



## PATIENT

Jett Smith

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Chihuahua Mix

## SEX

Neutered male

## AGE

8 years

## WEIGHT

10 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. McAnnally

## INVOICE

77842

## DATE

5/21/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Intermittent bilious vomiting  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Intermittent bilious vomiting

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

### *Urinary System*

The urinary bladder is full with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. Normal anechoic urine with no sediment evident. A few, small uroliths measuring up to 0.3 cm are present.

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 4.1 cm, right measured 3.9 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 evident in both kidneys.

The prostate is small and hypoechoic.

### *Adrenal Glands*

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 1.79 cm in length x 0.52 cm and 0.56 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 2.21 cm in length x 0.37 cm and 0.54 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 scant amount of floating, hyperechoic sediment. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Normal size and appearance of the cystic and common bile duct.



## PATIENT

Jett Smith

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Chihuahua Mix

## SEX

Neutered male

## AGE

8 years

## WEIGHT

10 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. McAnnally

## INVOICE

77842

## DATE

5/21/26

## *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.

## *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

- Uroliths.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

On this ultrasound there is no obvious etiology for the presenting clinical signs as the uroliths would be highly unlikely to cause the vomiting.

Although the GI tract appears ultrasonographically normal, with the presenting clinical signs, an underlying gastroenteropathy such as chronic gastritis, Helicobacter gastritis, vomiting bilious syndrome, parasitic gastroenteritis, dietary hypersensitivity and inflammatory bowel disease should still be considered.

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

Specific therapy would be dependent on an etiological diagnosis.

Initial symptomatic management that could be considered would be feeding small frequent meals of a novel protein/hypoallergenic diet, course of Fenbendazole and cobalamin supplementation.

If there is not a satisfactory improvement then triple therapy for Helicobacter gastritis could be considered and if there is still not a satisfactory improvement, then a course of Prednisolone would then be indicated.

Management of the urolith would either be surgical removal or medical dissolution.



**PATIENT**

Jett Smith

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Chihuahua Mix

**SEX**

Neutered male

**AGE**

8 years

**WEIGHT**

10 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Quinn Robinson RVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Hess Ridge AH

