



**PATIENT**

Trevor Aros

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Poodle mix

**SEX**

Male Neutered

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Clinical Exam Findings: Elevated liver values on routine bloodwork - preanesthetic for dental grade 4 dental ds. Recheck values after dental with extractions - no improvement. PE: BAR, mm pink, heart and lungs auscultate normal, abdomen soft, nonpainful

Elevated liver values:

02-05-26:

Glob = 3.8 (6/20/25 = 4.0)

ALT = 283 (12/30/25 = 219; 6/20/25 = 125)

ALKP = 406 (12/30/25 = 462; 6/20/25 = 493)

Global u/s scan here 1/22/26 = hepatomegaly, no obvious masses, small amount of gall bladder sludge, no gallbladder wall edema noted.

Current Medications: None

Radiographic Findings: N/A

**AGE**

08/28/08

**WEIGHT**

22.6 lbs

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is mildly distended with mostly anechoic urine. The wall is appropriate thickness for the level of repletion. The mucosal surface is slightly irregular. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The prostate is normal in size (0.99 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Andrea Nicastro DVM  
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(Sm Animal Internal Med)

The left kidney is normal in size (4.64 cm in length) with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins, and normal internal architecture. There is mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

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The right kidney is normal in size (4.69 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild-to-moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. At least one, small, cortical cyst is seen. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

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VC Myrtle Beach

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.58 cm at cranial pole) (0.50 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.

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The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.90 cm at cranial pole) (0.57 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.

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**Spleen**

The spleen is overall normal in size (0.79 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. A 1.7 x 1.3 cm isoechoic-to-heterogenous, slightly expansile nodule is observed approximately mid-body. In addition, a 0.34 cm ill-defined hypoechoic nodule is seen. The remaining parenchyma is relatively homogenous. Splenic vasculature appears normal with no evidence of thrombosis.

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**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.

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A scant amount of echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen. The portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1. The duodenal papilla is normal-in-size (0.15 cm in width).

**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 ileocecolic junction and colonic wall are normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

**Pancreas**

The base and limbs of the pancreas are visible with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is largely isoechoic to slightly hypoechoic 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.

**Lymph Nodes**

A 1.87 x 1.01 cm hypoechoic left inguinal lymph node is visualized.

**Free Abdomen**

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid.

**Other**

A brief echocardiogram reveals no evidence of pericardial effusion or obvious right atrial/auricular mass.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Primary Findings**

- Enlarged left inguinal lymph node. Differentials include infiltrative neoplasia vs hyperplasia vs lymphadenitis.
- The splenic nodule could be consistent with an emerging tumor (i.e., sarcoma, round cell tumor) or a benign process (i.e., lymphoid hyperplasia or similar).
- 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.

**Secondary Findings**

- Bilateral nonspecific age-related renal changes



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

Ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspirates of the splenic nodule and enlarged left inguinal lymph node were performed at the end of this study without incident.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Regarding the elevated liver values, consider hepatic tissue sampling (i.e., aspirates or biopsies). If biopsies are pursued, aerobic and anaerobic bile cultures and hepatic copper quantitation should also be performed.
- If a conservative approach is desired, consider empirical treatment for bacterial cholangiohepatitis (amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, +/-metronidazole, Denamarin). If no improvement in the liver values is seen within 7-10 days of initiating therapy, antibiotics should be discontinued, and hepatic tissue sampling reconsidered. If liver values improve, continue therapy for at least 4-6 weeks and 1 week beyond normalization of the liver values.
- Leptospirosis testing (i.e., blood and urine PCR, serology) can also be considered, if clinical suspicion for disease is high.
- Further recommendations may be warranted depending on cytology results from the splenic and inguinal lymph node aspirates.

