



**PATIENT**

Romeo Millman

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Labradoodle

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

9 Years

**WEIGHT**

Not Provided

**INTERPRETED BY**

R. McKenzie Daniel,  
 DVM, DABVP (Canine  
 / Feline Practice)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kerri Becker

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Marsh Animal Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Milwicky

**INVOICE**

12852

**DATE**

12/29/25

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

New patient to us, limping R hind for 1 month. Fevers, generally lethargic. Was treated with rimadyl and doxi, bld wk reveals elev. liver values. Is this due to rimadyl?? Denamarin, gaba, amotadine, ceppo

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elev. Neut, Decr. lymph USG-1.052

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART & ABDOMEN**

CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	MR VMAX (m/s)	TR VMAX (m/s)	LA/AO (M-Mode)	LA/AO (Heart Base; Swe)	FS (%)	EF (%)	EPSS (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	Up to 1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT	--	<2.0	NM	1.1	35	67	0.2
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	HR (BPM)	AV VMAX (m/s)	PV MAX (m/s)	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	LAD LA MAX 4 Chamber	LVIDd Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)	LVIDs Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	50-100	0.7-1.7	0.7-1.6				
PATIENT	129	1.1	1.0	--	3.2	3.3	--

**Cardiac Presentation**

The echocardiogram in this patient demonstrated normal **left atrial** dimension based on 2 different LA measurement methods. Chamber volumes and echogenicity were normal. The cranial and caudal **mitral** valve leaflets presented mild thickening consistent with mild degenerative change/endocardiosis. Doppler revealed mild centralized to eccentric MR. The **left ventricle** presented thicknesses with linear contour and was not dilated nor restricted. The **myocardium** presented normal echogenicity without subjective evidence of significant fibrotic or ischemic disease. **Contractility** of the ventricular walls was adequate and in normal range for this patient evidenced by the fractional shortening measurement and subjective evaluation of the different regions of the myocardium. The **left ventricular outflow** tract demonstrated normal laminar flow and subjective structural integrity. The **right atrium** and auricle revealed normal size, structure and content. No evidence of masses was noted or chamber overload. **Tricuspid** valvular assessment demonstrated mild thickening with mild TR on doppler. The **right ventricle** was of normal size (1/3 diameter of LV), chordae structure, myocardial echogenicity and thickness. **Pulmonic** tract assessment revealed normal valve structure, laminar flow, and diameter (approx.1:1 pa/ao ratio). No visible **pericardial** or free pleura fluid was noted. No echographically detectable evidence of cardiac / pericardial tumors was visible.

**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 urine mineral or



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calculi. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic change were noted.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

The area of the residual prostate appeared normal and free of pathology.

Normal size and margination was present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and normal corticomedullary definition were maintained. The echogenicity of the cortex was similar to or slightly less than normal liver parenchyma while the medulla echogenicity was hypoechoic to the cortex with no evidence of pelvic dilation. The left kidney measured 5.6 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.4 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 0.54 cm width at the caudal pole.

The right adrenal gland was mildly enlarged in size with symmetrical contour and mildly nonhomogenous nonmineralized parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 1.1 cm width at the caudal pole.

**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**

The liver was subjectively mildly enlarged in size. 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 minor particulate biliary sludge. The common bile duct was not visualized.

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction 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.

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

**Pancreas**

The parenchyma of the left limb, body and right limb of the pancreas presented isoechoic to the adjacent omental fat. A normal curvilinear capsule contour of the pancreas was present. The visible pancreatic duct was normal. No signs of active inflammation or neoplastic disease was evident.



