



PATIENT

Billy Ray Gouch

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pit Mix

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

2/8/2019

WEIGHT

27 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro DVM
Diplomate ACVIM
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Andrea Nicastro DVM
Diplomate ACVIM
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

HOSPITAL NAME

VCA Palmetto AH

REFERRING VET

Shawna Buerkle DVM

INVOICE

22629

DATE

2-27-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Clinical Exam Findings: Presented to Dr. Leavis for inappropriate urination, possible PU/PD, and intermittent lameness. Senior labwork was sent out and results showed elevated liver values. No UTI, USG low.

Abnormal lab-work values:

AST=124

ALT=1111

ALP=929

GGT=34

BUN=32

Cre=0.4

Amyl=192

USG=1.007

Current Medications Dispensed: Clavamox, Metronidazole, and Denamarin on 2/26/26 in case of hepatitis

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness. The mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is 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 prostate is normal in size (0.92 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

The left kidney is normal in size (7.23 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal in size (7.10 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.47 cm at cranial pole) (0.47 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 (0.72 cm at cranial pole) (0.44 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 (1.68 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.



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Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative, or regenerative pathology is evident. 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.

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.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is mildly- to moderately distending with ingesta, consistent with a post-prandial presentation. 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 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.

Lymph Nodes

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

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

Minor bilateral age-related renal changes

* An obvious cause for the patient's severely elevated liver values is not identified in this study. If this is thought to be an acute hepatopathy, top considerations would include infection (i.e., Leptospirosis, cholangiohepatitis, hepatotoxicosis (i.e., sago palm)), or a hypotensive event. Other chronic considerations include chronic hepatitis, copper hepatotoxicosis, fibrosis, and other hepatopathies.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Leptospirosis testing (i.e., blood and urine PCR, serology) is recommended.
- A thorough history of any recent dietary indiscretions that might suggest hepatotoxin ingestion is also recommended.
- Depending on the results of the above recommendations, hepatic tissue sampling (i.e., aspirates or biopsies), aerobic and anaerobic bile cultures, and hepatic copper quantitation may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.



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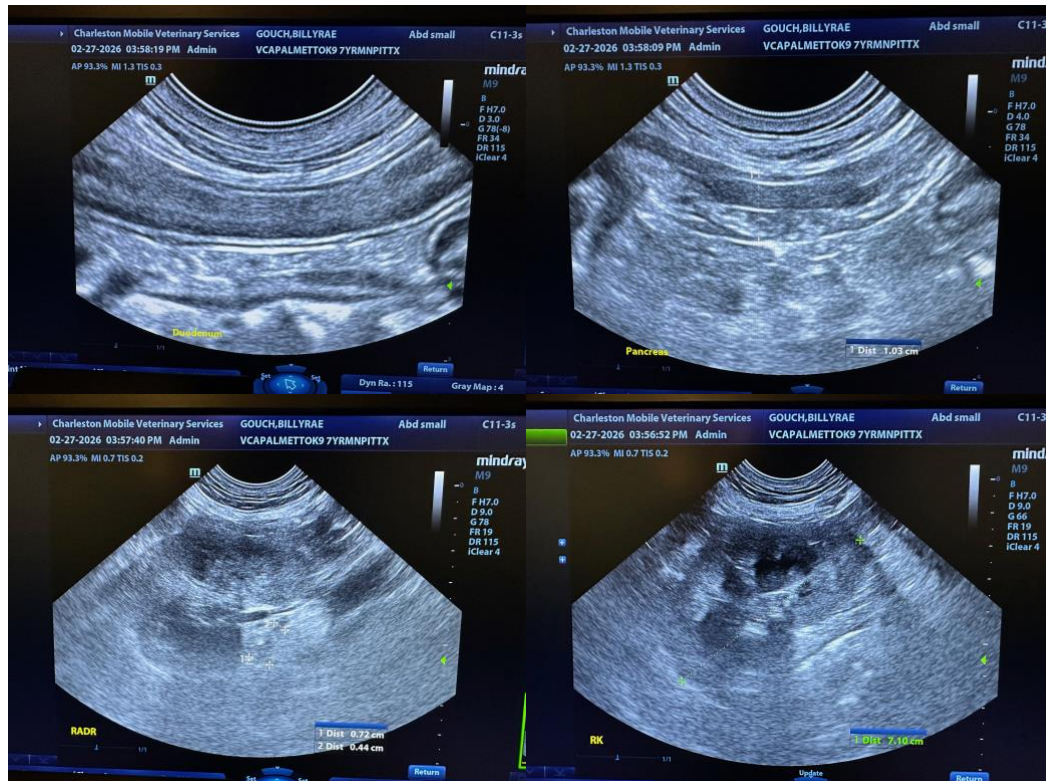
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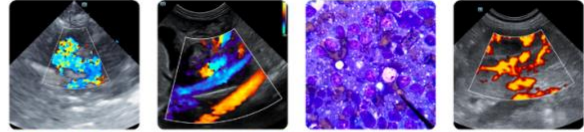
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- If a conservative approach is desired, consider empirical treatment for bacterial cholangiohepatitis/Leptospirosis (amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, Denamarin). If no improvement in the liver values is seen within 7-10 days of initiating therapy, antibiotics 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.





