



## PATIENT

Yutens Feldman

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Pomsky

## SEX

Neutered male

## AGE

5 years

## WEIGHT

15.2 lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

Remo Lobetti, BVSc,  
MMedVet (Med),  
PhD, Dipl. ECVIM

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Quinn Robinson, RVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Hess Ridge AH

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Frint

## INVOICE

69515

## DATE

12/22/25

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Significant weight loss from previous visit, 17.6lbs at 8/19 14.7 at 12/17  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BCS 3/9 CBC WNL Chem - Albumin 2.6, Globulin 5.2,  
Creatinine 0.4, Sodium 141, ALT 13

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

### *Urinary System*

The urinary bladder is full with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. A small amount of floating, hyperechogenic sediment is noted.

Normal appearance of the trigone area, proximal urethra, and iliac blood vessels.

Normal appearance and size of the iliac lymph nodes. Ureters not visualized, which can be considered a normal finding.

Normal renal size (left measured 4.6 cm, right measured 4.8 cm), architecture, echogenic appearance, cortico-medullary differentiation, which maintains a 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio, pelvis, and capsule. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident. Normal color flow pattern is noted in both kidneys.

The prostate is small and hypoechogenic measuring 0.8 cm in width.

### *Adrenal Glands*

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 0.44 cm and 0.45 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 1.93 cm in length x 0.53 cm and 0.55 cm in width.

### *Spleen*

Normal size and echogenic appearance. Smooth homogenous parenchyma and regular curvilinear capsule. Normal volume of the splenic vasculature without any overt congestion or thrombosis evident. No inflammatory, neoplastic, infarction, or infiltrative changes evident. The spleen measured 1.3 cm in width.

### *Liver*

Normal size, echogenic appearance, portal markings, and regular curvilinear capsule. No nodules or masses evident. Normal appearance of the hepatic and portal vasculature.

### *Gallbladder*

The gallbladder is full containing a small amount of non-adhered, hyperechogenic sediment. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Normal size and appearance of the cystic and common bile duct.



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## *Gastrointestinal*

Normal appearance of the stomach, duodenum, small intestine, ileo-cecal junction, and colon with no loss of layering, 1:3 muscularis to mucosa ratio, normal wall thickness and peristaltic activity, and no distension of the lumen. A moderate amount of ingesta was present in the stomach compatible with a recent meal.

## *Pancreas*

The visible sections of the pancreas are of normal size and echogenic appearance with a regular capsule. Normal echogenic appearance of the mesentery and fat surrounding the pancreas.

## *Free Abdomen*

Normal mesenteric lymph nodes.

No ascites evident.

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Urinary bladder sediment.
- Gallbladder sediment.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

On this ultrasound there is no obvious etiology for the weight loss.

Etiologies for the urinary bladder sediment would be incidental debris, crystalluria and possibly bacterial cystitis.

The gallbladder sediment is most likely an incidental finding.

Although the GI tract appears ultrasonographically normal, an underlying enteropathy such as parasitic enteritis, dietary hypersensitivity and inflammatory bowel disease should still be considered. Atypical Addison's disease would be a less likely differential diagnosis.

Further assessment would be urine and fecal analysis, possibly urine culture, cobalamin, folate and basal cortisol assay and endoscopy of the upper GI tract with biopsies.

Specific therapy would be dependent on an etiological diagnosis. Symptomatic management that can be considered would be feeding a novel protein/hypoallergenic diet, course of Fenbendazole, cobalamin supplementation and if there is still not a satisfactory improvement then a course of Prednisolone would then be indicated.



