

**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

**Chance Urrego** Clinical Exam Findings: Recurring urinary tract infections. Elevated liver enzymes. Grade V/VI heart murmur.

**SPECIES** Abnormal lab-work values: E. coli urinary tract infection. USG 1.008 ALT 123 U/I ALP 372 U/I  
Canine Current Medications Gabapentin 200 mg bid

**BREED** Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Hyperechoic nodules visualized in the spleen – Findings are most consistent with benign. Recommend continued monitoring.

**Pitbull Terrier X**

- Heterogeneous liver with occasional poorly defined hyper- and hypoechoic nodules – The diffuse hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy, nodular hyperplasia, inflammatory/immune-mediated disease, fibrosis, extramedullary hematopoiesis, toxic hepatopathy (e.g., copper), infiltrative neoplasia (less likely) or other poorly defined nodules are most consistent with a benign process. Underlying neoplastic process cannot be definitively ruled out Borderline large adrenals These adrenals are on the upper end of normal for this individual and are likely normal, but could represent early pituitary dependent hyperadrenocorticism

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

14

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**WEIGHT**

75 lbs

**Urinary System**

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 the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Andrea Nicastro DVM  
Diplomate ACVIM  
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

The prostate is normal in size (1.57 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Sara Hansen

The left kidney is normal in size (7.03 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal to mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Health Associates

The right kidney is normal in size (6.46 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal to mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr Schroeder

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is prominent-in-size at the cranial pole and normal-in-size at the caudal pole (0.88 cm at cranial pole) (0.63 cm at caudal pole). A 1.51 x 0.81 cm ill-defined, hyperechoic-to-heterogenous nodule is observed at the cranial aspect. Glandular echogenicity and detail at the caudal aspect are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

**INVOICE**

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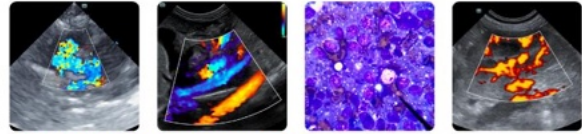
The right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.12 cm at cranial pole) (0.54 cm at caudal pole). Glandular echogenicity and detail at the caudal aspect are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

**DATE**

11-19-25

**Spleen**

The spleen is normal in size (2.13 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. Several, small, hyperechoic nodules are observed throughout. Splenic vasculature is normal.



**PATIENT**

Chance Urrego

**Liver**

The liver is subjectively normal-in-size with smooth peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and exhibits mild heterogeneity. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Hepatic vasculature and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion.

**SPECIES**

Canine

The gallbladder is of normal contours and contains some dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

**BREED**

Pitbull Terrier X

**Gastrointestinal**

The lumen is mildly distended with ingesta. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is segmentally dilated with chyme (mild). 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.

**WEIGHT**

75 lbs

**Lymph Nodes**

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

**Free Abdomen**

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

**INTERPRETED BY**

Andrea Nicastro DVM  
 Diplomate ACVIM  
 (Sm Animal Internal Med)

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Primary Findings**

- The hepatic changes are nonspecific and could be secondary to inflammatory disease (i.e., cholangiohepatitis, chronic hepatitis), Leptospirosis, hepatotoxicosis, infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma), vacuolar hepatopathy, regenerative nodular hyperplasia, other hepatopathy, or some combination thereof. Changes are similar to the previous sonogram.
- The left adrenal nodule could be consistent with focal nodular hyperplasia, adenoma, emerging adenocarcinoma, pheochromocytoma, other.

**Secondary Findings**

- Mild, bilateral age-related renal changes
- The hyperechoic splenic nodules trend toward the benign (i.e., myelolipomas) with a lower possibility of more insidious splenic pathology. Changes are similar to the previous sonogram.
- If the patient was fasted for this study, the presence of ingesta within the gastric lumen could suggest delayed gastric emptying.

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**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Health Associates

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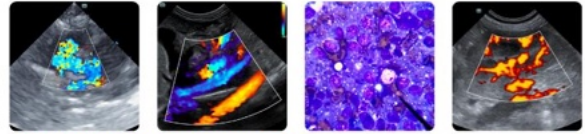
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\*An obvious cause for the patient's recurring urinary tract infections is not definitively identified in this study. Considerations include structural abnormality (i.e., recessed vulva, if applicable), reduced patient immunity, other.



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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