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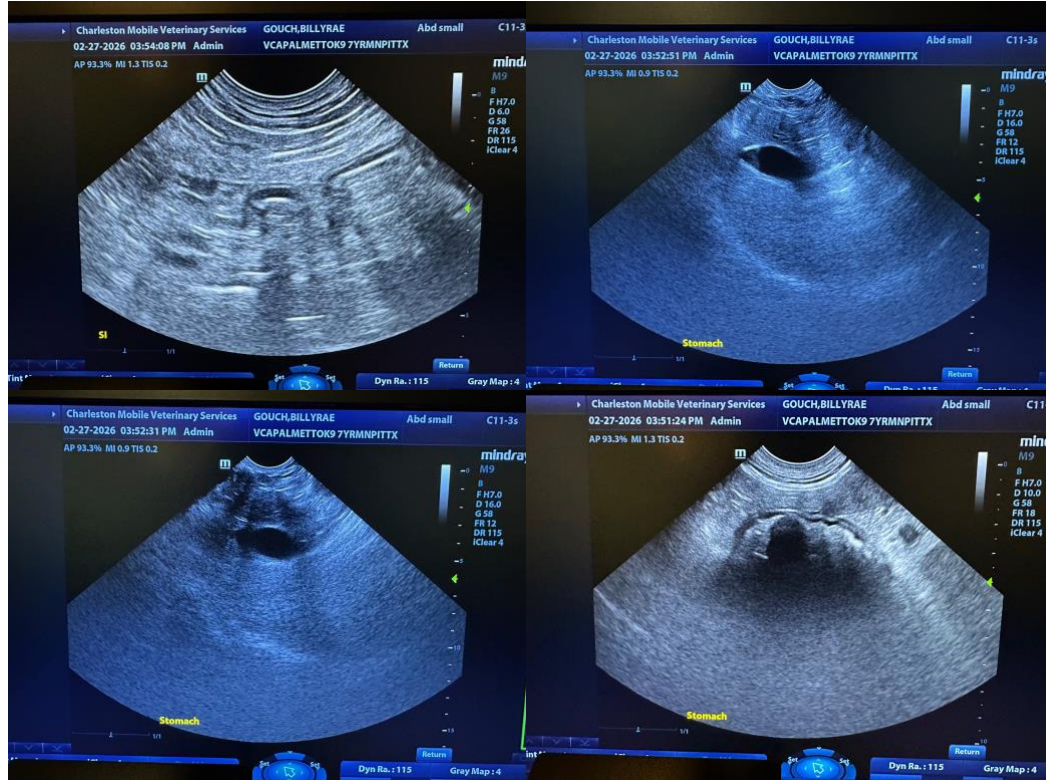
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