



## PATIENT

Bandit Greenwood

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Labradoodle

## SEX

Neutered Male

## AGE

1 Year 6 Months

## WEIGHT

48.6

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Gail Schmieder

## HOSPITAL NAME

Slade Veterinary  
Hospital

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Nick Wilkerson

## INVOICE

15708

## DATE

05/02/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presented with lethargy and vomiting, elevated liver enzymes, leptospirosis PCR pending

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 274 29 ALP 261 GGT 101 Bilirubin - Total 1.2

## 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 change were noted.

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

The area of the aortic trifurcation was 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 6.6 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.6 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 0.52 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 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 presented mildly enlarged in size. 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



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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 formed fecal matter.

**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.

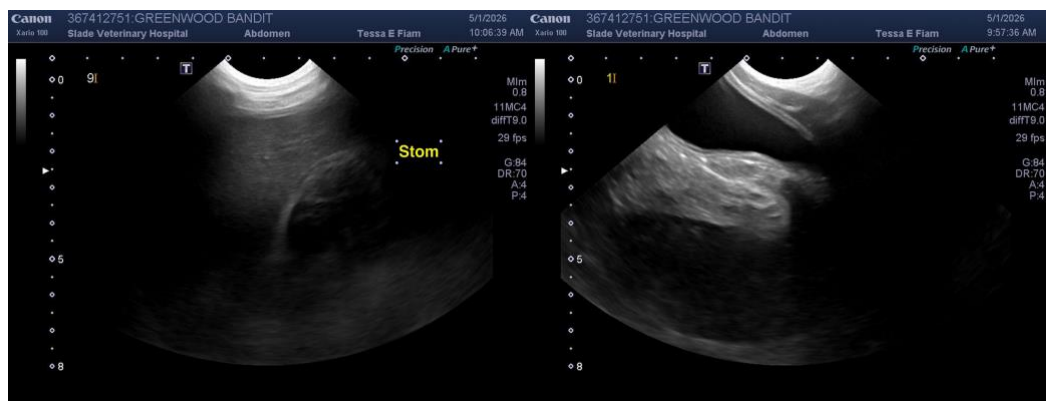
**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Hepatopathy.
- Normal gallbladder.
- Normal kidneys/adrenal glands.
- Normal empty gastrointestinal tract.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The liver is nonspecific, yet suggestive of benign, potentially acute, hepatopathy criteria. Nonspecific hepatitis (viral, bacterial, leptospirosis, toxin), vacuolar/non-obstructive cholestatic hepatopathy, hepatotoxicosis, i.e. copper, or other are all potentials with occult neoplasia thought less likely. No evidence of post-hepatic obstruction. Correlation with pending leptospirosis testing and consideration for hepatic FNA cytology, primarily to assess for inflammatory cell type and if normal clotting status.

Hepatogastrointestinal support with consideration for empirical therapy for nonspecific hepatitis and clinical monitoring would be reasonable. Sonographic reassessment is indicated if progressive hepatopathy or gastrointestinal signs.





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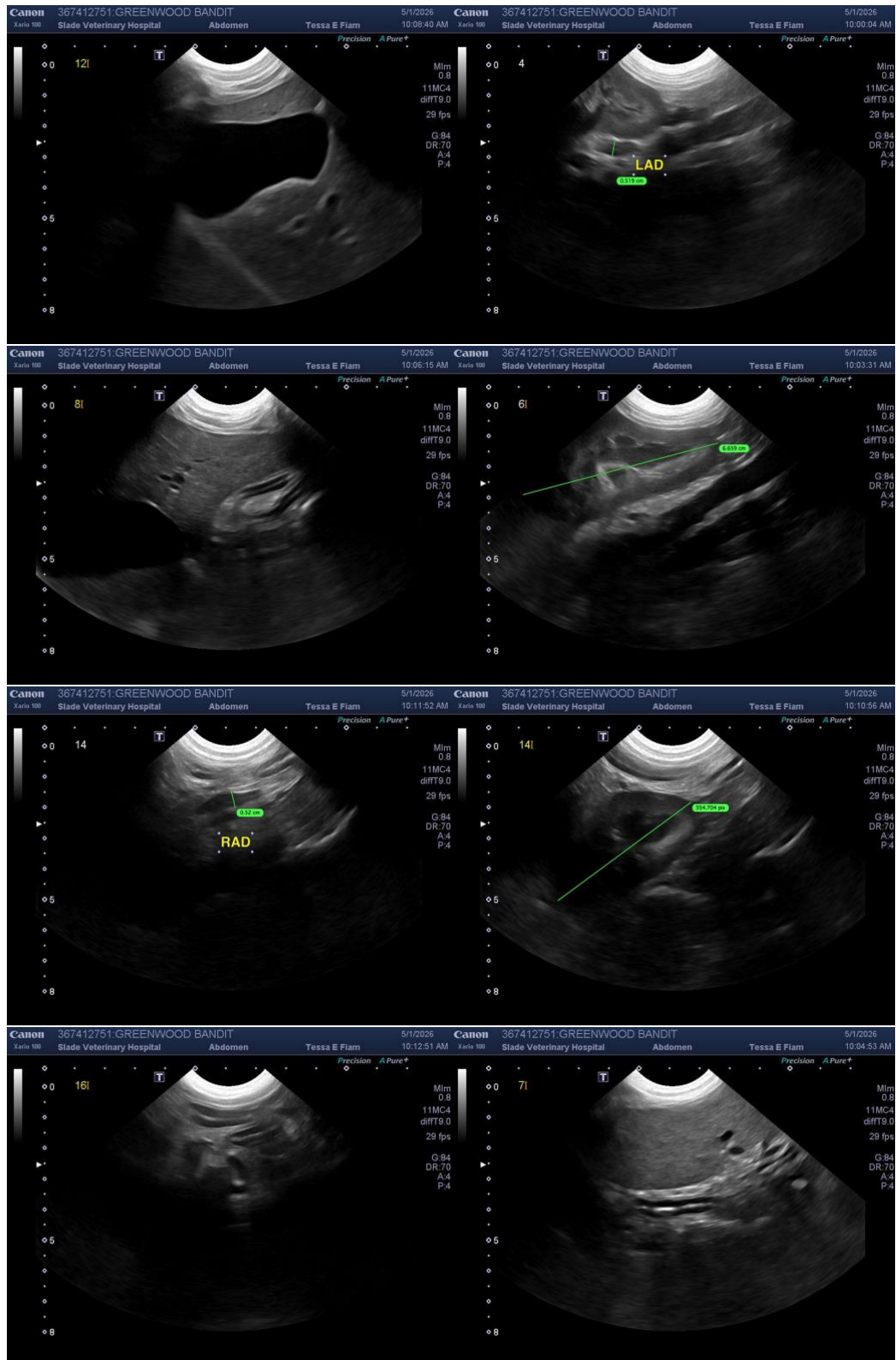
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

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