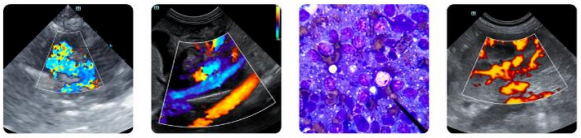

PATIENT

Finley Halpern

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Standard Poodle

SEX

MN

AGE

5y, 6m

WEIGHT

39 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Vincent Ravancho, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Marsh Hospital for Animals

REFERRING VET

Dr. Megan Armani

INVOICE

10875

DATE

5/7/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Cardiac murmur Grade I/VI
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Labwork WNL, USG 1.056

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3.0 cm 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.

The area of the iliac trifurcation was free of pathology.

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 5.7 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.0 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 0.57 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 0.57 cm width at the caudal pole.

Spleen

The spleen was normal in size and contour with primarily homogeneous parenchyma. Focal to intermittent, non-capsule deforming, mildly hypoechoic to nonhomogeneous splenic nodules were present, with an example measuring 1.0 cm in diameter.

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. Mild to moderate gastric fluid was present without obstruction to pyloric outflow.

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 feces in lumen.

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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.

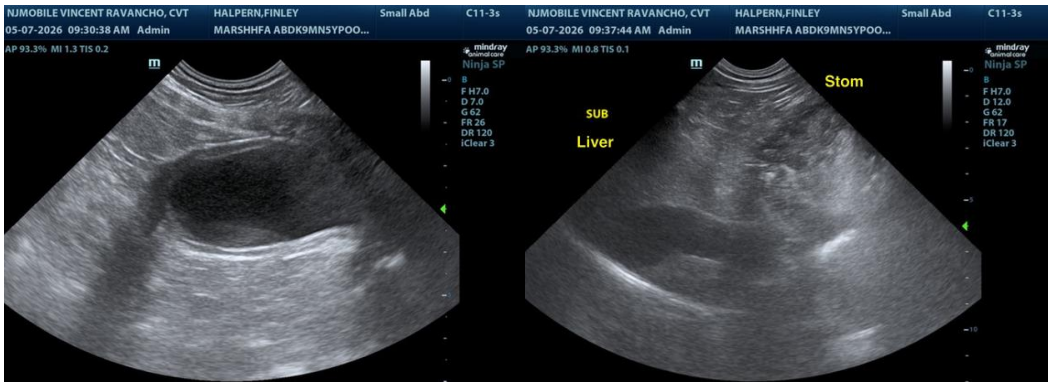
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Splenic nodules
- Mild hypomotile stomach, sonographically normal gastrointestinal tract

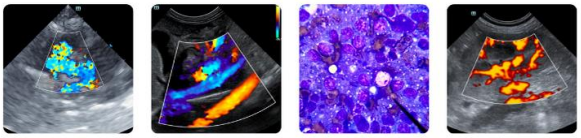
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Potential etiologies for the splenic nodules may include benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, hematoma, infection, infarction, or neoplasia. Ultrasound guided FNA of the nodule using 25-gauge needle and assuming normal coagulation parameters may be considered. Otherwise, sonographic monitoring of the splenic nodules for any changes in size or appearance with initial recheck in 3-4 weeks would be a more conservative approach.

The hypomotile stomach may be incidental if no evidence of gastrointestinal signs. Correlation with clinical history with gastrointestinal support, if evidence of gastric stasis or gastritis, is recommended. There is no evidence of mechanical gastrointestinal obstruction.



New Jersey Mobile
FUELED BY SONOPATH VETERINARY ULTRASOUND



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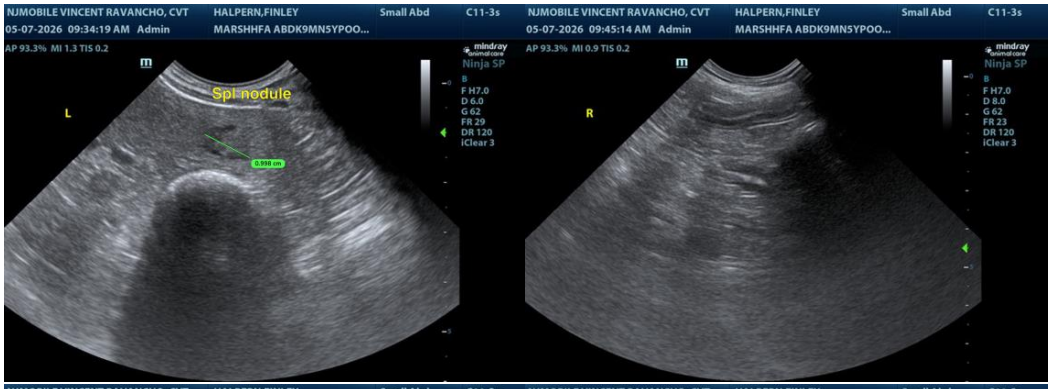

