



## PATIENT

Bella Messina

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Husky

## SEX

Spayed Female

## AGE

11 Years

## WEIGHT

65 Pounds

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Lauren Hardy

## HOSPITAL NAME

Panhandle VS

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Logan John

## INVOICE

37089

## DATE

5/12/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Has had diarrhea for 10 days. Vomiting for 12h (~7x). New puppy in house. Appetite decreased.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Tense on abdominal palpation. CBC- NSF Chem- NSF UA- (free catch); WBC 23/HPF, rods present, cocci suspected, 3-5 squamous cells/HPF, 1-2 non-squamous cells/HPF.

## 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 iliac trifurcation was unremarkable.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some minor 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 6.1 cm. The right kidney measured 6.8 cm.

### *Adrenal Glands*

The regions of the **adrenal glands** were imaged, no evident pathology.

### *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.

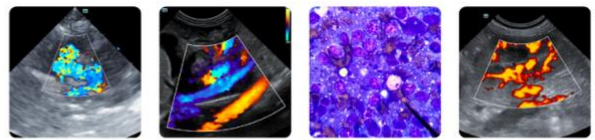
### *Liver*

The **liver** images submitted revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Parenchymal echogenicity was naturally coarse and hypoechoic to the spleen. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder presented acceptably thin walls with primarily anechoic content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.

### *Gastrointestinal*

The **stomach** itself was unremarkable. A minor amount of ingesta and chyme were noted in the duodenum. The colon was unremarkable.

### *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

- Minor ingesta and chyme in the duodenum
- Age-related renal and pancreatic changes
- Structurally unremarkable abdomen

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No evidence of visceral disease responsible for the diarrhea. Screening for Addison's is indicated given that the adrenal regions were imaged, however, the adrenal glands were not overtly visible, and diarrhea can be a manifestation of Addison's disease. Management of the UTI is warranted based on urinalysis results, yet no structural changes were noted in the upper or lower urinary tract related to UTI.

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.

## Chronic UTI Protocol

I recommend **Enrofloxacin** (5-10 mg/kg SID PO) (In patients > 1 year of age) in late pm after urination to maximize urinary concentrations overnight. This assumes that culture supports this use. Repeat **culture** at 3-4 weeks and continue treatment at least 7-10 days post negative urinary sediment and negative culture. *Note: Negative culture does not necessarily mean lack of UTI.* Other favorite antibiotics for chronic UTI include third generation Cefa (Ceftiafur or similar s.i.d. injectable) or Clavamox. If suspicion of occult urinary incontinence is present then **phenylpropanolamine (PPA)** (1-2 mg/kg BID) can be employed long term to enhance urethral tone.



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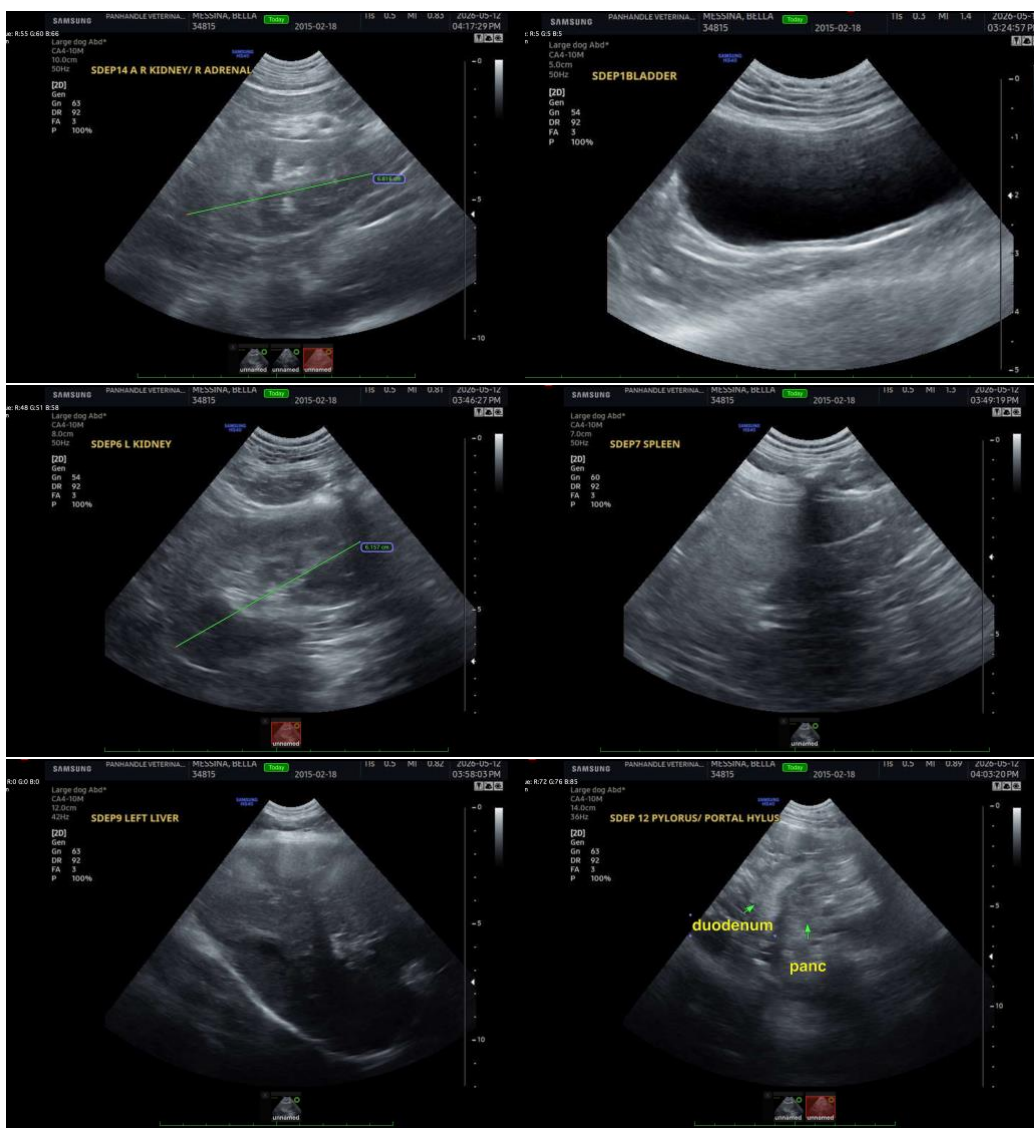
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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