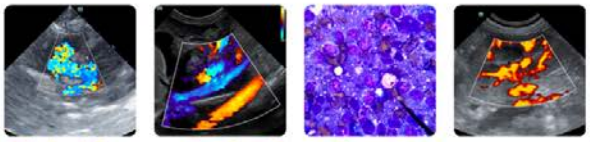


PATIENT

Kuro Morales

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

3 Years

WEIGHT

76 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Gabriel Ferrer, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Pulse: Pet Ultrasound

REFERRING VET

Dr. Francheska Caballero

INVOICE

74830

DATE

4/29/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Px presented as a referral for an abdominal ultrasound due to ingesting a FB. Referred by rDVM due to ingestion of toilet paper and rDVM wanted to r/o an obstruction. rDVM communicated that treatment was administered to Px and shortly after, Px vomited.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: rDVM records attached below for your reference

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 prostate is normal in size (1.42 cm) and shape for this neutered male dog. The parenchyma is homogenous and the external margins are smooth. The prostatic urethra appears normal with no evidence of irregularity, invasion, mass effect or calculi.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (6.27 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.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (6.99 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 0.47 cm at the cranial pole and 0.47 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.

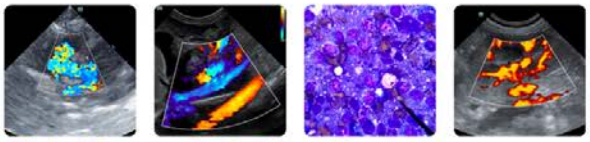
The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.57 cm at the cranial pole and 0.47 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.66 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.



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The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are mild and likely incidental at this time. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of 0.50 cm 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 uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall appears subjectively, mildly increased. Bowel loops follow a typical curvilinear path with distinct wall layering. Duodenum wall measures 0.50 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.30 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. There is no significant lymphadenopathy. The right iliac lymph node is prominent measuring 1.0 cm in diameter. Occasional prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized, an example measures 1.49 cm x 1.29 cm, and 0.61 cm in diameter. The omentum is normal in echogenicity.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Subjectively mildly thickened small intestine with some areas exhibiting a prominent muscularis layer – Findings could be consistent with mild inflammatory type change.
- Prominent lymph nodes most consistent with reactive lymphadenopathy.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No focal lesions are visualized associated with the GI tract to explain the vomiting reported. No evidence of an obstructive foreign body is appreciated, although this cannot be definitively ruled out.

Unfortunately, there are many causes for vomiting that cannot be definitively diagnosed by ultrasound alone. Subjectively the small intestine appears mildly thickened and “ropey” in some areas, possibly consistent with mild inflammation/enteritis. If symptoms are acute in nature, recommend non-specific treatment for gastroenteritis. If symptoms are more chronic, consider the following:

- Recommend parasite screening and empirical deworming (if not already done).
- Recommend a baseline cortisol to screen for Addison’s.

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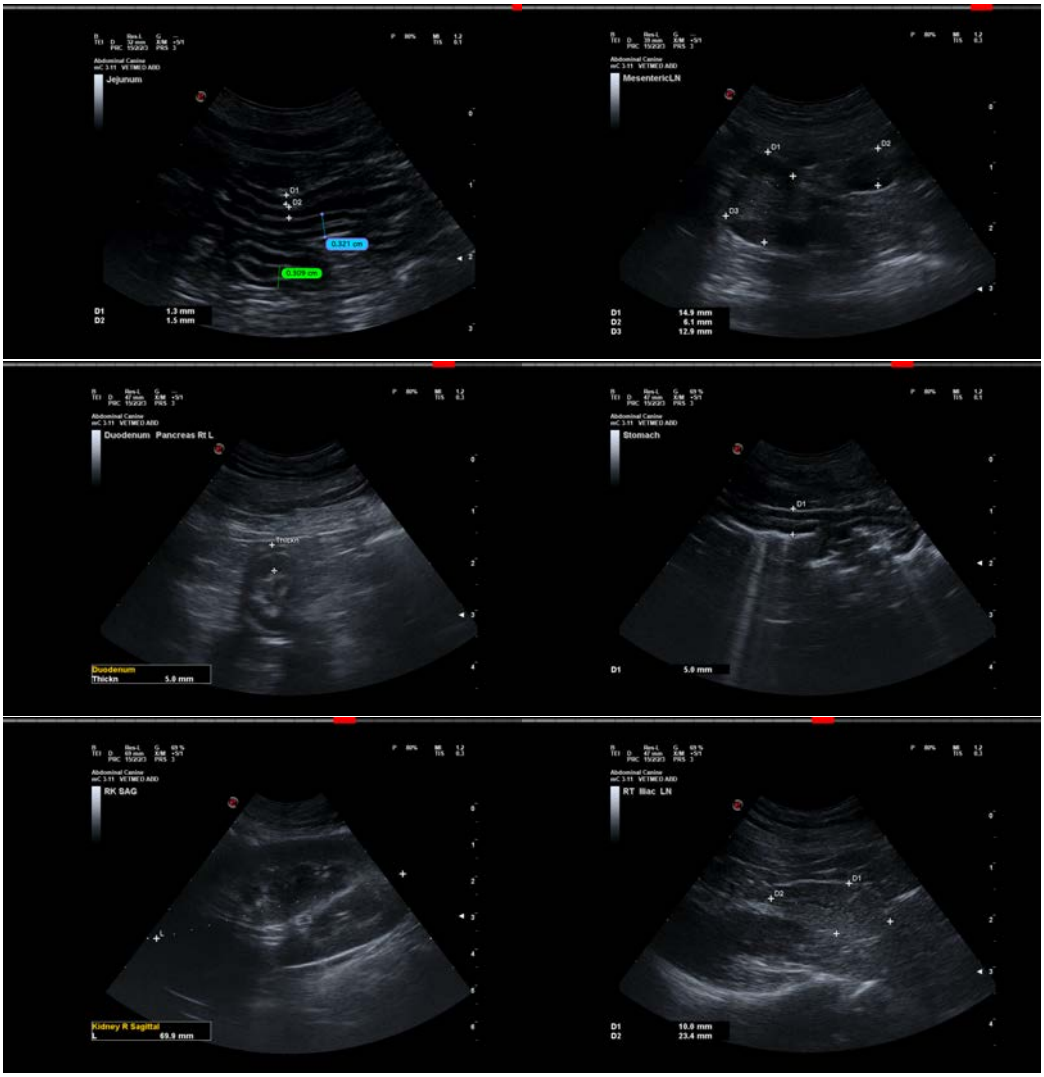
- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein diet (exclusively at least 4-6 weeks)
- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for evaluation of B12 levels, folate, PLI/TLI etc.. to further evaluate for pancreatic/small intestinal disease.
- Recommend chronic probiotic therapy.

