



PATIENT

Blu Ledman

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Male, neutered

AGE

15 Yrs.

WEIGHT

7.2 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Kitz

HOSPITAL NAME

Woodlands AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kitz

INVOICE

13399

DATE

1/19/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient had an U/S back in Sept 2025 to evaluate for underlying causes of anorexia. Shortly thereafter he had some teeth extracted with a dental, and has been doing very well since.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Previous u/s showed nodule on the spleen. Recommended f/u to recheck. Attempted to find the nodule on 1/13, could not find anything; repeated images of spleen on the 15th - still nothing significant.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is mildly to moderately distended. Luminal contents are anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone is normal.

The prostate is not definitively visualized due to its pelvic location.

The left kidney is normal in size (2.95 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

The right kidney is normal in size (2.92 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.46 cm at cranial pole) (0.41 cm at caudal pole) with a normal shape and homogenous parenchyma. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.35 cm at cranial pole) (0.31 cm at caudal pole) with a normal shape and homogenous parenchyma. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.06 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely homogeneous in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion.

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A small amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal



PATIENT

Blu Ledman

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Male, neutered

AGE

15 Yrs.

WEIGHT

7.2 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

Pancreas

The region of the pancreas is isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat. No obvious parenchymal abnormalities are observed. There is no evidence of regional inflammation or effusion.

Lymph nodes

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Free Abdomen

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Bilateral nonspecific, age-related renal changes
- The diffuse hepatic changes are most consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy (i.e., endocrine, idiopathic) with a lower possibility of inflammatory disease, infiltrative neoplasia, or other hepatopathy.

*There is no obvious evidence of a splenic nodule on today's study.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Consider a recheck ultrasound in 3-6 months to reevaluate for the presence of a splenic nodule.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Kitz

HOSPITAL NAME

Woodlands AH

REFERRING VET

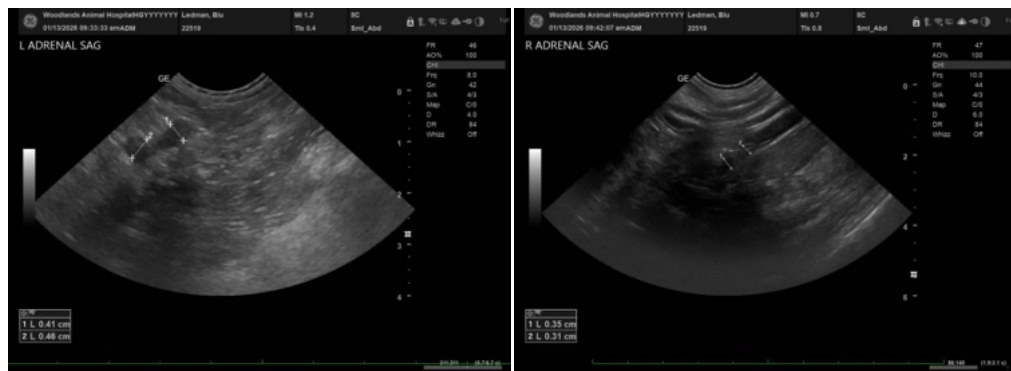
Dr. Kitz

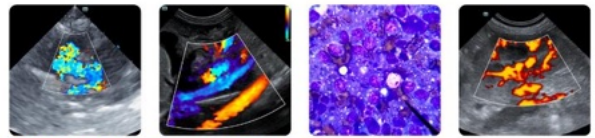
INVOICE

13399

DATE

1/19/26





PATIENT

Blu Ledman

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Male, neutered

AGE

15 Yrs.

WEIGHT

7.2 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(*Small Animal Internal
Medicine*)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Kitz

HOSPITAL NAME

Woodlands AH

REFERRING VET

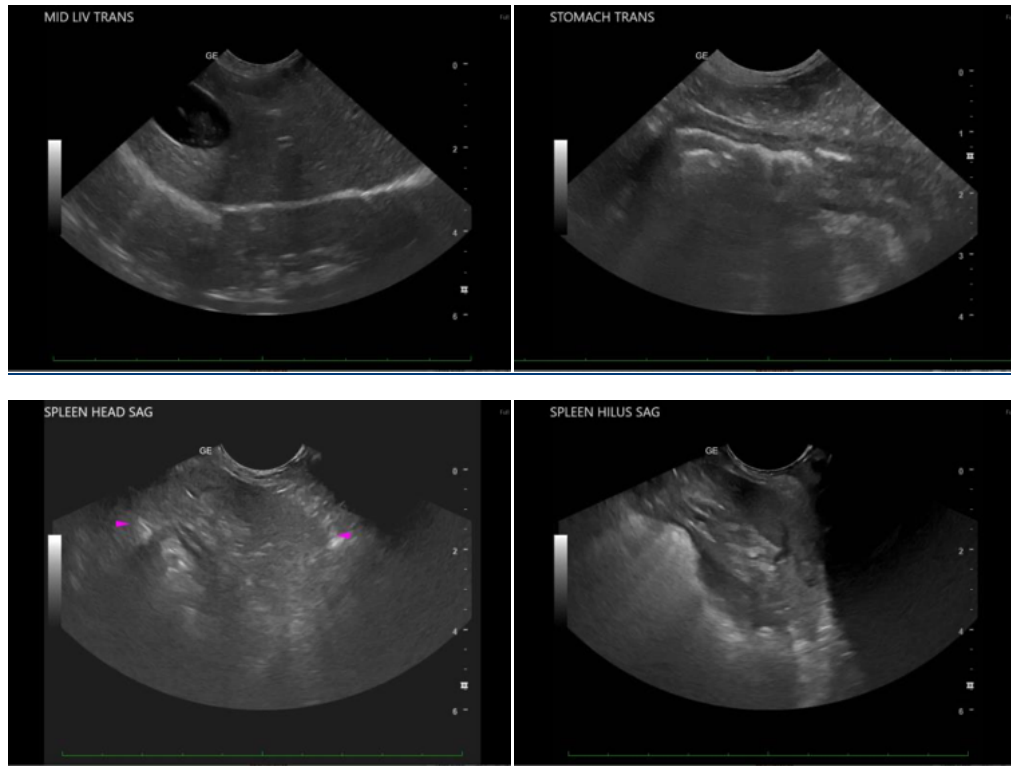
Dr. Kitz

INVOICE

13399

DATE

1/19/26



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.

Andrea Nicastro, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
info@SonoPath.com