

PATIENT

Ecco Boissonneault

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Italian Greyhound

SEX

MN

AGE

2015

WEIGHT

15.4

INTERPRETED BY

R. McKenzie Daniel,
DVM, DABVP
(Canine and Feline)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rebekah Jakum, CVT,
ARDMS/RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Easton AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Titcher

INVOICE

10529

DATE

1/7/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Intermittent bloody diarrhea, initially resolved but recurring, history of lamb allergy

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 4.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no evidence of urine or lumen sediment, mineral, or calculi. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

The residual prostate was symmetrically normal in size with uniform parenchyma and slight coarse echotexture.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio was maintained. The medulla and cortices were uniform in texture with some increased echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 4.3 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.9 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.53 cm width at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.52 cm width.

Spleen

The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute to chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or benign parenchyma changes were not noted.

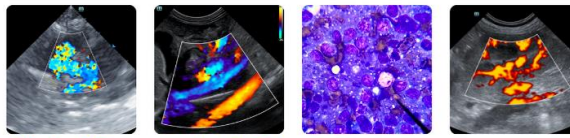
Liver/Gallbladder

The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach was empty without evidence of retained ingesta, fluid, or foreign material.

The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction, or foreign material. The duodenum wall measured 0.49 cm width. The jejunum wall width measured 0.34 cm.



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Normal visible colon wall layers were present. The colon was primarily empty with mild segmental semi-formed to soft fecal matter. The descending colon wall width measured 0.32 cm.

Pancreas

The pancreas was normal in size and contour with isoechoic to heterogeneous parenchyma compared to adjacent omentum. No signs of active inflammation or neoplasia.

Free Abdomen

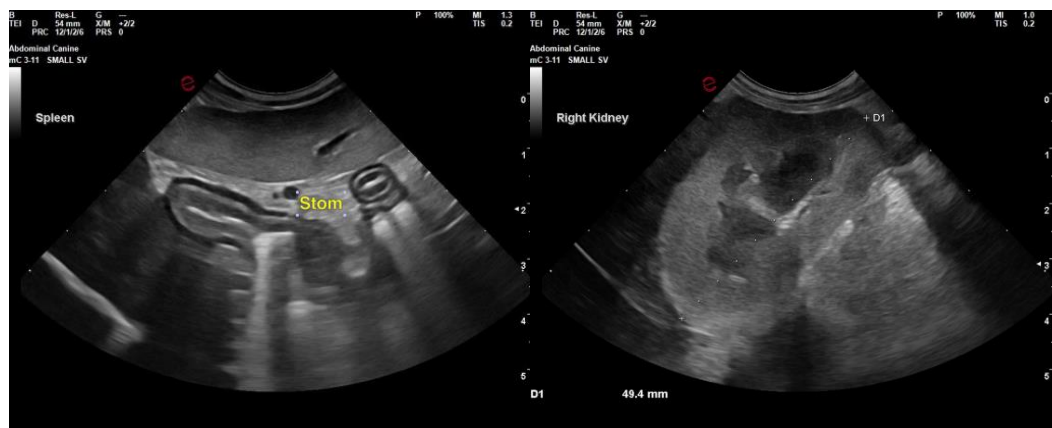
Intermittent mild mesenteric lymph nodes were present. The lymph nodes were essentially isoechoic to adjacent omentum without evidence of peripheral inflammation and maintaining a normal width: length ratio (<0.5). No evidence of peritoneal effusion was noted.

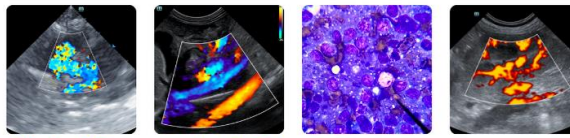
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Overall sonographically unremarkable abdomen
- Normal gastrointestinal tract
- Empty segmental colon with segmental semi-formed to soft fecal matter

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no evidence of visceral, specifically gastroenterocolic, pathology. Nonspecific episodes of mild to intermittent colitis are probable in conjunction with intermittent hematochezia. A GI panel to include PLI/TLI/Cobalamin/Folate is suggested to assess for nonstructural distal small intestinal disease as a potential contributing factor. Further therapy may include hydrolyzed diet trial, a high colony count probiotic (such as Provable), cobalamin supplementation pending assessment of cobalamin level, and empirical deworming despite fecal testing (Panacur 50 mg/kg PO SID x 5 days with repeat protocol in 3 weeks).