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**REFERRING VET**

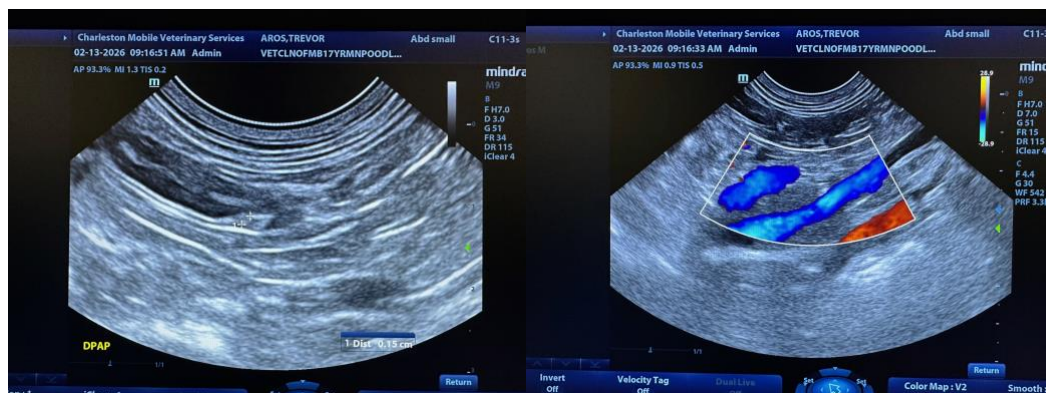
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