

PATIENT

Jimbo Ossa

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pit Mix

SEX

MN

AGE

8

WEIGHT

83

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Salazar

INVOICE

10642

DATE

2/18/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History:

- excessively drooling, coughing hacking, large amt of material in stomach on xrays

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and cystourethral junction exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no uroliths or sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted.

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

No evidence of pathology in the area of the aortic trifurcation.

Normal size and margination were 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 6.3 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.3 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 0.71 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 0.67 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/ Gallbladder

The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. Normal hepatic vascular volume was present. 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 contained moderate ingesta exhibiting mild nearfield hyperechogenicity with progressive distal acoustic shadowing and lumen gas. The pyloric outflow was not definitively visualized.



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The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty. There is no evidence of mechanical / metabolic intestinal ileus or shadowing content to the level of the colon.

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with 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 were evident.

Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Moderate distended stomach with progressive shadowing ingesta / gas
- Normal empty small intestine

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The gastric ingesta is nonspecific, with considerations including dense ingesta with possible moderate food bloat, metabolic gastric ileus, or foreign material. If not done, three-view chest radiographs are suggested to rule out intrathoracic or esophageal abnormality as a potential contributing factor to the drooling and respiratory signs. Initial hospitalization with documented 12-18 hour fast, as-needed gastrointestinal support, and radiographic / sonographic monitoring for evidence of gastric emptying or persistent retained ingesta is recommended. If persistent / progressive clinical signs in the face of persistent gastric ingesta, laparotomy with gastrotomy and gastric evacuation may be indicated.





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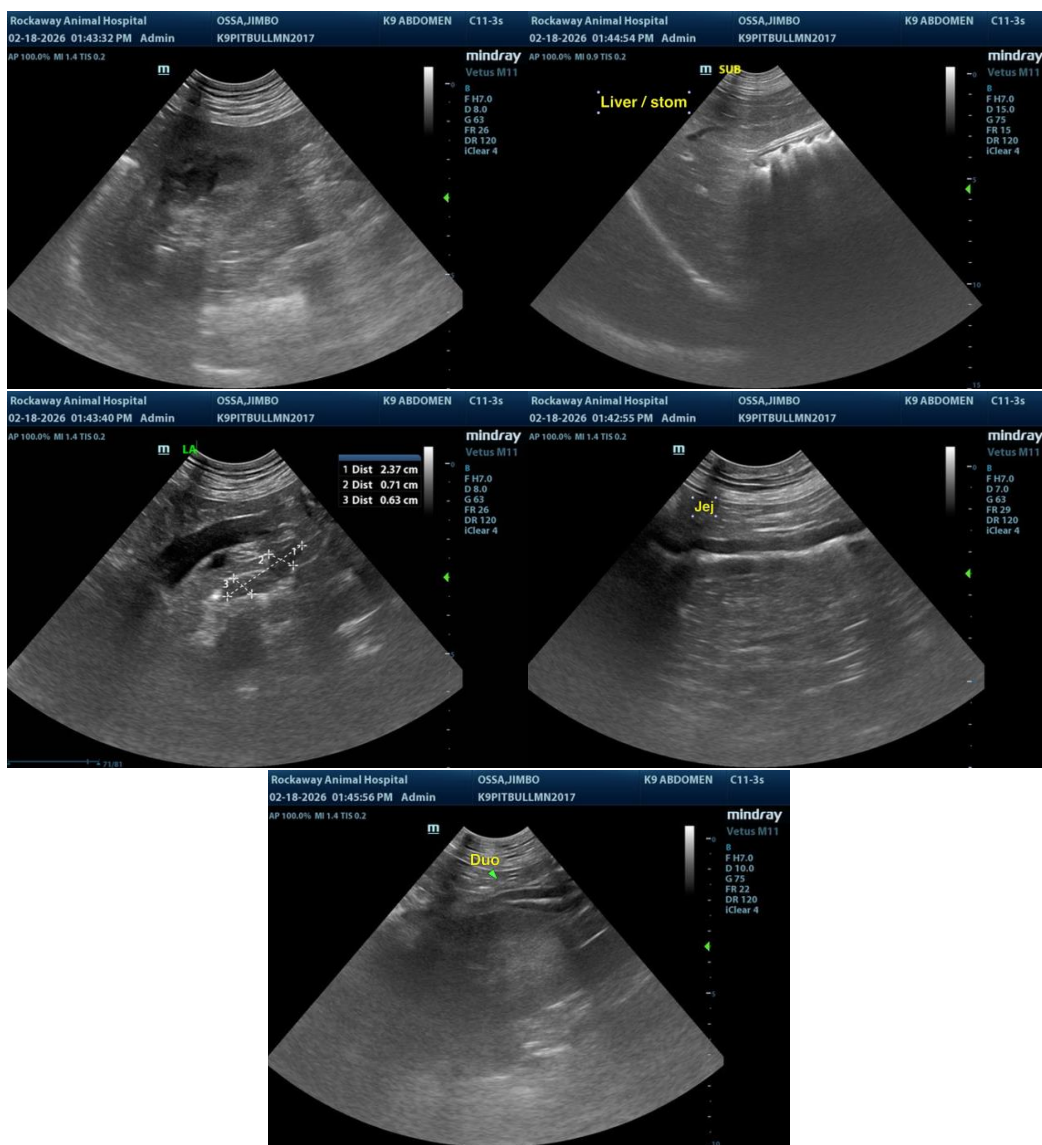
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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