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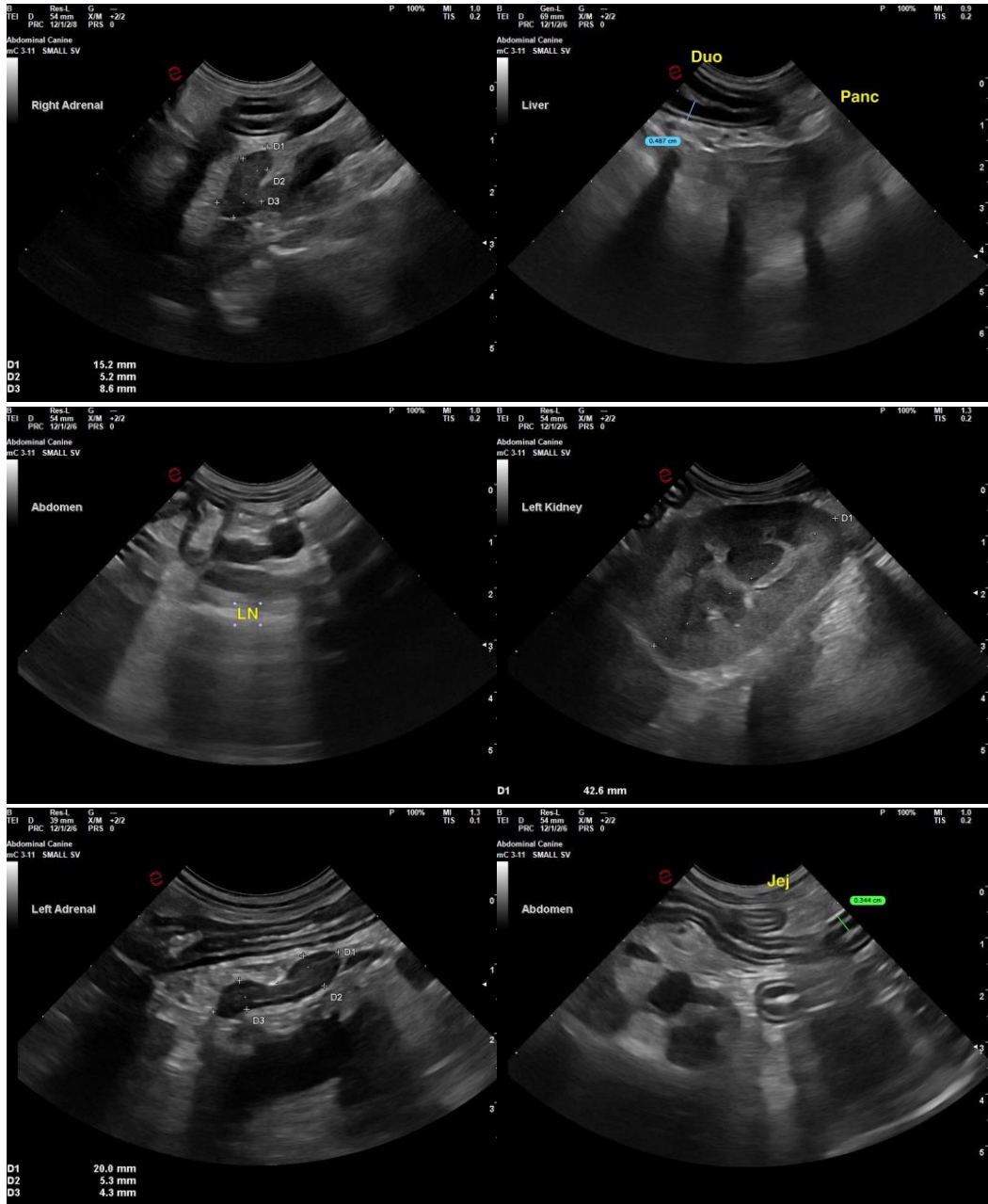
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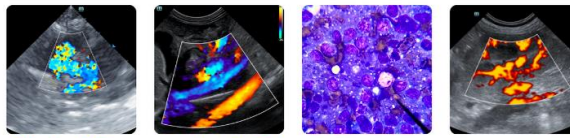
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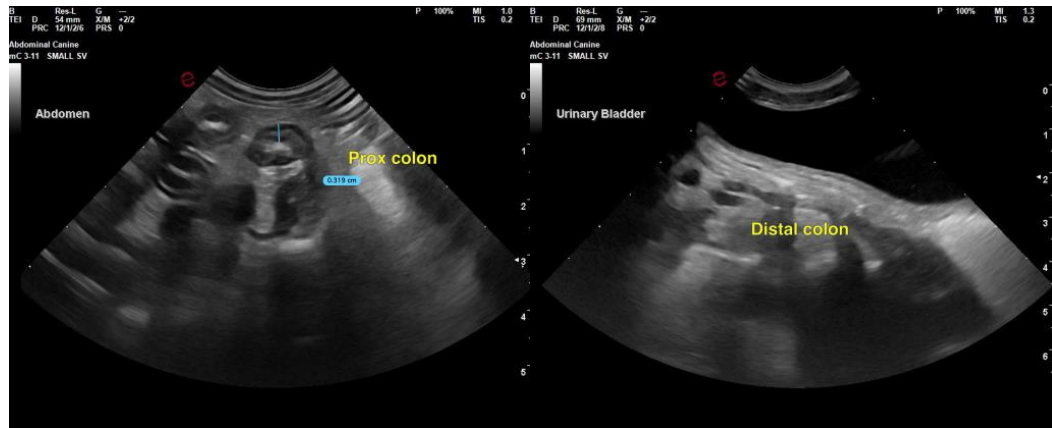
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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info@sonopath.com