

**PATIENT**

Peaches Kincaid

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Rectal bleeding for months

**SPECIES**

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BW normal P treated for Hookworms recently. Rads show severe dysplastic changes in both hips; also, there appears to be more soft tissue in the stifle on the L compared to R; effusion

**BREED**

Pitbull Terrier

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**SEX**

Female Spayed

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness. 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 and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

**AGE**

7

The left kidney is normal in size (6.34 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

**WEIGHT**

64.4 lbs

The right kidney is normal in size (6.56 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Andrea Nicastrò DVM  
Diplomate ACVIM  
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.63 cm at cranial pole) (0.61 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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Greg Shaffer - CM

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.73 cm at cranial pole) (0.55 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.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Fidelis AH

**Spleen**

The spleen is normal in size (1.65 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.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Sara Johnston

**Liver**

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative, or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion.

**INVOICE**

22465

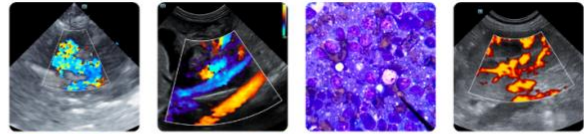
The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

**DATE**

1-28-26

**Gastrointestinal**

The lumen is mildly gas-distended. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is segmentally gas-distended. 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.



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**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.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**Lymph Nodes**

A 2.10 x 1.22 cm medial iliac lymph node is visualized.

**BREED**

Pitbull Terrier

**Free Abdomen**

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid.

**SEX**

Female Spayed

- The prominent medial iliac lymph node could be consistent with lymphoid hyperplasia, lymphadenitis, or emerging neoplasia. A benign process is favored.

**AGE**

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- Bilateral nonspecific age-related renal changes

\*An obvious cause for the patient's rectal bleeding is not definitively identified in this study. Considerations include colonic polyp, tumor, inflammatory bowel disease, food allergy/intolerance, infectious/parasitic disease, other.

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**INTERPRETED BY**

Andrea Nicastrò DVM  
 Diplomate ACVIM  
 (Sm Animal Internal Med)

- A rectal examination is recommended to assess for distal colonic growths.
- A fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia, as well as fecal PCR infectious disease panel are recommended (if not already performed).
- Also consider prophylactic deworming with fenbendazole.
- Consider transition to a limited antigen or hydrolyzed protein diet.
- Ultimately, a colonoscopy with biopsies may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.

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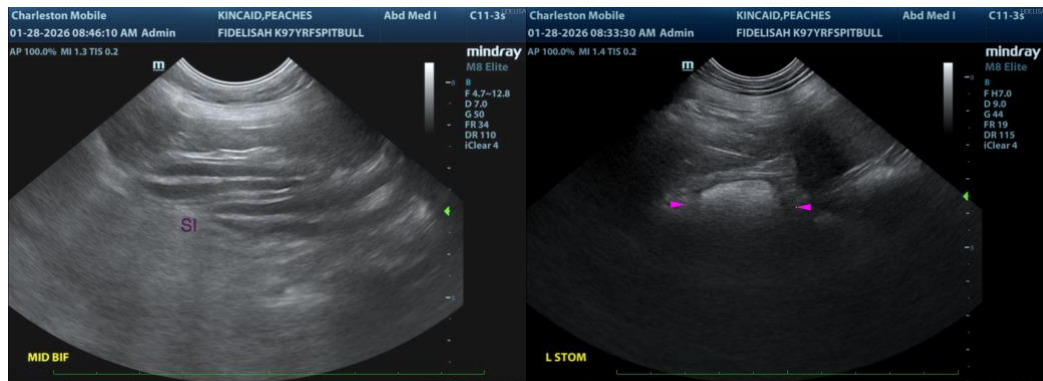
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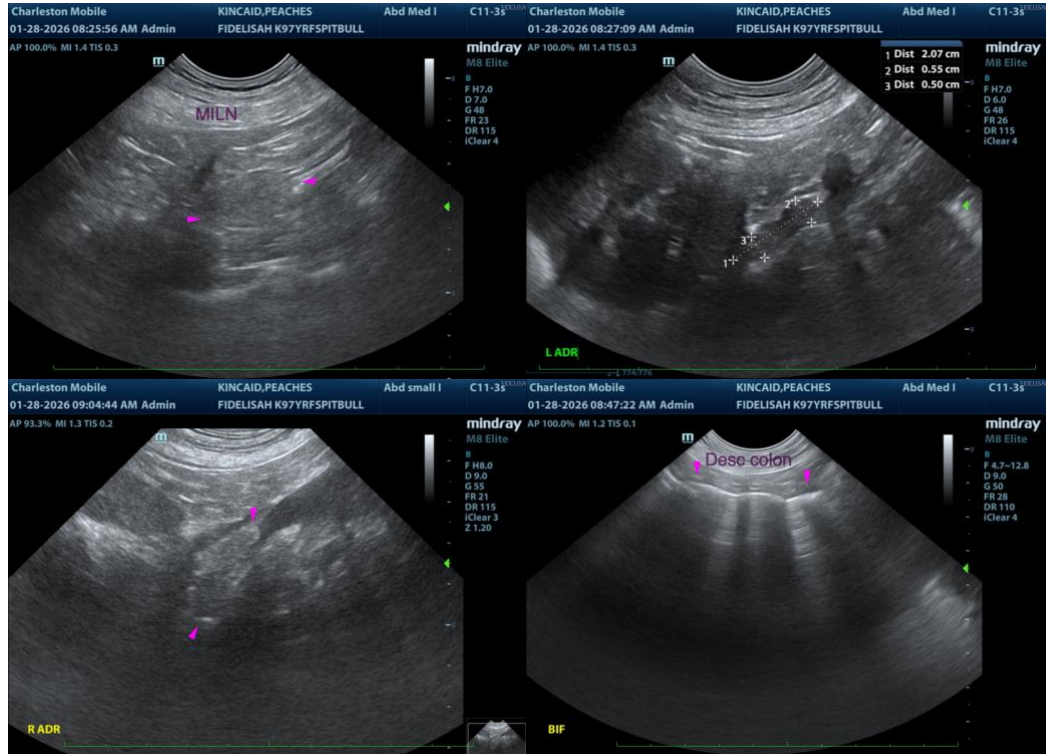
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Andrea Nicaastro, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)**  
[info@SonoPath.com](mailto:info@SonoPath.com)