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**Free Abdomen**

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No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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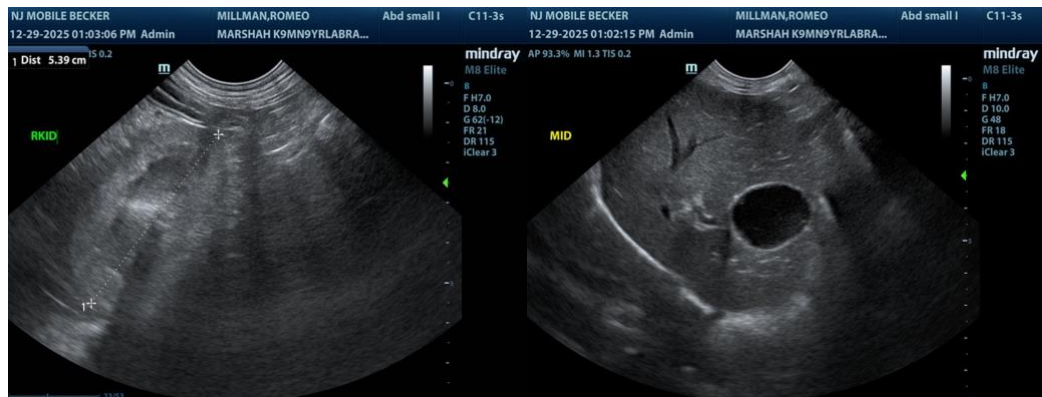
**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Compensated mitral valve disease (B1).
- Mild TV insufficiency- no evidence of clinical pulmonary hypertension.
- Benign hepatopathy.
- Minor gallbladder debris (non-mucocele).
- Mild right adrenomegaly- subjective benign, hyperplasia, emerging adenomatous change, emerging right adrenal tumor (thought less likely).

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The cause of the murmur is chronic degenerative valvular changes with secondary eccentric mitral valve insufficiency. The lack of left atrial enlargement implies that the risk of complication secondary to mitral valve insufficiency is low at this time and, without current clinical signs, indicates that medical therapy is not required. Prognosis is considered variable and sonographic monitoring is recommended. Recheck echo cardiogram is suggested in 6-12 months, sooner if clinical signs arise. No anesthetic contraindications. Suggested anesthetic protocol may include opioid or Benzodiazepine pre-med, induction with Propofol or Alfaxalone, and appropriate gas anesthesia with avoidance of alpha 2 agonists.

Further assessment of the liver may include (assuming normal clotting status) FNA cytology +/- leptospirosis titers/PCR if clinically indicated. Hepatotoxicity owing to medical therapy cannot be definitively excluded. Hepatosupportive medications may prove beneficial. The mild right adrenomegaly is nonspecific and of unclear clinical significance given the current clinical signs. Adrenal work up could be considered if clinical signs are consistent with adrenal disease. Monitoring of systemic BP for evidence of hypertension as well as sonographic monitoring of the liver and right adrenal gland if evidence of progressive hepatopathy, cholestasis or for evidence of progressive right adrenomegaly.