If symptoms are persistent despite taking these measures it is possible that biopsies of the GI tract will be necessary for further evaluation.



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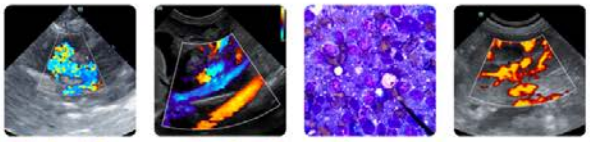

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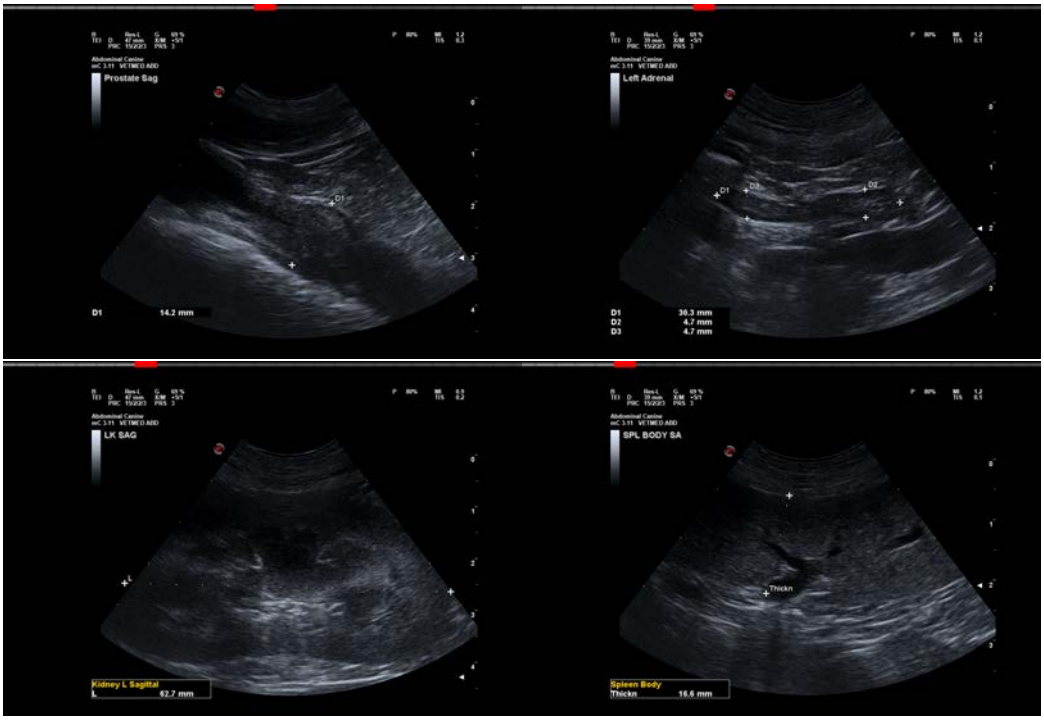

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

info@sonopath.com