



PATIENT

Milo Shoe

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden Doodle

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

8 years

WEIGHT

48.7 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Nikki Wright

HOSPITAL NAME

Bush AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Yeager

INVOICE

77884

DATE

5/21/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History of sensitive stomach and recurrent GI issues for a long time. Eating a hydrolyzed diet. More recent history of excessively eating grass, vomiting grass, burping and overall less energy. Pepcid helped a little for a while then didn't so O stopped. Cerenia helps with eating grass, but patient still burps and is less active than he used to be. Recent use of cerenia and carprofen. small amount weight loss. During sedation and imaging today, pet would cough/gag/burp occasionally even with IV cerenia administered with sedation. CBC-WNL, Chem-very mild, insignificant increase ALT 125 U/L (N 18-121), slightly high cholesterol; T4-WNL; specCPL-WNL

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 or uroliths evident.

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 5.8 cm, right measured 5.6 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.

The prostate is small and hypoechogenic.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 0.49 cm in width. The right adrenal gland was not clearly visualized, but appears to be of normal shape, echogenic appearance and size.

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 2.8 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.



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Gallbladder

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

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. Fecal material was present within the colon.

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

- Normal ultrasound examination of the abdomen.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

On this ultrasound there is no obvious etiology for the presenting clinical signs.

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

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

Specific therapy would be dependent on an etiological diagnosis.

Symptomatic management that could be considered would be feeding small frequent meals of a novel protein/hypoallergenic diet, course of Fenbendazole, cobalamin supplementation and if there is still not a satisfactory improvement then triple therapy for Helicobacter gastritis and if there is still not a satisfactory improvement then a course of Prednisolone would then be indicated.