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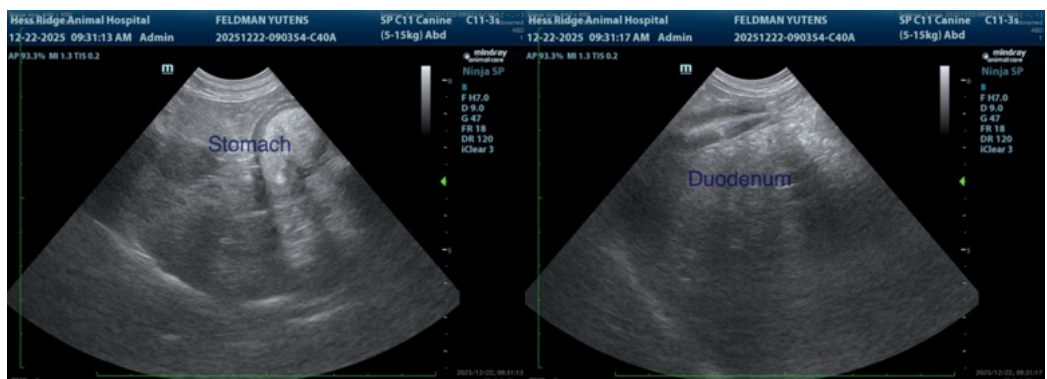
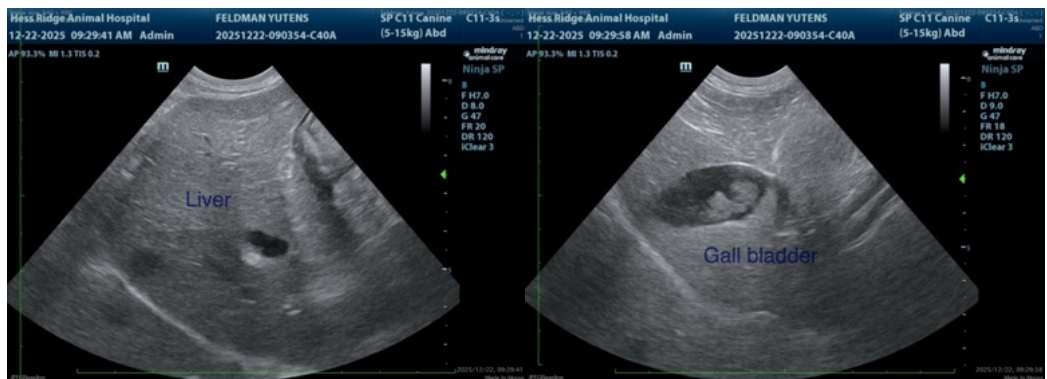
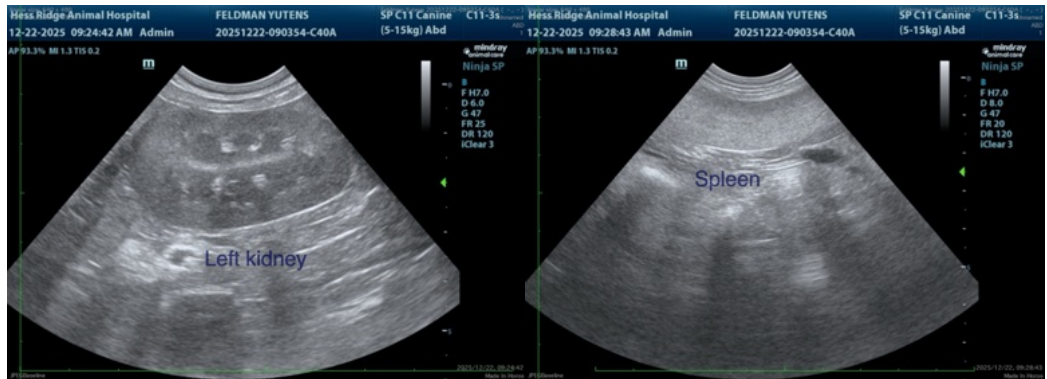
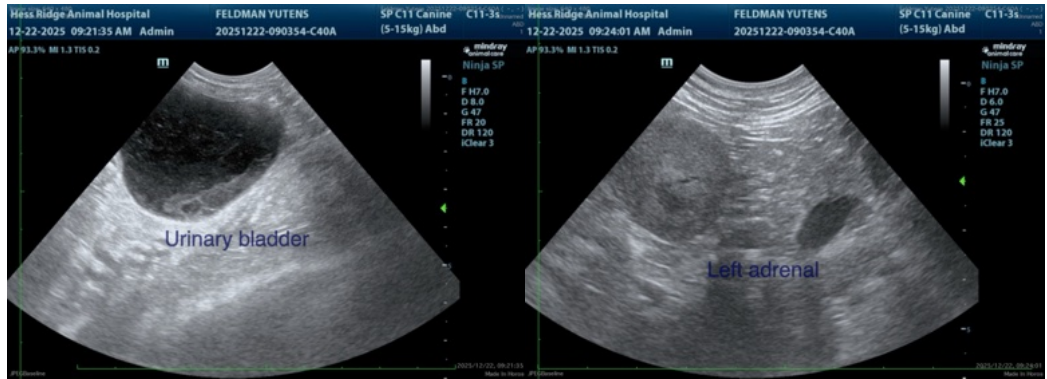
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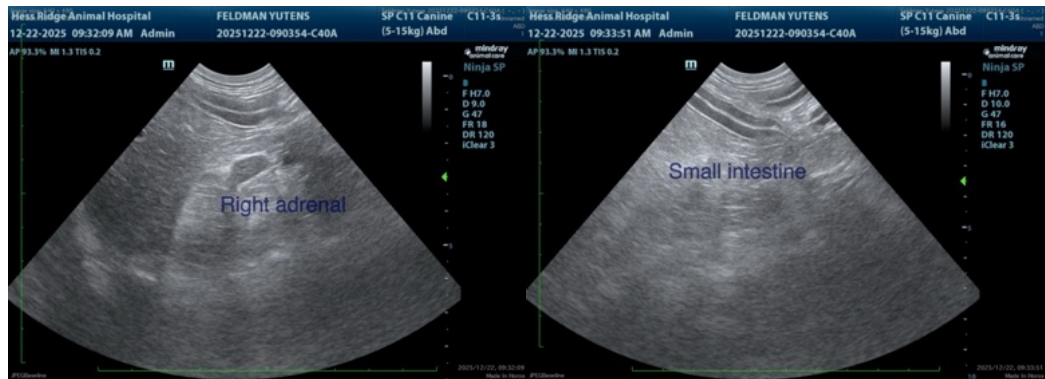
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Remo Lobetti, BVSc, MMedVet (Med), PhD, Dipl. ECVIM (Internal Medicine)

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