

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Nikki Lindman History: P presented with some subtle changes at home, mildly decreased appetite and energy. No cause found on labs (senior panel, NSF). Normal chest rads with no evidence of neoplasia.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Full senior panel: NSF

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden Retriever

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

10

WEIGHT

54.6 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Saum Hadi

HOSPITAL NAME

Nimbus PH

REFERRING VET

Saum Hadi

INVOICE

22301

DATE

12-20-25

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

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.

The left kidney is normal in size (6.25 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.

The right kidney is normal in size (6.14 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.58 cm at cranial pole) (0.68 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.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.90 cm at cranial pole) (0.68 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.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.869 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.

Liver

The liver is subjectively prominent-in-size, with swollen peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and subtly heterogenous in appearance. At least one hypoechoic nodule is visualized (measuring 1.4 x 0.8 cm). Hepatic vasculature and intrahepatic biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion.

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Small, polypoid-like lesions are arising from the mucosal surface. Luminal contents are mostly anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall is normal to borderline thickened (up to 0.55 cm) with retention of the normal layering pattern. 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. The colonic lumen contains shadowing fecal material. There is no obvious evidence of an obstructive pattern.



PATIENT

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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.

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Lymph Nodes

A 5.05 x 0.52 cm mesenteric lymph node is visualized.

BREED

Golden Retriever

Free Abdomen

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

Female Spayed

Primary Findings

- The gastric wall changes could be consistent with gastritis or may be a normal variant for this patient.
- The hepatic changes are nonspecific and could be secondary to inflammatory disease (i.e., cholangiohepatitis, chronic hepatitis), hepatotoxicosis, infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma), vacuolar hepatopathy, regenerative nodular hyperplasia, other hepatopathy, or some combination thereof.
- Mild bilateral nonspecific age-related renal changes
- The prominent mesenteric lymph node is likely reactive, with a low possibility of emerging neoplasia.

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*An obvious cause for the patient's clinical signs is not definitively identified in this study. Broad considerations include orthopedic or neurologic disease, occult neoplasia, underlying metabolic issue, other.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Orthopedic and neurologic are recommended.
- Also consider a GI panel including serum cobalamin and folate, TLI, PLI and resting cortisol level.
- Depending on the results of the above diagnostics, further work-up may be indicated. In the meantime, symptomatic care is recommended.

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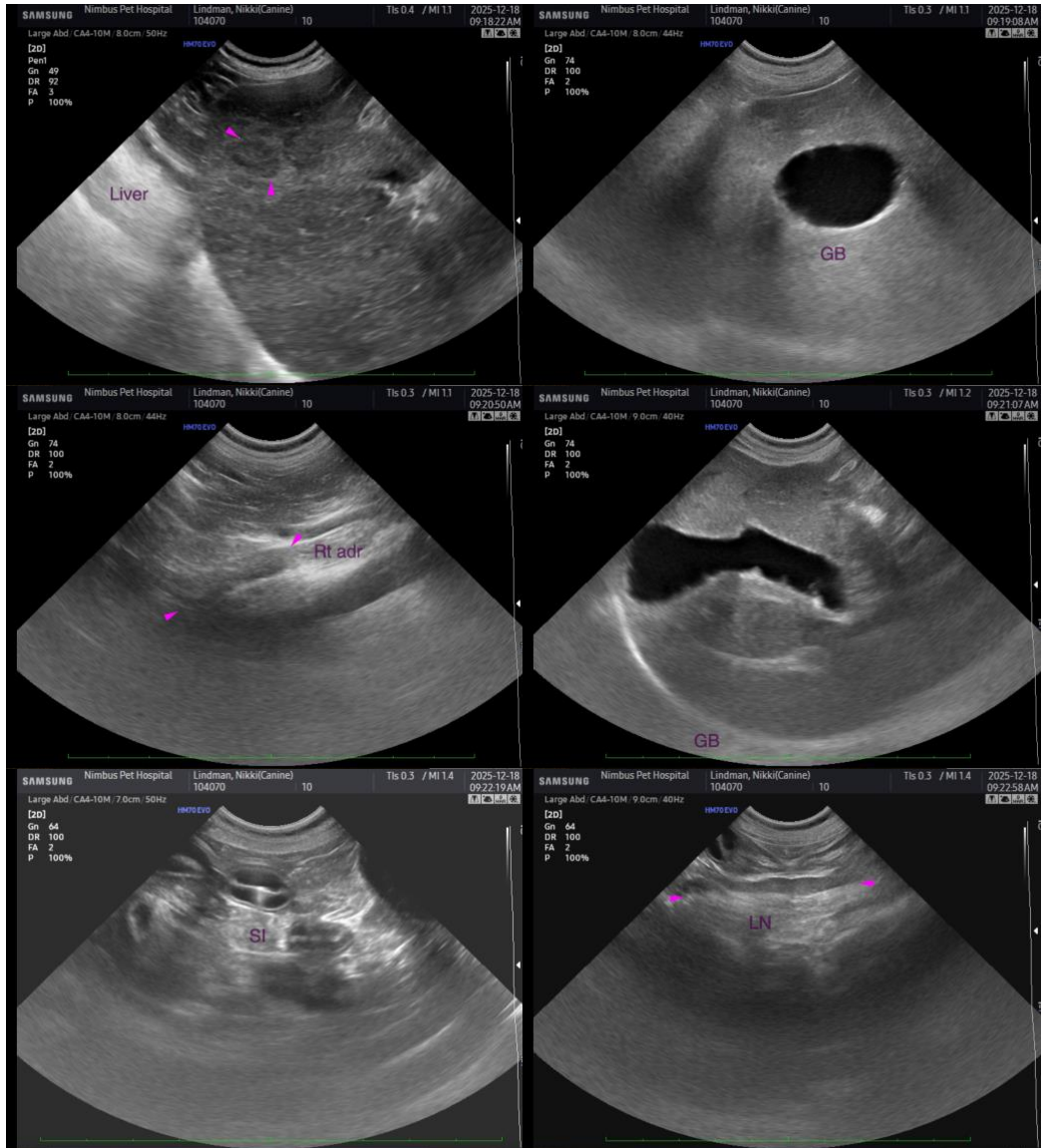
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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