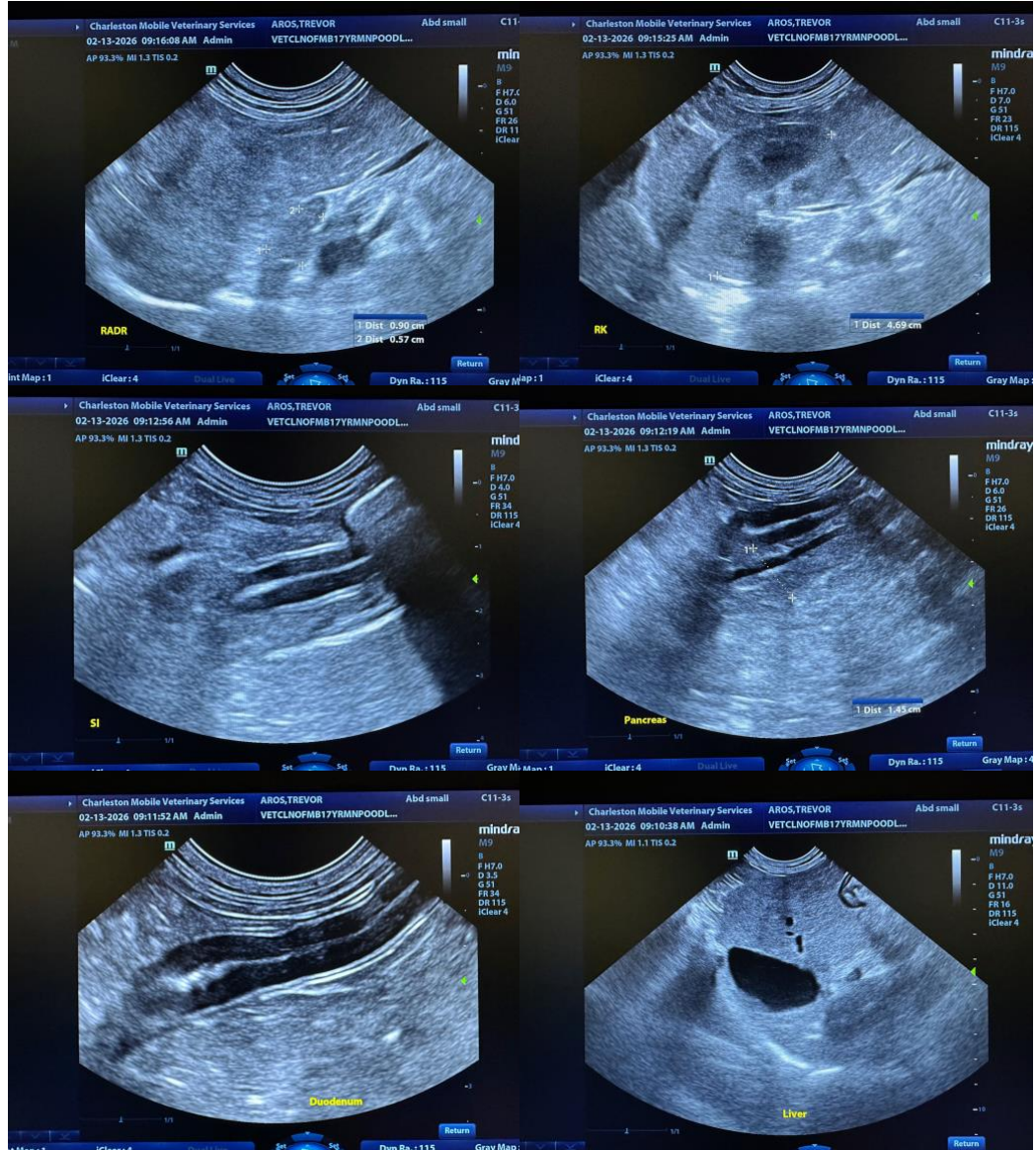
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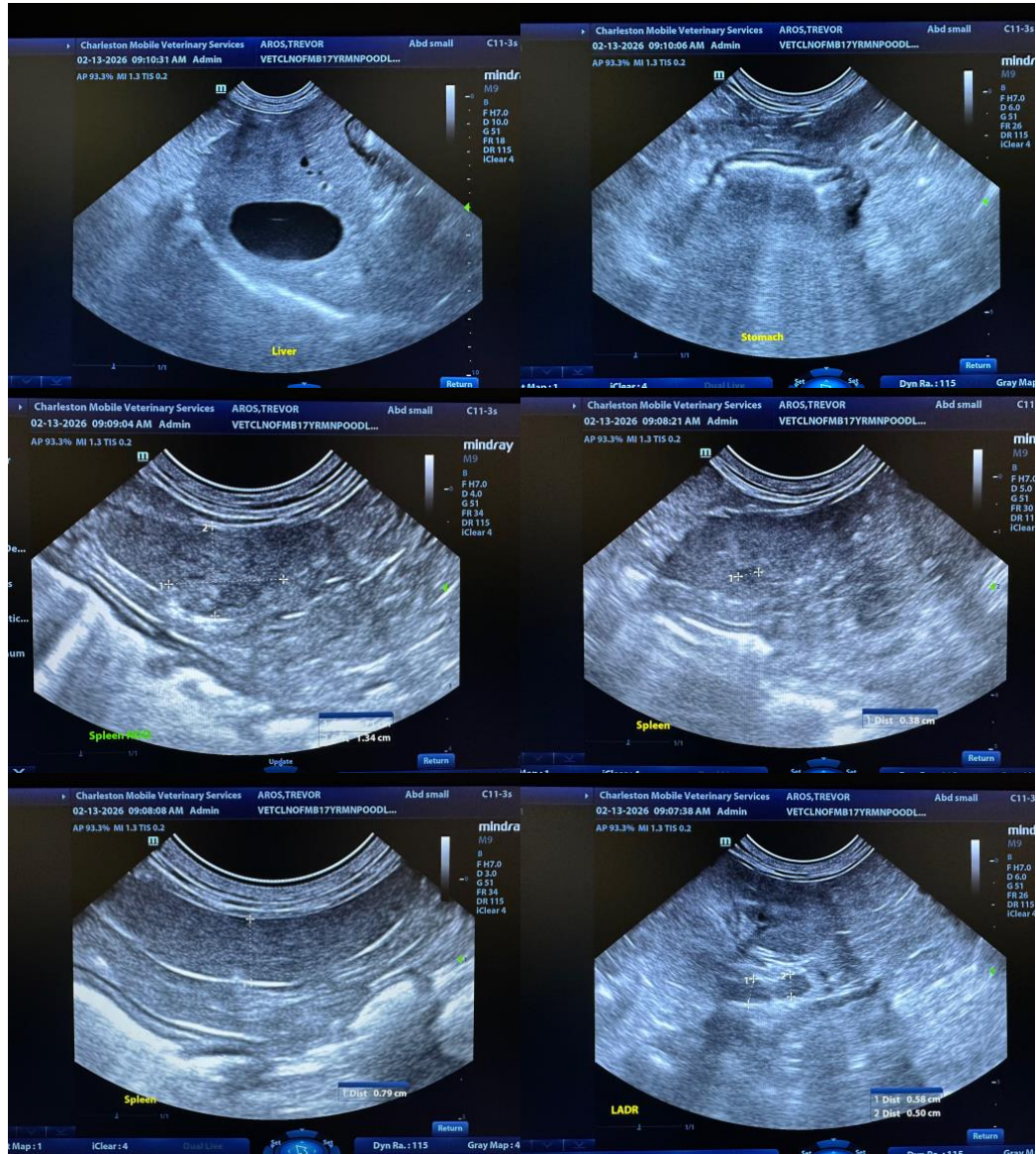
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