



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Kate Meharg History: Liver enzyme elevation on routine bloodwork. Owner's report no clinical symptoms.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 126 U/L; AST 68 U/L; ALP 505 U/L

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 mostly anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 3.5 cm, are normal.

Setter Mix

SEX

The left kidney is normal in size (6.17 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 hydronephrosis.

Spayed Female

AGE

The right kidney is normal in size (6.91 cm in length) The right kidney is normal in size (xxx 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.

12

WEIGHT

Adrenal Glands

66 lbs

The caudal pole of the left adrenal gland is visualized and is normal in size (0.59 cm in width) with a normal shape, glandular echogenicity and detail. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

INTERPRETED BY

The right adrenal gland is visualized and is normal in size (0.65 cm in width) with a normal shape, glandular echogenicity and detail. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

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

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.47 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. The parenchyma is subtly mottled in appearance. A few, ill-defined hypoechoic nodules are observed at the craial- to mid-aspect (one measuring 0.91 cm in its longest dimension). Splenic vasculature is normal.

IMAGING
PERFORMED BY

Allison Maxey

Liver

The liver is normal- to slightly prominent-in-size, with relatively smooth peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely heterogenous, with a nodular appearance.

HOSPITAL NAME

Evergreen AH

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

REFERRING VET

Allison Maxey

Gastrointestinal

The gastric 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 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.

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DATE

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.

2-25-26



PATIENT

Lymph Nodes

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Kate Meharg

SPECIES

Free Abdomen

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

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

Primary Findings

Setter Mix

- 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.

SEX

Spayed Female

- Gallbladder debris, non-mucocele

AGE

12

- The splenic parenchyma changes are most consistent with a benign process such as lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis or splenitis with a lower possibility of infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma, mast cell neoplasia).

WEIGHT

66 lbs

Secondary Findings

- Minor bilateral age-related renal changes

INTERPRETED BY

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(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cytologic evaluation of the liver can be considered in this patient if clotting status is appropriate. A fine needle aspirate using a 25-gauge needle is recommended. If cytologic evaluation is inconclusive, consider a surgical liver biopsy with aerobic and anaerobic bile cultures and acquisition of additional hepatic tissue samples for copper quantitation. If further testing is not pursued at this time, consider rechecking liver values in 3-4 weeks to assess progression.
- Consider fine-needle aspiration of the spleen to assess for round cell neoplasia (assuming normal clotting status). A 25-gauge needle should be used.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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HOSPITAL NAME

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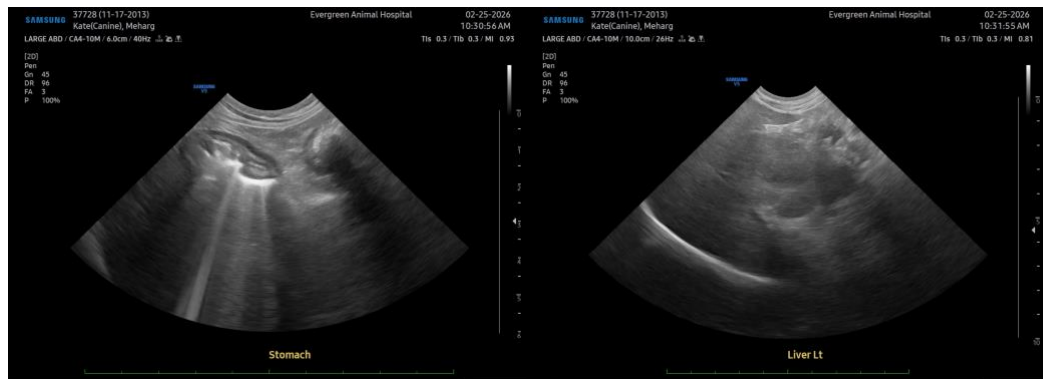
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PATIENT