**REFERRING VET**

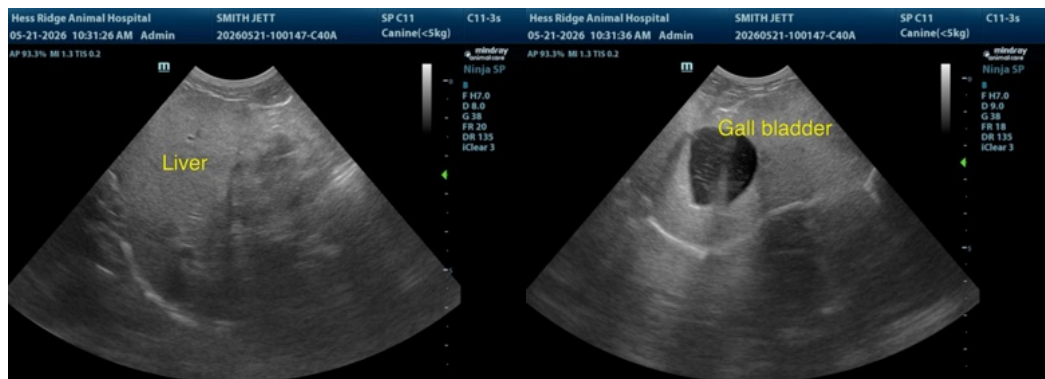
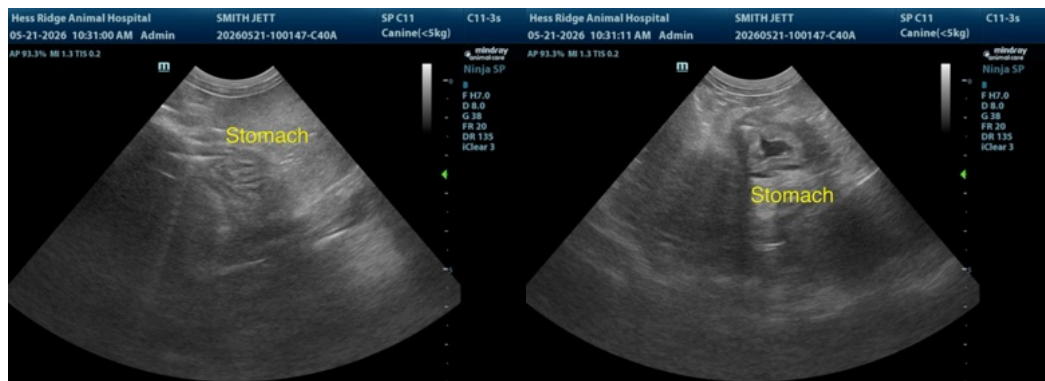
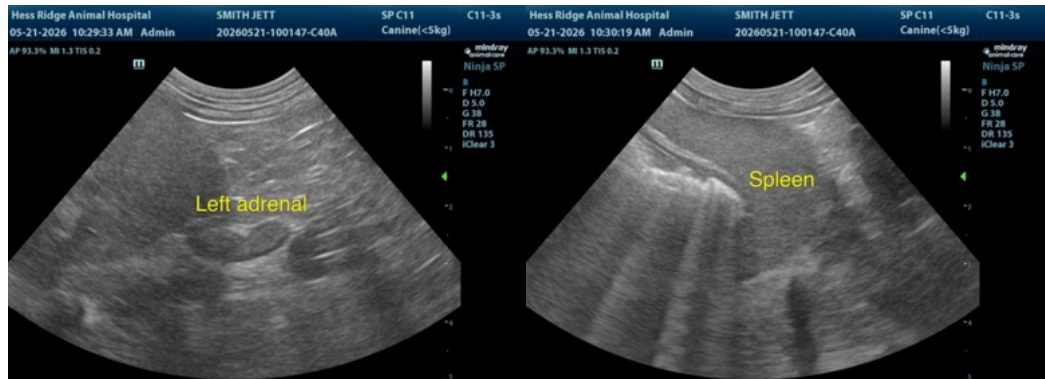
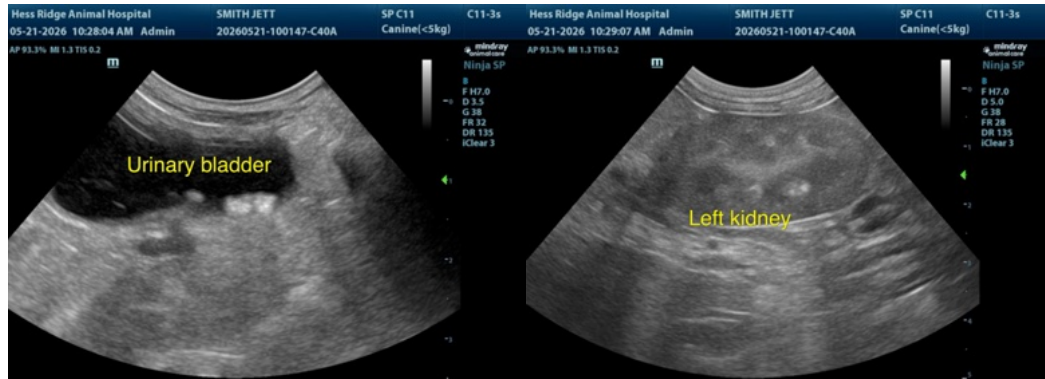
Dr. McAnnally

**INVOICE**

77842

**DATE**

5/21/26





## PATIENT

Jett Smith

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Chihuahua Mix

## SEX

Neutered male

## AGE

8 years

## WEIGHT

10 lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Quinn Robinson RVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Hess Ridge AH

## REFERRING VET

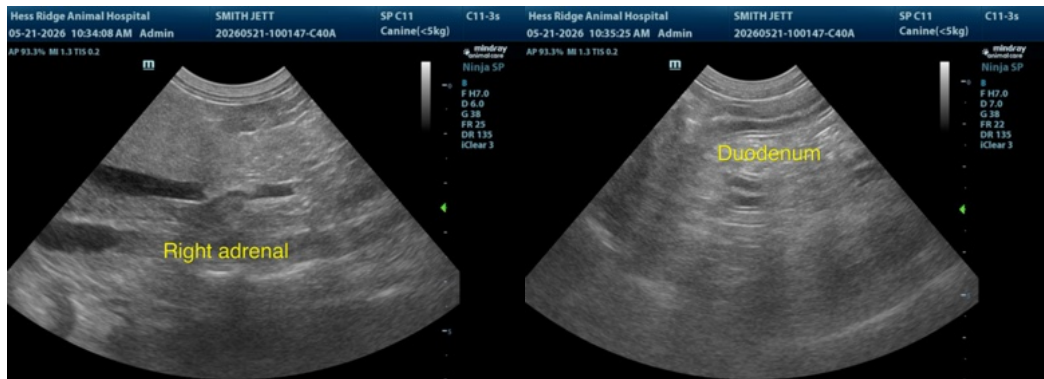
Dr. McAnnally

## INVOICE

77842

## DATE

5/21/26



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)

[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)