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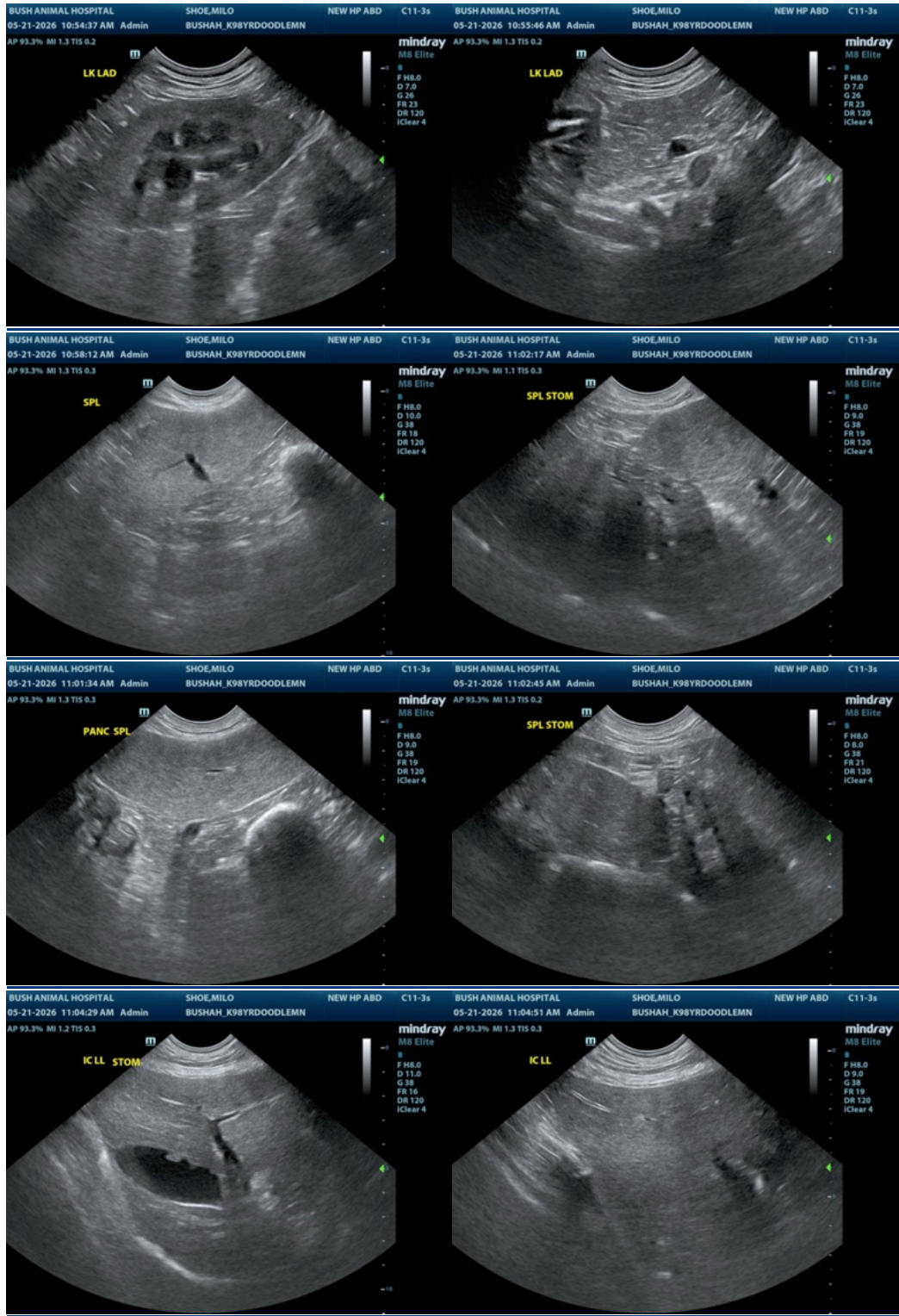
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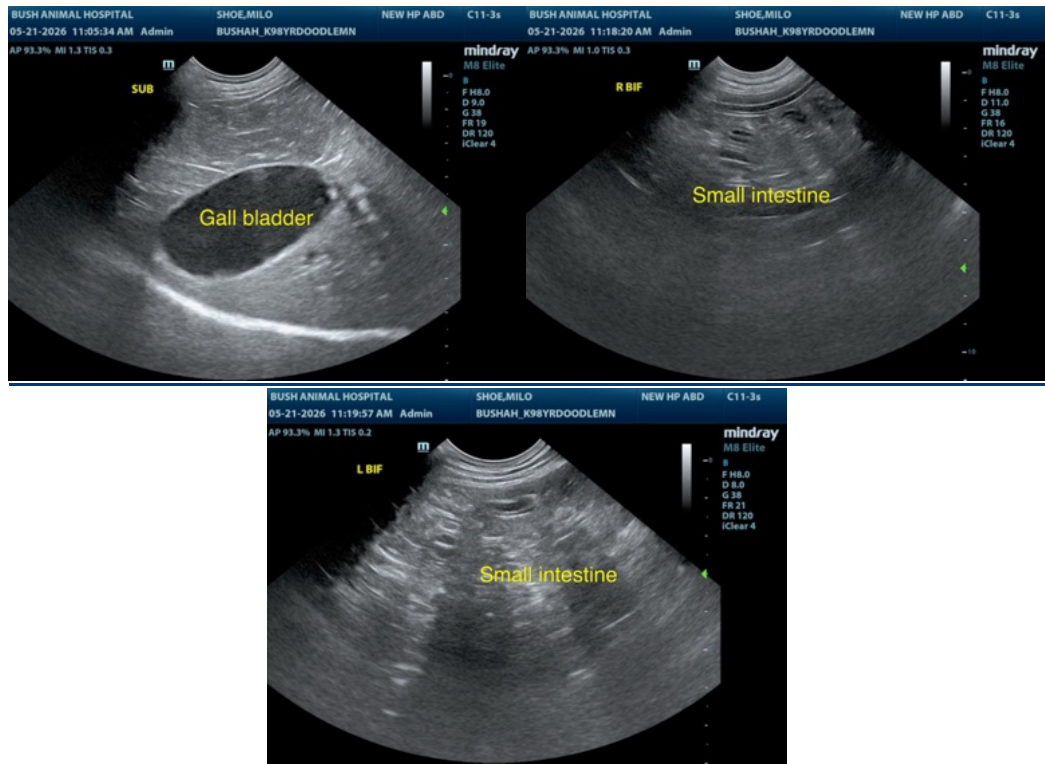
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

info@sonopath.com