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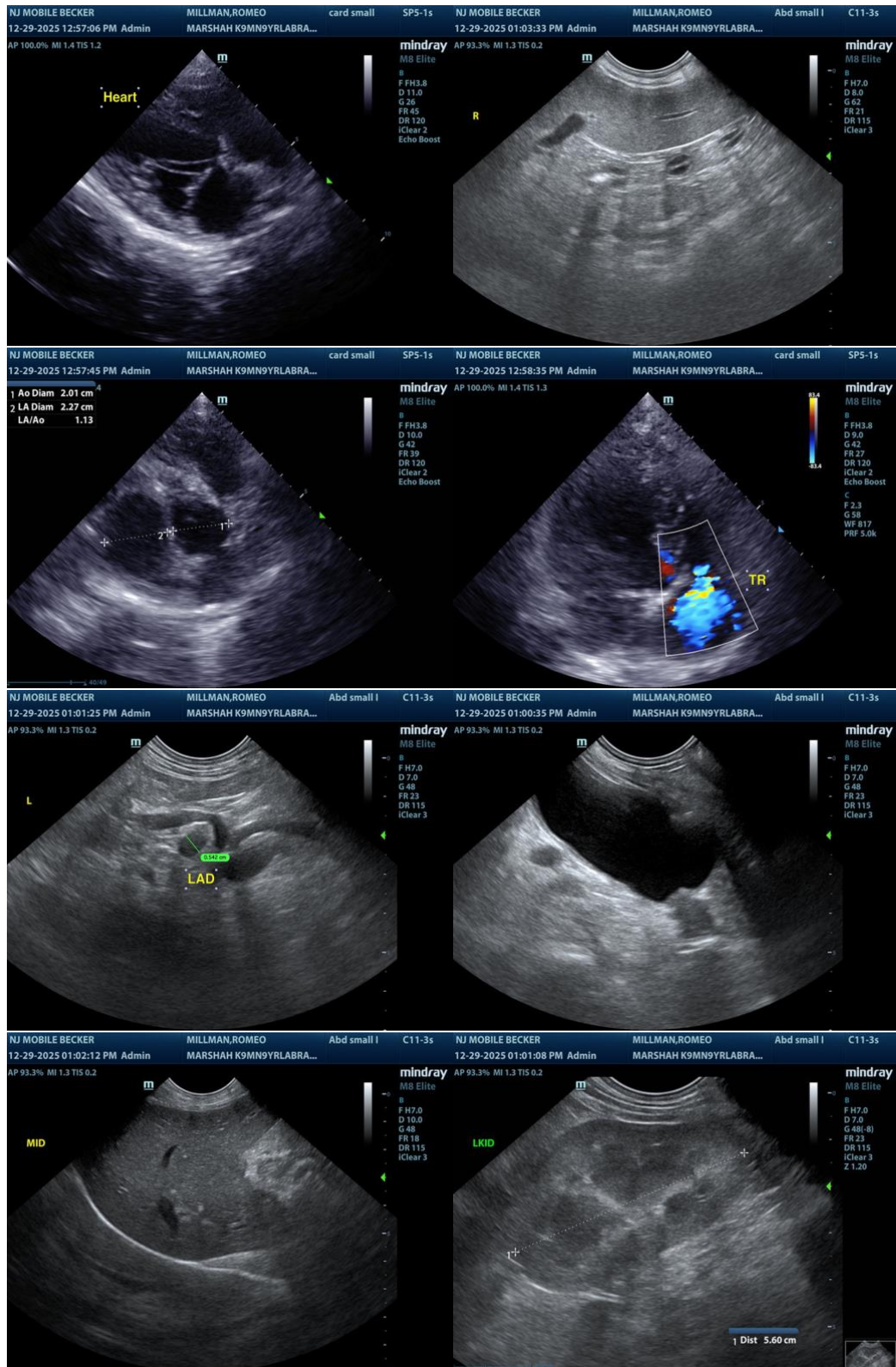
Dr. Milwicki

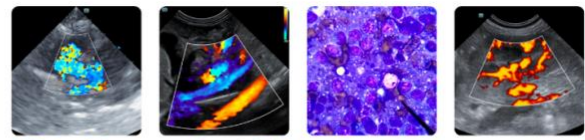
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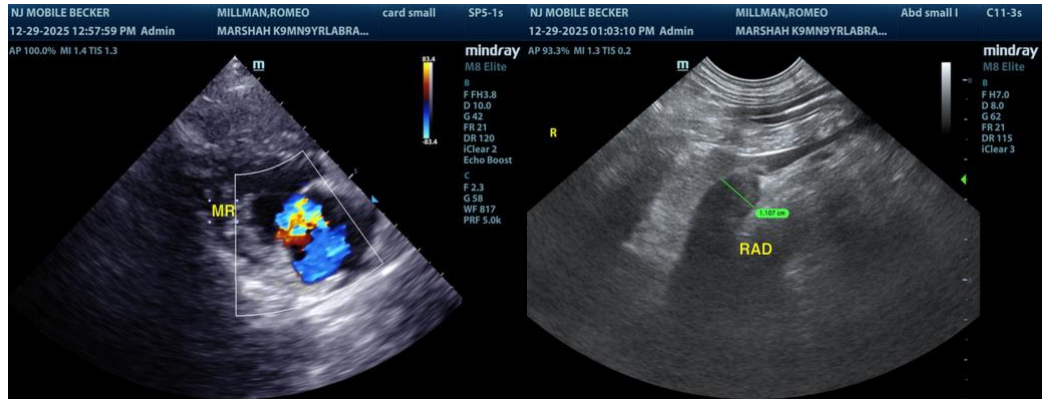
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine / Feline Practice)

[info@SonoPath.com](mailto:info@SonoPath.com)