



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Bomy Kim History: P presented for annual exam. Moderate ALKP increase was seen on routine labs. AUS to further investigate

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALKP 741 U/L Normal ALT, AST, GGT, t. bili

Canine ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED *Urinary System*

Yorkie/Maltese 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 normal in size (3.75 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.

AGE

12

The right kidney is normal in size (3.98 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. Two-to-three cortical cysts are seen (the largest measuring 0.65 cm in its longest dimension). There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

WEIGHT

10.2 lbs

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is enlarged (0.50 cm at cranial pole) (0.73 cm at caudal pole) with swollen peripheral contours at the caudal pole. Glandular echogenicity and detail at the cranial pole are normal. A 0.55 x 0.43 cm irregular hyperechoic nodule is observed at the caudal pole. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The right adrenal gland is mildly enlarged (1.05 cm at cranial pole) (0.98 cm at caudal pole) with a normal shape. Glandular echogenicity and detail are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Saum Hadi

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.13 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

Nimbus PH

Liver

The liver is subjectively enlarged with slightly swollen peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hyperechoic 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 portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1.

REFERRING VET

Jaina Jizdeortega

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A moderate amount of mobile echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal.

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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.

DATE

12-20-25



PATIENT *Pancreas*

Bomy Kim

The right limb of the pancreas is visible with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is largely hyperechoic relative to surrounding omental fat and slightly mottled in appearance. The pancreatic duct is visible but not overtly dilated. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.

SPECIES

Canine

Lymph Nodes

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

BREED

Yorkie/Maltese

Free Abdomen

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

Female Spayed

Primary Findings

- 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.
- Bilateral adrenomegaly. The left adrenal nodule could be consistent with focal nodular hyperplasia, adenoma, or less likely, an emerging adenocarcinoma, pheochromocytoma, other.
- Gallbladder debris, non-mucocele

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Secondary Findings

- Mild, bilateral nonspecific age-related renal changes
- The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Hepatic tissue sampling (i.e., aspirates or biopsies) can be considered if clotting status is appropriate. However, the results may be of low yield. Alternatively, consider serial monitoring (i.e., every 3-4 months) of the patient's liver values. If values continue to increase, a repeat abdomen ultrasound +/- a more advanced hepatic work-up (i.e., tissue sampling) may be warranted.
- Consider testing for hyperadrenocorticism with a low-dose dexamethasone suppression test or ACTH stimulation test if clinical signs (i.e., PU/PD) develop in the future.

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PATIENT

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SPECIES

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BREED

Yorkie/Maltese

SEX

Female Spayed

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REFERRING VET

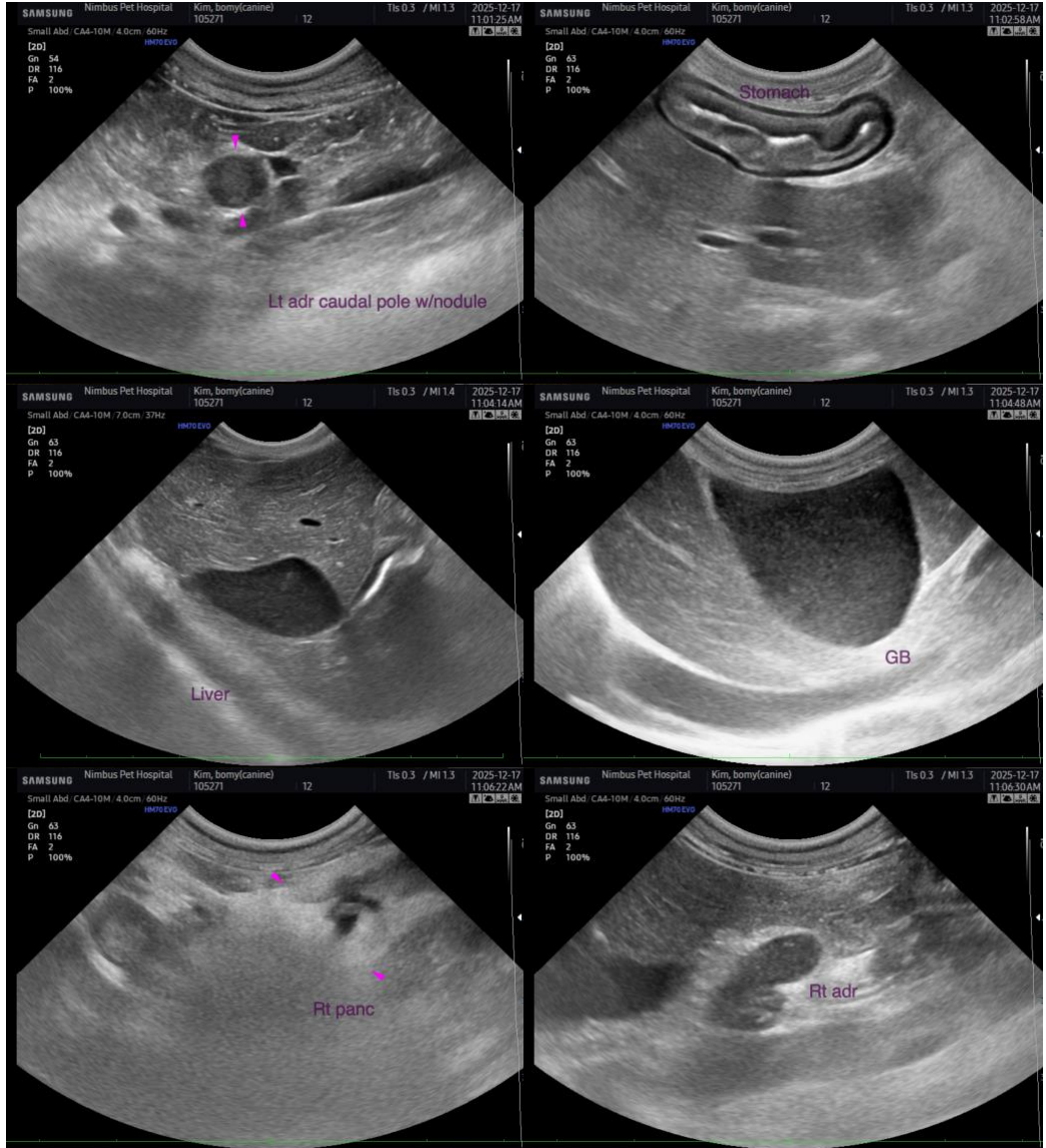
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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