colitis, intestinal dysbiosis and occult Addison's should all be considered as causes of diarrhea in this patient. A hydrolyzed diet trial may be in this patient's best interest +/- probiotics. 24-hour NPO and reintroduction of bland diet indicated. I recommend a baseline cortisol or ACTH stimulation test, a fresh fecal smear and fecal floatation analysis if not already performed. Note that recent research has shown that indiscriminate use of antibiotics may actually cause harm. Most acute cases of diarrhea will respond to probiotic therapy, fiber, and gastrointestinal diets over the next 3-5 days.





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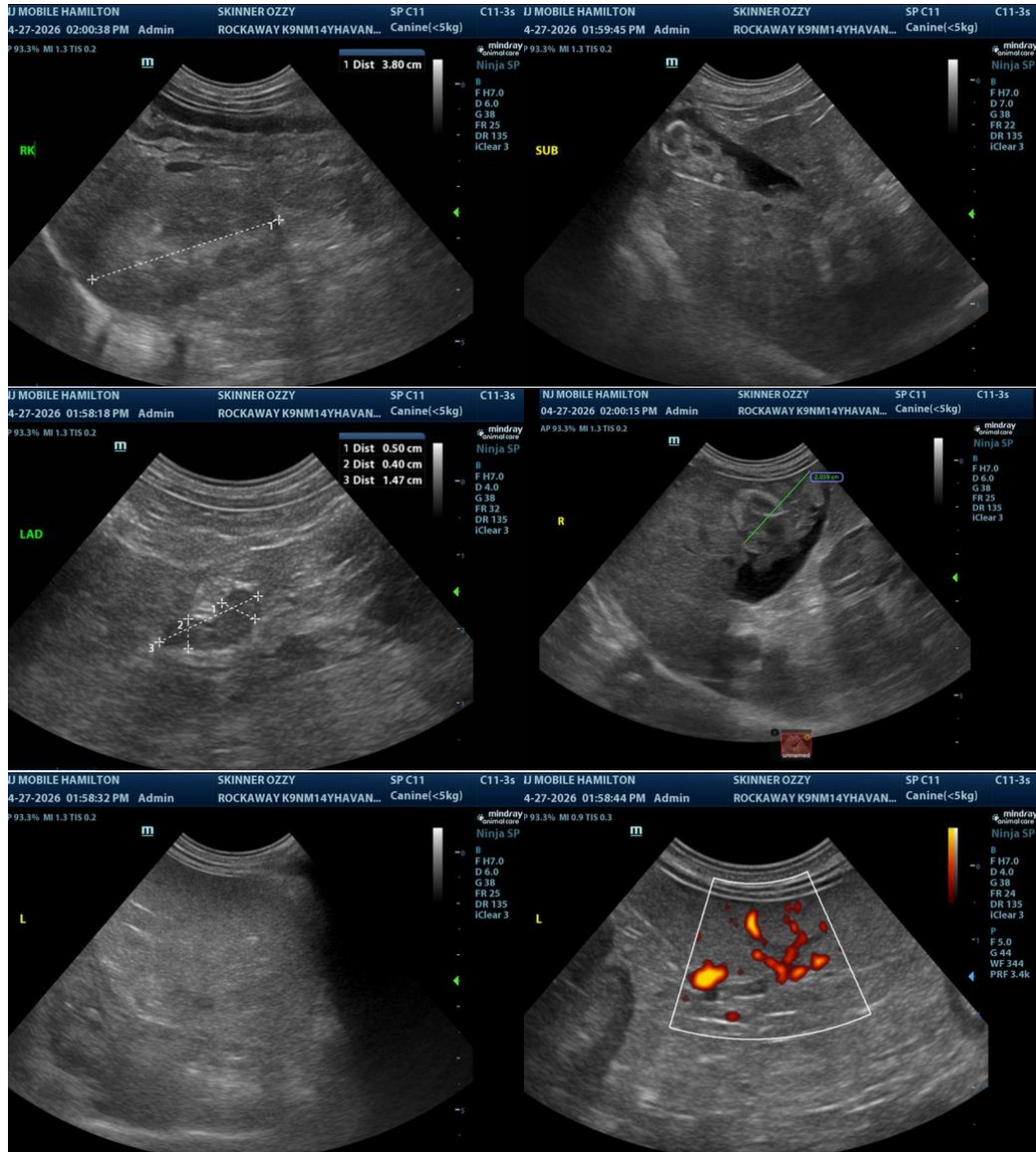
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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,**  
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