



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Bella Austin History: Vomiting, lethargy, polydipsia, decreased appetite, pale MM

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 12/23/2025: WBC 11.2, RBC 6, Hct 43%, ALkp 304 1/26/26: RBC 4.68, HCT 30%, WBC 14.66, ALkp 812

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED *Urinary System*

Labrador Retr Mix

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness. The mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. Luminal contents are mostly anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

SEX

Female Spayed

The left kidney is subjectively normal in size with an irregular shape. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Moderate pyelectasia is present (0.51 cm in the longitudinal plane). There is no evidence of nephroliths or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

AGE

14 years 10 mos

The right kidney is normal in size (5.12 cm in length) with a slightly irregular shape. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. A few cortical cysts are seen. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

45 lbs

Adrenal Glands

The region of the left adrenal gland is evaluated. No obvious pathology is observed in this region.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The right adrenal gland is enlarged (3.56 cm at cranial pole) (1.89 cm at caudal pole) (4.72 cm in length) with a mass effect. The parenchyma is heterogenous with hyperechoic foci. There is loss of glandular detail. There is no obvious evidence of vascular invasion in the available images.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Ashley Whitesell

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.68 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. A few, ill-defined myelolipomas are observed in the region of the hilus. Splenic vasculature is normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

Dickson Animal Clinic

Liver

The liver is severely enlarged, with irregular peripheral contours. Numerous, varying-sized, heterogenous, cavitated, coalescing masses are observed throughout the organ (one of the largest measuring >11.0 cm in its longest dimension). There is minimal normal-appearing hepatic parenchyma.

REFERRING VET

Richard Hovis

The gallbladder is largely obscured by hepatic pathology and is not definitively visualized.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The pyloric outflow tract is patent. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall is normal in thickness 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.

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Pancreas

DATE

1-26-26

The pancreas is normal in size with normal peripheral contours. The pancreatic duct is normal. The base and limbs of the pancreas are isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. No focal lesions are observed. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.



PATIENT *Lymph Nodes*

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Bella Austin

Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

Primary Findings

Labrador Retr Mix

- Numerous cavitated hepatic masses. Neoplasia (i.e., hemangiosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, round cell tumor) is suspected with a low possibility of a non-neoplastic process.

SEX

Female Spayed

- Right adrenal mass. Neoplasia (i.e., adenocarcinoma, pheochromocytoma) is suspected with a low possibility of a non-neoplastic process. The left adrenal gland is not definitively visualized.

AGE

14 years 10 mos

Secondary Findings

- Bilateral nonspecific age-related renal changes. The left pyelectasia may be secondary to pyelonephritis, parenchymal remodeling, PU/PD or some combination thereof.

WEIGHT

45 lbs

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
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(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for pulmonary metastases
- To further evaluate the extent of hepatic pathology, consider an abdominal CT scan.
- If further testing is not pursued, palliative care is recommended.

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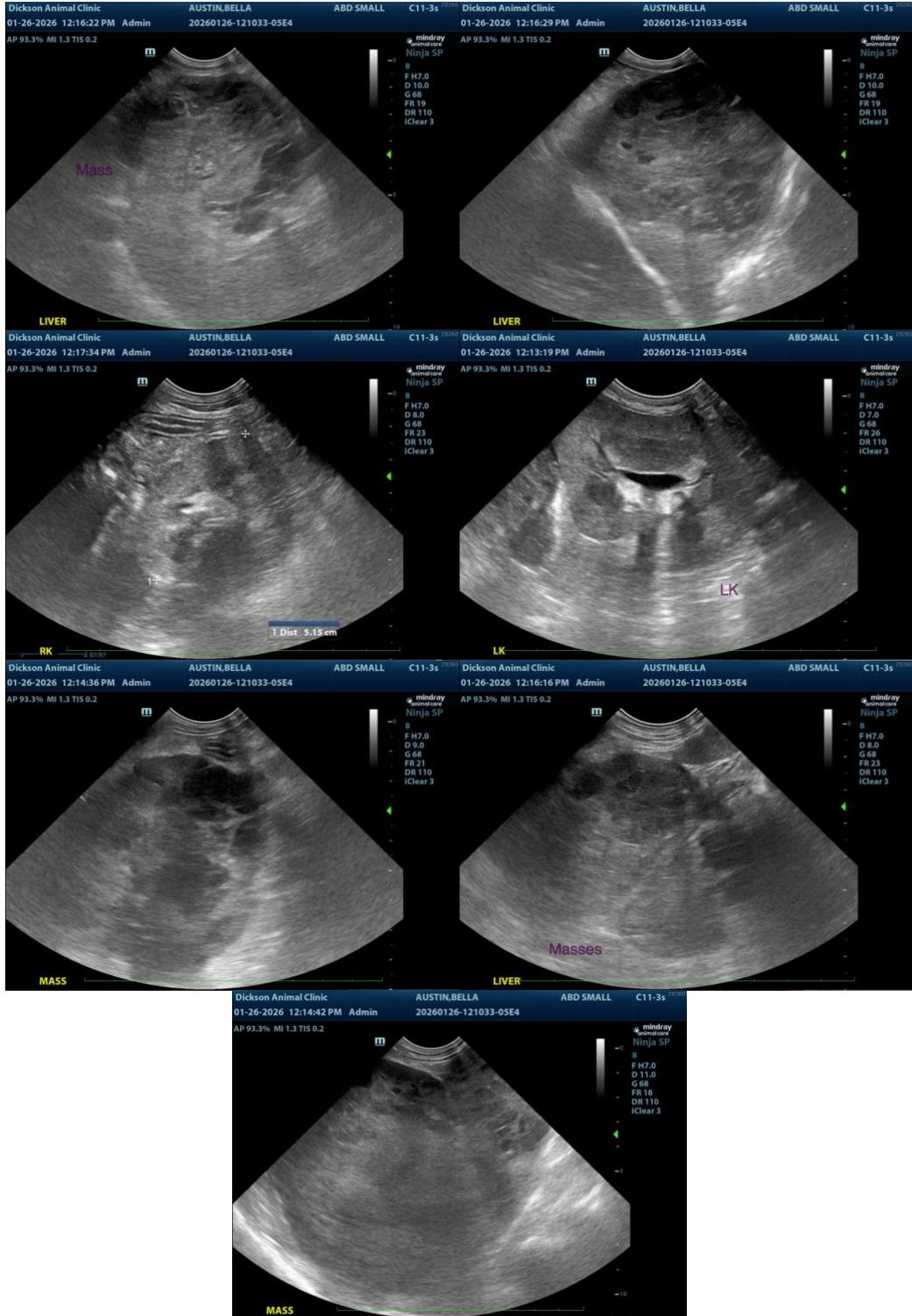
Richard Hovis

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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



PATIENT the image/video clips provided.

Bella Austin 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.

SPECIES

Canine

Andrea Nicastro, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)

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Labrador Retr Mix

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Female Spayed

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