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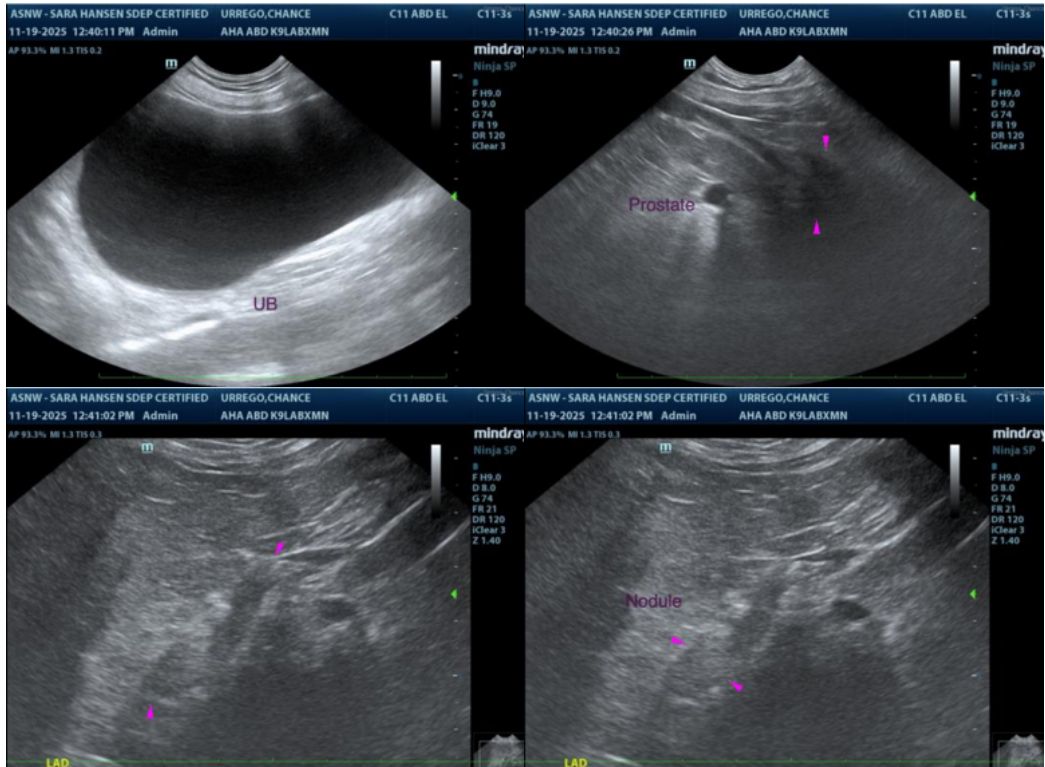
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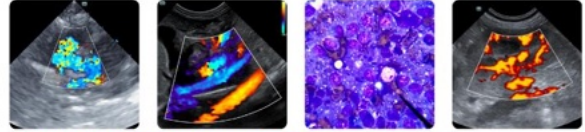
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- Evaluation of the external genitalia is recommended to assess for predisposing factors.
- Consider a prolonged antibiotic course (i.e., 3-4 weeks) with a urine culture halfway through the treatment regimen, and in 5-7 days after the last dose of antibiotics.
- Other considerations include the following:
  1. Cranberry supplementation
  2. Use of baby wipes following bowel movements to reduce the risk of ascending bacterial infections
- Regarding the left adrenal nodule, consider the following:
  1. Baseline blood pressure measurement
  2. Further testing for a functional tumor (i.e., low-dose dexamethasone suppression test, urine/blood metanephrine levels), particularly if the patient is exhibiting appropriate clinical signs.
  3. Recheck ultrasound in 2-3 months to assess for growth





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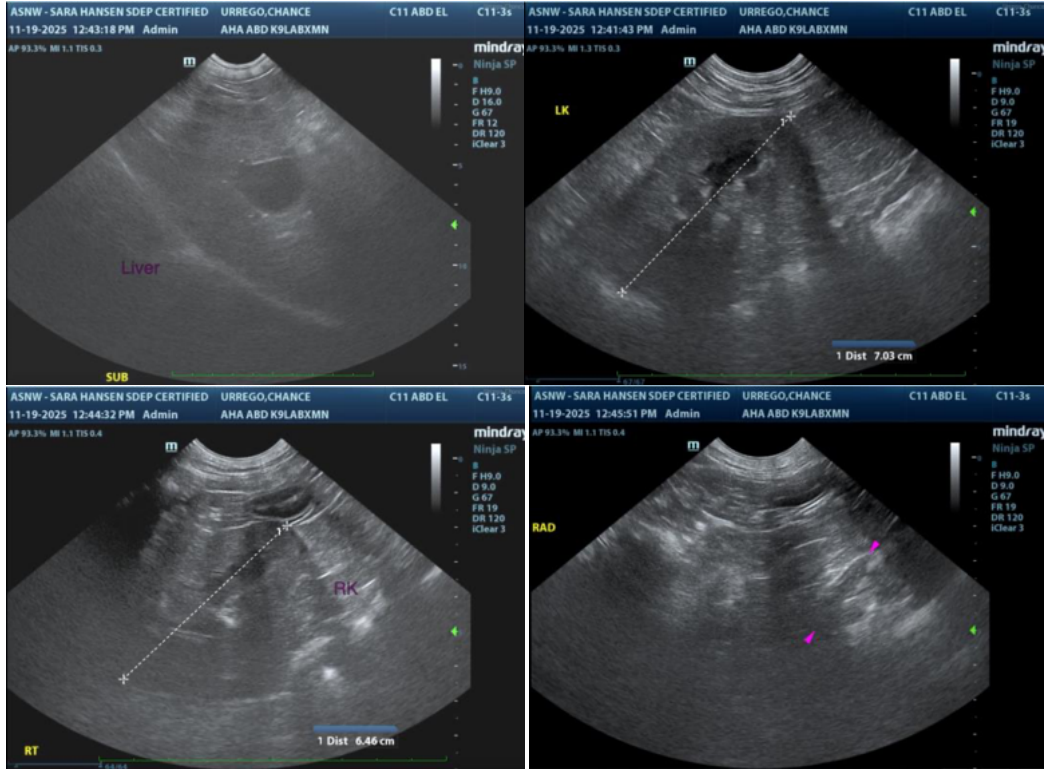
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Sara Hansen

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](mailto:info@SonoPath.com)

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