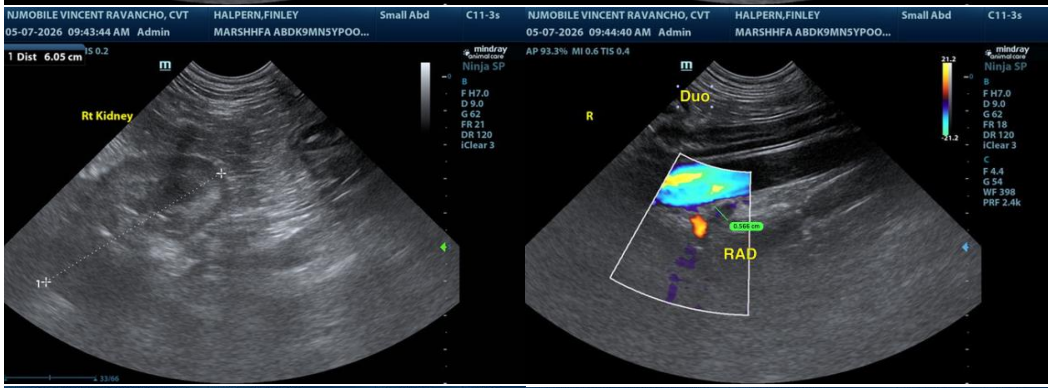

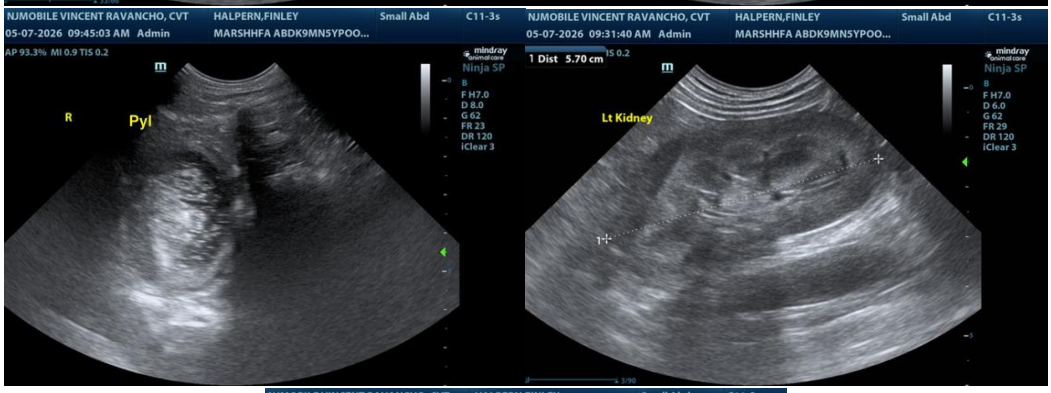

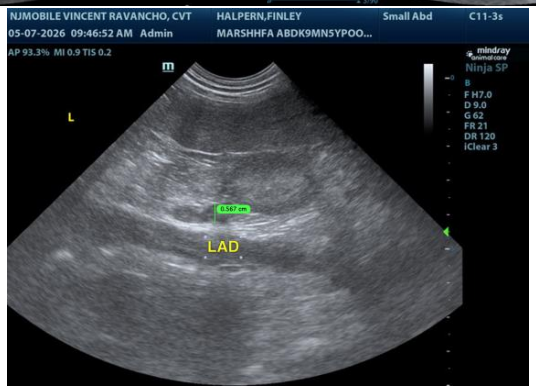

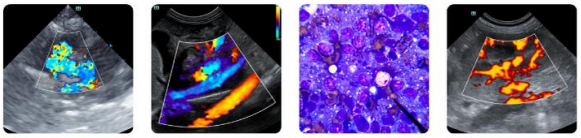

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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