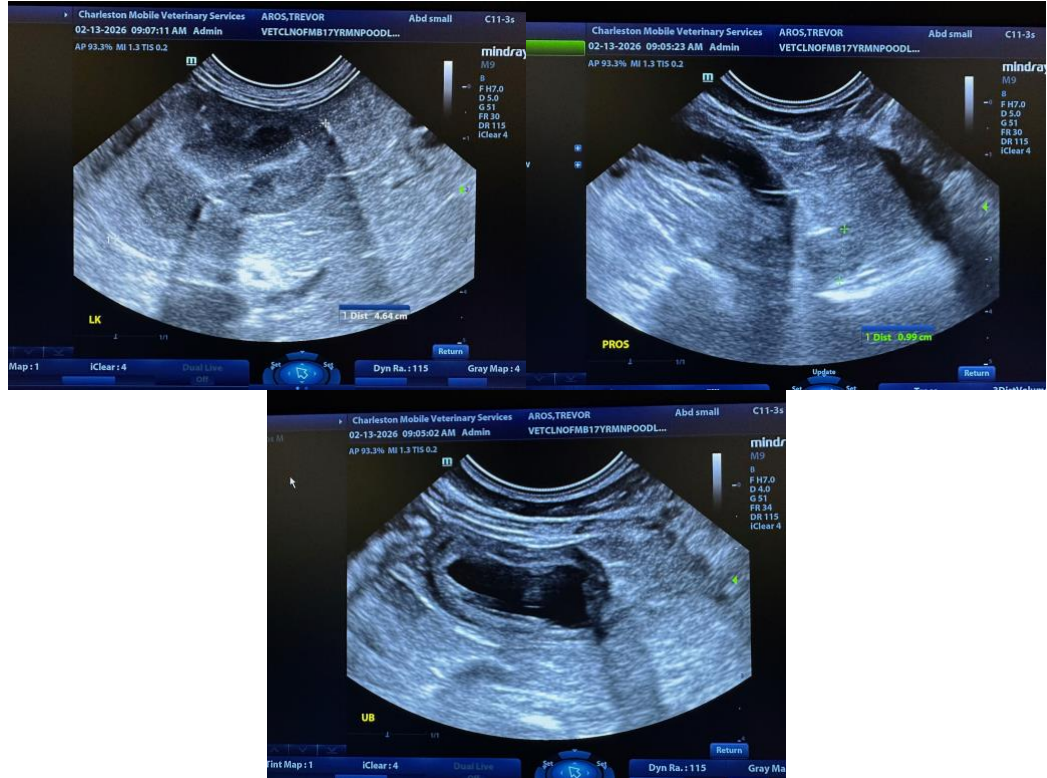
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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