



PATIENT

Willy Park

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Goldendoodle

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

15y

WEIGHT

73 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kaitlyn Rudie, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Sherwood Family Pet
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Leticia Wustenbug,
DVM

INVOICE

13374

DATE

4/3/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Willy presented for coughing/wheezing after drinking water. Liver value elevations prompted abdominal ultrasound.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 2/6 L sided murmur, hx anal gland issues. See attached bloodwork Fecal Negative UPC <0.2

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra 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.

Normal size and margination was 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 7.2 cm in length. The right kidney measured 8.5 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was overtly normal in size, position and shape measuring 0.67 cm width at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was not definitively visualized.

Spleen

The spleen exhibited primarily finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. Solitary, non-capsule deforming, well-defined, symmetrical, hyperechoic nodule was present in the perihilar measuring 1.1 cm in diameter. 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 or neoplastic changes were not noted. The hyperechoic nodules tend to trend benign and are most consistent with benign hyperplasia or myelolipomas.

Liver

The liver presented moderate hepatomegaly. The parenchyma of the liver was subjectively normal in echogenicity compared to the spleen and renal cortices. The liver parenchyma was uniform with a mildly coarse echotexture. The capsule of the liver was symmetrically rounded to mildly swollen in margination. 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 with no signs of ileus, obstruction or foreign material.



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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 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.

Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Hepatopathy
- Normal gallbladder
- Age-related renal changes
- Normal left adrenal gland
- Hyperechoic perihilar splenic nodule – consistent with benign myelolipoma

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The appearance of the liver was nonspecific but most consistent with benign hepatopathy. Considerations for the liver may include benign vacuolar / cholestatic hepatopathy, inflammatory/infectious/immune mediated disease, hyperplasia, hematopoiesis, toxic hepatopathy (i.e. copper), other with neoplasia thought less likely. Ultrasound guided FNA of the liver using a 25-gauge needle and assuming normal coagulation parameters would be warranted for screening cytology. Hepato-supportive medications such as Denamarin or Vitamin E as well as Ursodiol due to its antioxidant and immunomodulatory effects within the liver would be warranted, although these medications may not result in decreased hepatic enzyme levels. Leptospirosis titers / PCR may be considered if clinically indicated. Core or surgical biopsy likely required for definitive diagnosis. Nonobvious adrenal disease as a contributing factor is thought less likely given no reported clinical signs/ If clinical signs consistent with adrenal disease arise, adrenal screening or workup may be considered.

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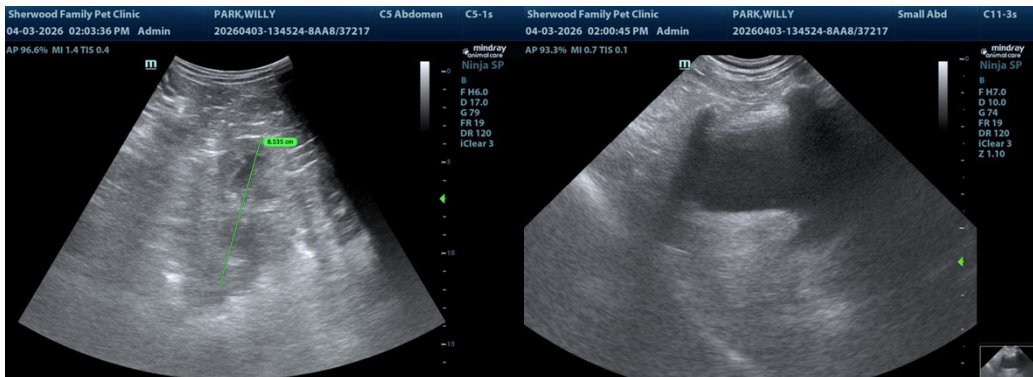
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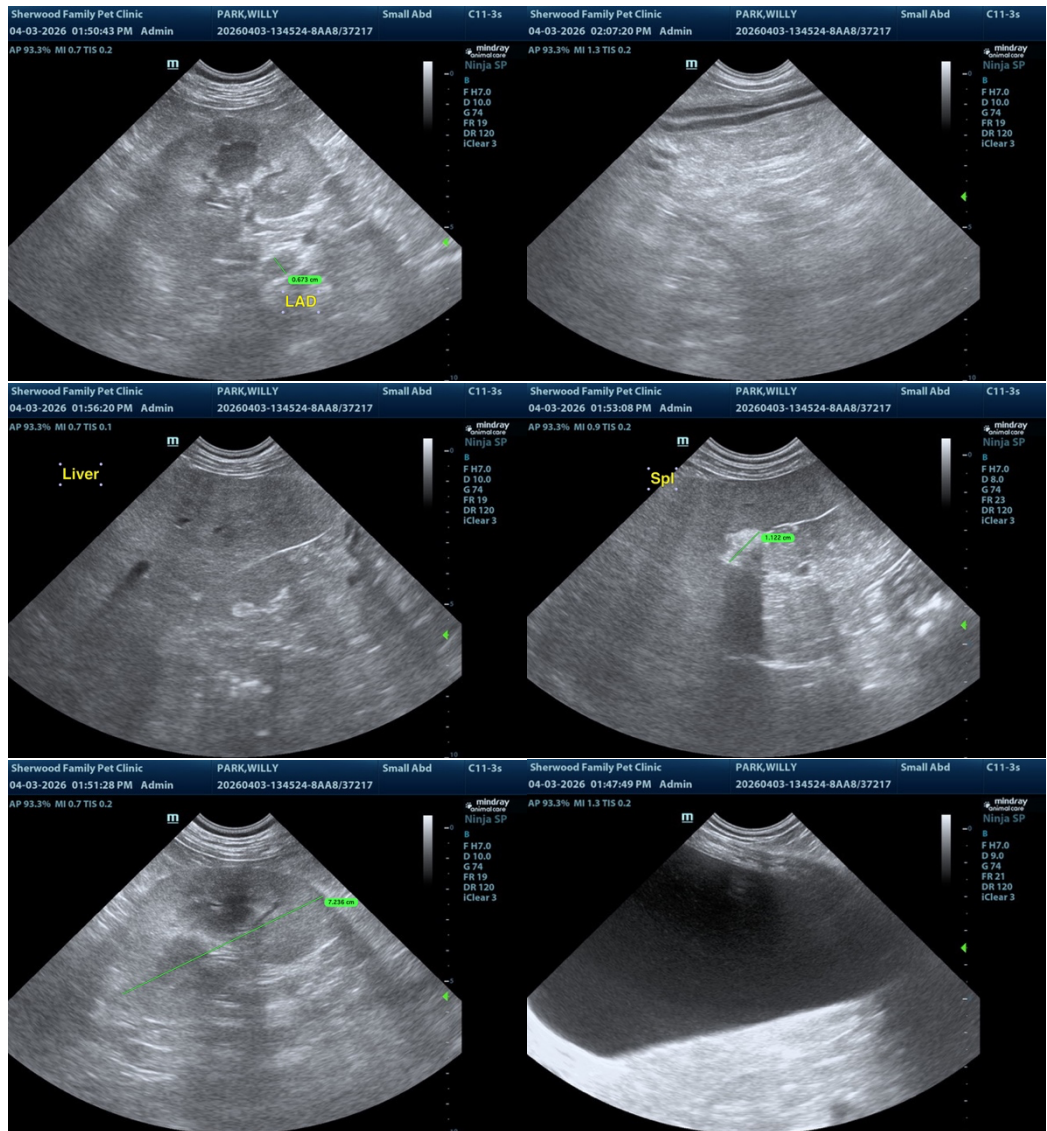
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

info@sonopath.com