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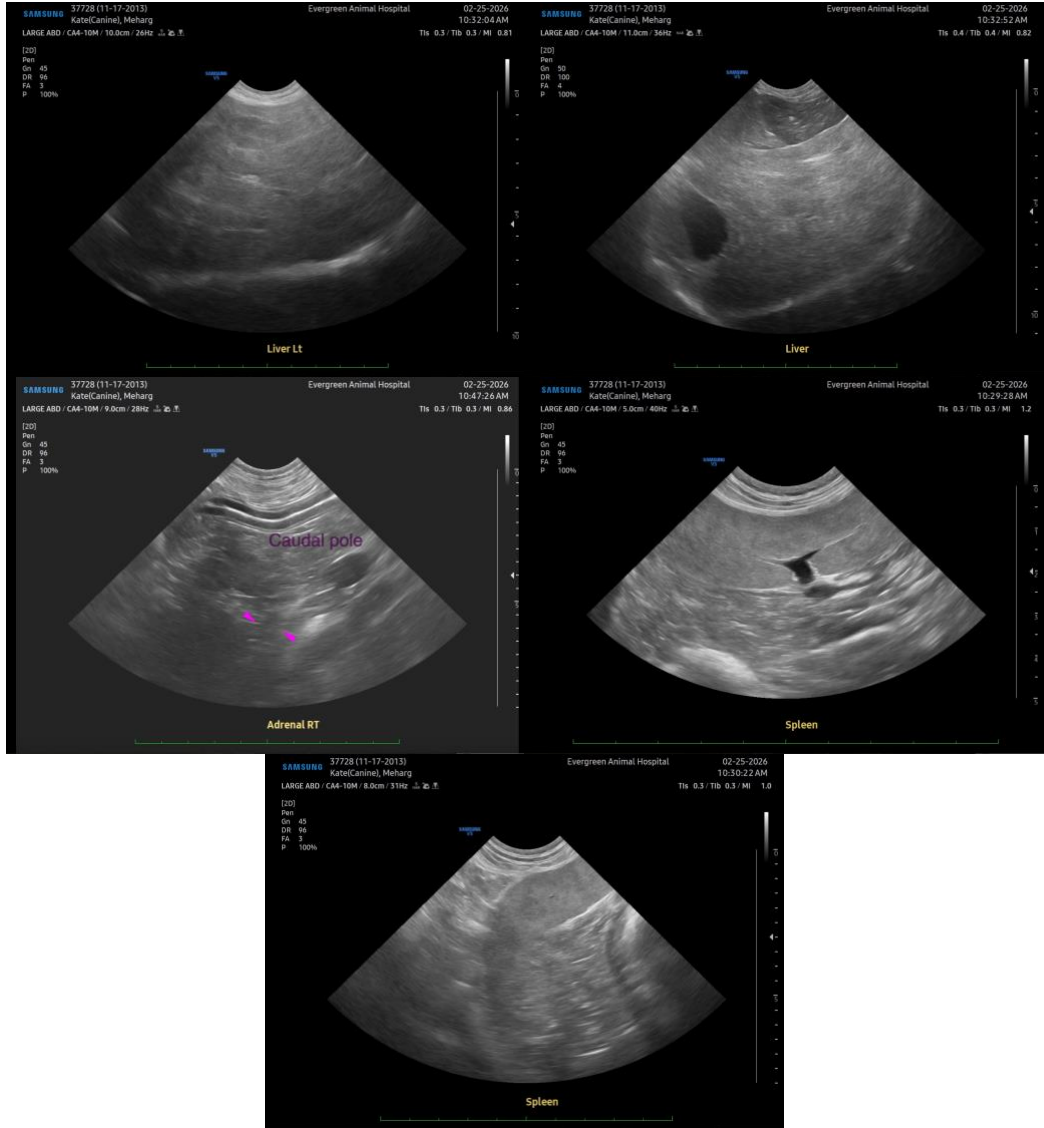
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)
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