



PATIENT

Emma Johnson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Klein Poodle

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

16 Years

WEIGHT

21 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Kathleen Sennello DVM,
MS, Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Yvonna Aranda

HOSPITAL NAME

Cascade Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Moczygemba

INVOICE

71605

DATE

11/5/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Clinical Exam Findings: Was coughing and vomiting in August, it has now returned and doctor recommended abdominal ultrasound Abdomen palpation normal upon exam in August

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ABNORMAL Labwork Values Bloodwork from August shows mild PSL elevation. Discussed poss. Pancreatitis secondary to hepatic inflammation Current Medications Denamarin Advanced, galliprant 20mg, credelio and heartgard

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall, trigone, ureteral papillae and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of wall thickening, mucosal irregularities, masses or cystic calculi.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.71 cm) with mild pyelectasia at 0.18 cm. Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (3.77 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.75 cm at the cranial pole and 0.56 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position cranial to the left renal artery. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.76 cm at the cranial pole and 0.41 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.11 cm), echotexture is homogenous, and the splenic capsule is smooth with no irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. No focal parenchymal abnormalities are visualized.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is homogenous echotexture. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.

The gall bladder lumen is significantly distended. Some areas of the wall appear mildly thickened with adherent debris. There is a large amount of primarily non-organized echogenic debris. There is no evidence of bile duct dilation.



PATIENT

Emma Johnson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Klein Poodle

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

16 Years

WEIGHT

21 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Kathleen Sennello DVM,
MS, Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Yvonna Aranda

HOSPITAL NAME

Cascade Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Moczygemba

INVOICE

71605

DATE

11/5/25

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of <0.7cm with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. Jejunum wall measures 0.32 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

Pancreas

The pancreas is normal and isoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

Free Abdomen

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion, or subjective lymphadenomegaly. The Medial iliac nodes appear normal and there was no evidence of a caudal aortic thrombus at the bifurcation. The omentum is of normal uniform echogenicity.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Large, hyperechoic, amorphous debris visualized in the gallbladder with some debris adhered to the gallbladder wall – A large amount of debris is evident in the gall bladder with no evidence of a mucocele or associated inflammation at this time. This could represent an early mucocele or cholestasis, with minimal evidence of associated inflammation at this time. Continued monitoring of labwork and ultrasound are warranted for progression of this lesion. Ursodiol therapy could be considered.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The gastrointestinal tract appears relatively normal. No focal lesions were visualized to explain the vomiting reported. Unfortunately this does not rule out underlying gastrointestinal disease, as there are many issues that cannot be definitively diagnosed by ultrasound alone. Additionally consider the possibility of regurgitation or dysphagia, as this is reported to be combined with coughing. Consider 3-view thoracic radiographs. If a primary enteropathy is suspected, consider the following:

- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein diet (exclusively at least 4-6 weeks)
- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for evaluation of B12 levels, folate, PLI/TLI etc.. to further evaluate for pancreatic/small intestinal disease.
- Recommend chronic probiotic therapy.



PATIENT

Emma Johnson

If symptoms are persistent, consider upper GI endoscopy to further evaluate the esophagus, stomach and proximal GI tract and obtain biopsies. If any laryngeal disease or similar is suspected, an upper airway exam could be considered at the same time.

SPECIES

Canine

The gallbladder has a significant amount of debris. Correlate with current lab work and consider chronic Ursodiol therapy and continued monitoring of the gallbladder with ultrasound.

BREED

Klein Poodle

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

16 Years

WEIGHT

21 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Kathleen Sennello DVM,
 MS, Diplomate ACVIM
 (Small Animal Internal
 Medicine)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Yvonna Aranda