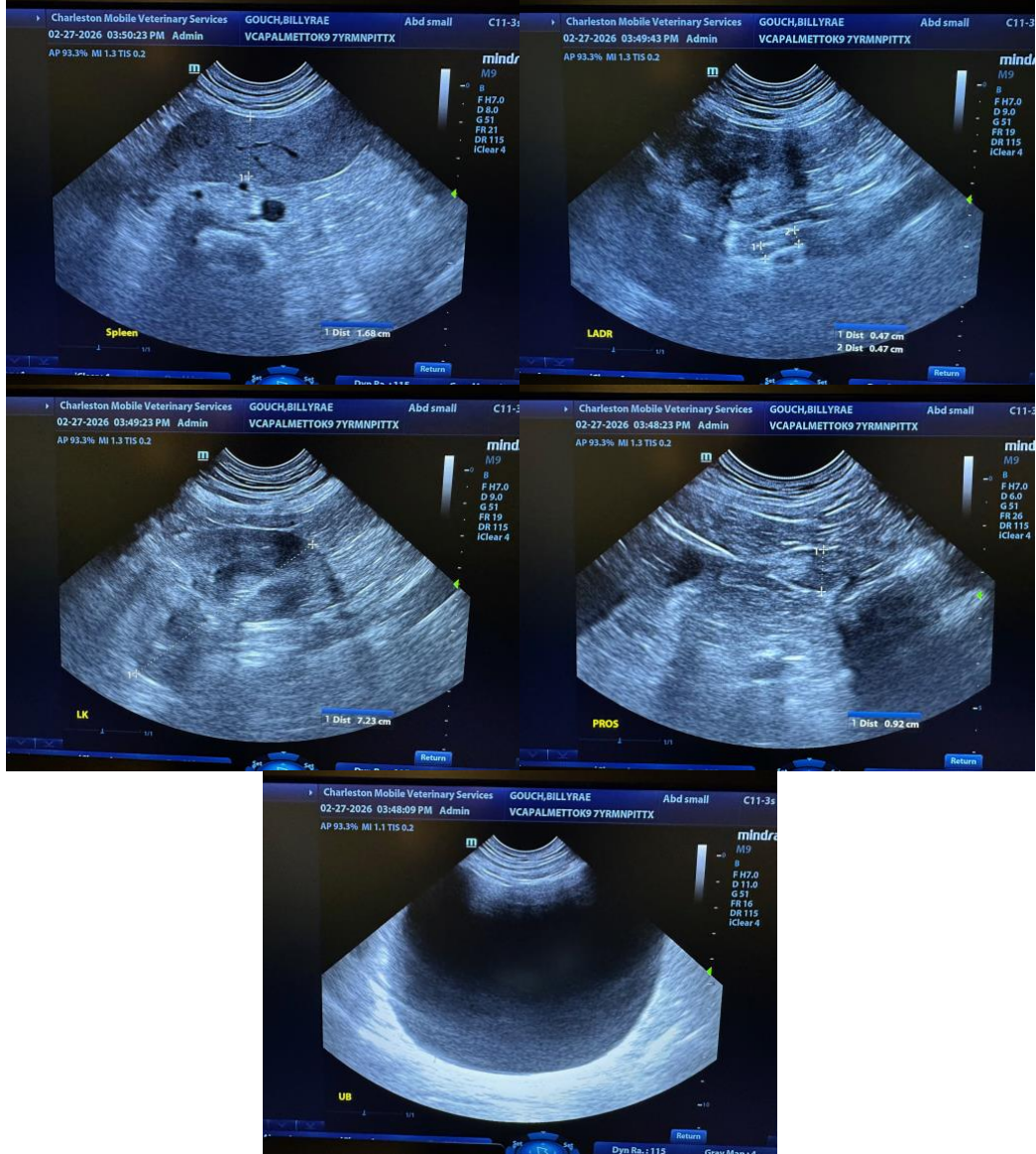
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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