



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Ranger Nastase
History: Came in for annual, asymptomatic; painful on abdomen palpation
Lab-work values: ALP 153. ALP 193. CBC unremarkable. T4 normal.

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine

Urinary System

BREED

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness. The mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. Luminal contents are anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

Shepherd Mix

SEX

The left kidney is normal in size (5.98 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.

Neutered Male

AGE

9

The right kidney is normal in size (6.16 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.

WEIGHT

65

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 normal in size (0.87 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

Tasha

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.38 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Dillsburg VC

Liver

The liver is subjectively prominent in size with swollen curvilinear 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Amber

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A few, small, polypoid-like lesions are arising from the mucosal surface. A moderate amount of aggregated, echogenic, partially dependent sludge is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

INVOICE

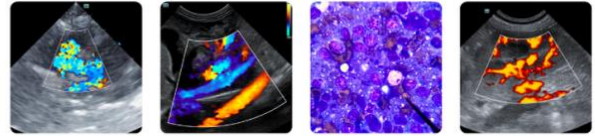
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Gastrointestinal

The 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.

DATE

11-20-25



PATIENT *Pancreas*

Ranger Nastase

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 *Lymph Nodes*

Canine

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

BREED

Free Abdomen

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

Shepherd Mix

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

Primary Findings

Neutered Male

- 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.

AGE

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- The gallbladder changes could be consistent with cholestasis, fasting, or an emerging mucocele.

WEIGHT

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Secondary Findings

- Minor bilateral age-related renal changes

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*An obvious cause for the patient's abdominal discomfort is not definitively identified in this study. Considerations include referred orthopedic or neurologic pain, occult urinary tract infection, mild pancreatitis, other.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Tasha

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Orthopedic and neurologic examinations are recommended.
- Consider thoracic and spinal radiographs to assess for bony abnormalities.
- A minimum database (including a CBC, chemistry panel, urinalysis, and T4) should also be considered to assess overall metabolic function.
- Depending on the results of the above diagnostics, further work-up may be indicated. In the meantime, symptomatic care (i.e., pain medication) is recommended.

HOSPITAL NAME

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PATIENT

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SPECIES

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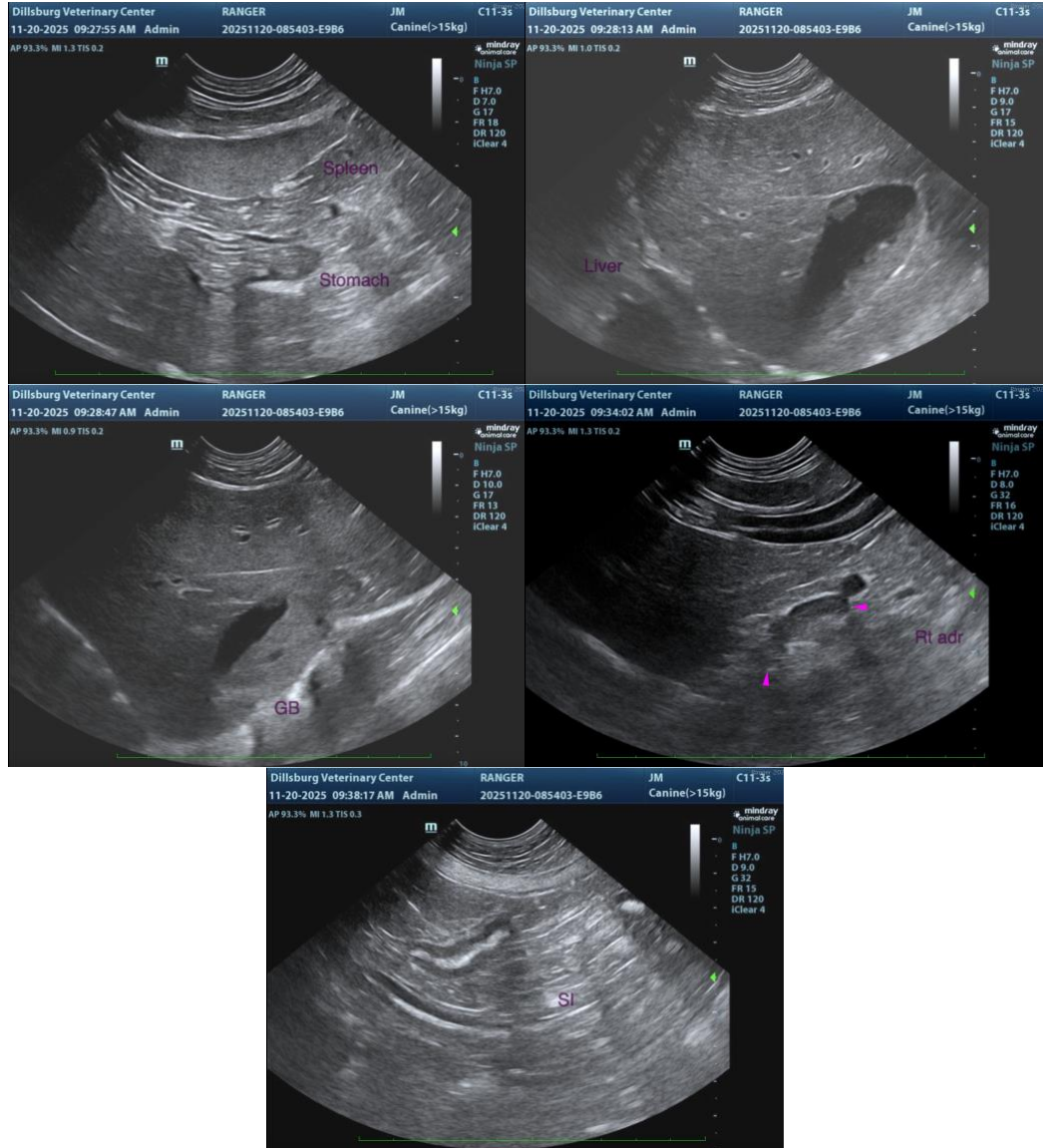
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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