HOSPITAL NAME

Cascade Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

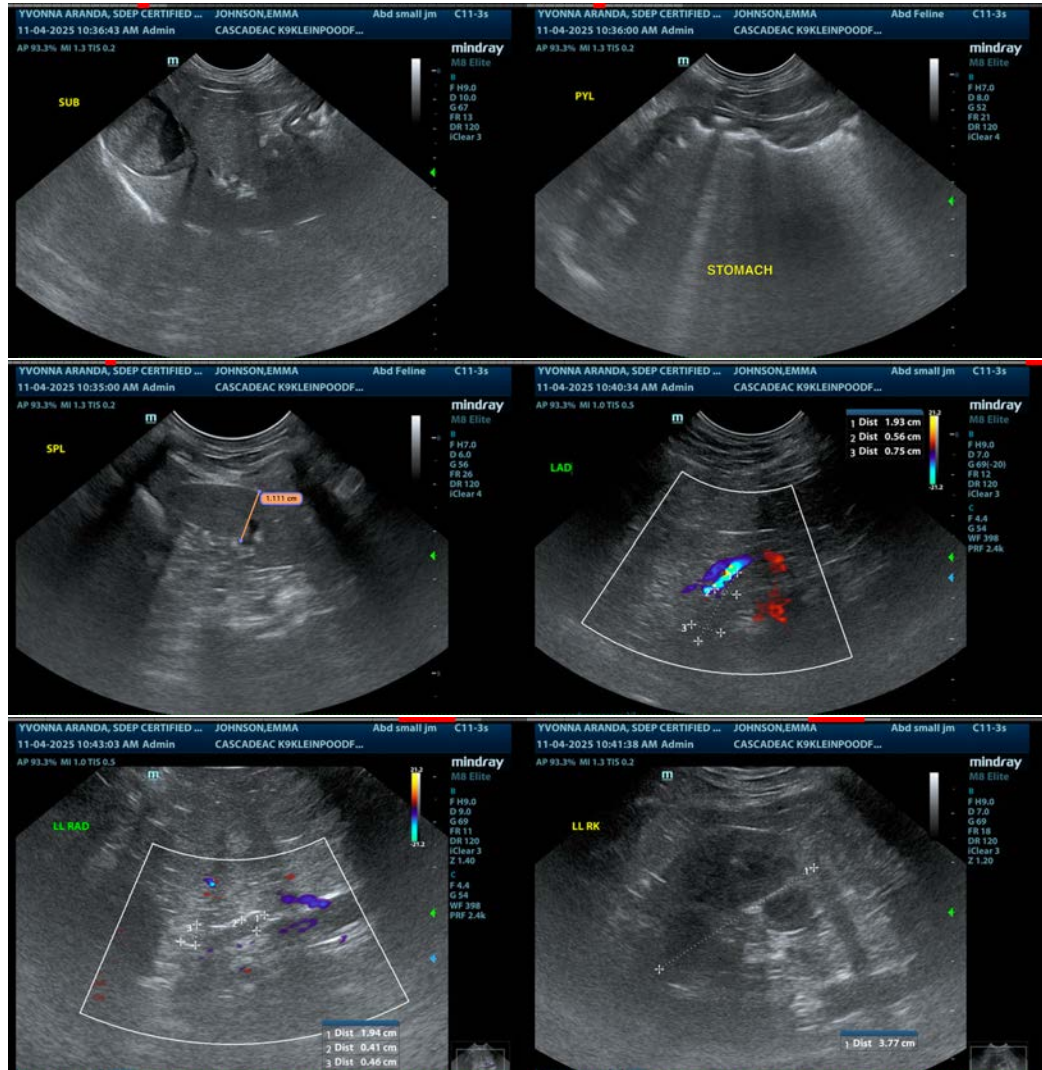
Dr. Moczygemba

INVOICE

71605

DATE

11/5/25





PATIENT

Emma Johnson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Klein Poodle

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

16 Years

WEIGHT

21 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Kathleen Sennello DVM,
MS, Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Yvonna Aranda

HOSPITAL NAME

Cascade Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

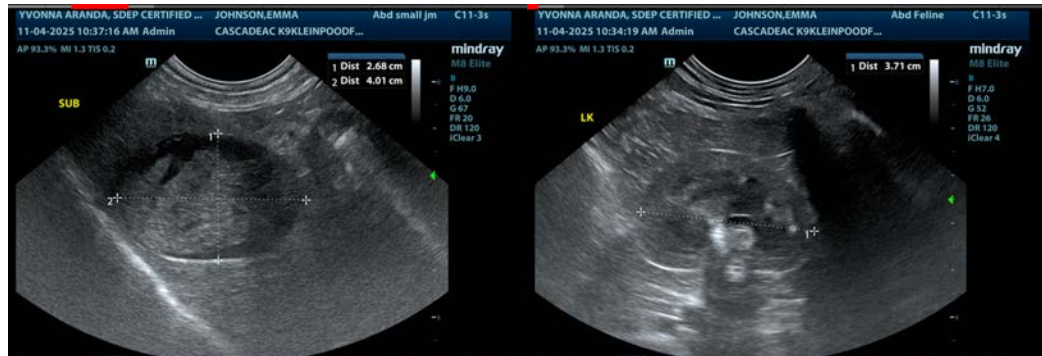
Dr. Moczygemba

INVOICE

71605

DATE

11/5/25



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.

Kathleen Sennello DVM,MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small animal Internal Medicine)

info@sonopath.com