



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Benny Bedell History: checking liver Current meds Ursodiol

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine *Urinary System*

The urinary bladder is mildly-to-moderately distended. The wall in the region of the apex is slightly-thickened to irregular, tapering to normal thickness as it extends towards the cystourethral junction. At least two cystic calculi are observed (one measuring 0.76 cm in its longest dimension). The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

BREED

Sheltie

SEX

The prostate is normal in size (1.74 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

Neutered Male

AGE

7

The left kidney is normal in size (4.70 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several, small, nonobstructive nephroliths are visualized. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

25

The right kidney is normal in size (4.40 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several, small, nonobstructive nephroliths are visualized. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro DVM
Diplomate ACVIM
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.58 cm at cranial pole) (0.56 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

Jenn

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.02 cm at cranial pole) (0.63 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

Rockaway AH

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.76 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 Maniar

Liver

The liver is subjectively enlarged with slightly swollen peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic 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.

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The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A moderate amount of aggregated, echogenic-to-mineralized, partially dependent debris/sludge is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

DATE

12-29-25

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 not dilated. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal with a normal



PATIENT

layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

Benny Bedell

SPECIES

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.

Canine

BREED

Lymph Nodes

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Sheltie

Free Abdomen

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

SEX

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Neutered Male

Primary Findings

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- The gallbladder changes are consistent with a developing mucocele. Changes are similar to the previous sonograms.

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- 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.

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- Cystic calculi, previously observed

Andrea Nicastro DVM
Diplomate ACVIM
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

Secondary Findings

- Bilateral nonobstructive nephrolithiasis

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Jenn

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continued Ursodiol therapy is recommended, with serial sonographic monitoring (i.e., every 3 months) to assess progression to a fully-formed mucocele. Serial monitoring of the patient's liver values is also recommended.

HOSPITAL NAME

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- Regarding the cystic calculi, a cystotomy with stone removal, analysis and culture is recommended. Alternatively, an attempt at medical dissolution can be considered.

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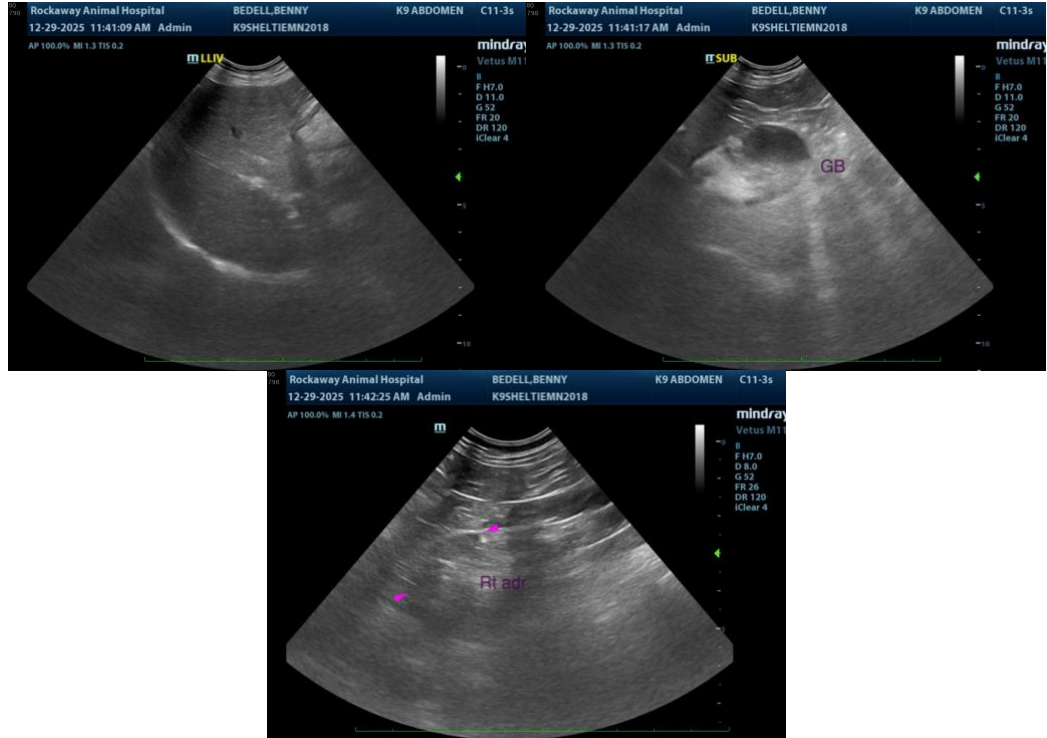
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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 Nicastro, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
info@SonoPath.com