



PATIENT

Scout Hofseth

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

10/01/2015

WEIGHT

67

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

River Oaks AH

REFERRING VET

Tacy Dawkins, DVM

INVOICE

22747

DATE

3-27-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Presented for annual wellness
- Noted weight loss
- Annual wellness screening bloodwork showed elevated ALT, albumen and bilirubin

Abnormal lab-work values: 2/24/26 lab-work: ALT 624. AST 273. Tbili 1.1. T4 1.9. 4dx negative. Fecal negative. White blood cell 5.5. ALT 156. Bilirubin 2.8. Albumin 4.4

Current Medications: Gabapentin

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 mostly anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 4.0 cm, are normal.

The prostate is normal in size (0.90 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 (6.87 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 (6.90 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 (0.59 cm at cranial pole) (0.52 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 (1.20 cm at cranial pole) (0.60 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 subjectively normal-in-size with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

Liver

The liver is normal- to slightly small-in-size with smooth peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen and slightly mottled in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. 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. A 2.40 nonobstructive



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cholelith is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

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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 ileoceocolic junction and colonic wall are normal. The colonic lumen contains shadowing fecal material. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

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Pancreas

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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

Male Neutered

One- to two prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized (one measuring 1.59 cm in its longest dimension).

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Free Abdomen

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There is no obvious evidence of free fluid.

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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Primary Findings

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- An obvious cause for the elevated liver enzymes is not identified in the study. However, a microscopic hepatopathy (i.e., bacterial cholangiohepatitis, Leptospirosis, chronic active hepatitis, copper-associated hepatotoxicity, infiltrative neoplasia (less likely)) is suspected.

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- Nonobstructive cholelith

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Secondary Findings

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- Minor bilateral age-related renal changes
- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Tacy Dawkins, DVM

- Consider pre- and postprandial serum bile acids to assess hepatic function.
- Leptospirosis testing (i.e., blood and urine PCR, serology) can also be considered, particularly if the clinical suspicion for disease is high.
- Ultimately, given the elevation in liver values, liver biopsies (i.e., laparoscopic or surgical) with aerobic and anaerobic bile cultures and hepatic copper quantitation may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis. Clotting times and thoracic radiographs should be performed prior to biopsies.
- If a more conservative approach is desired, consider rechecking liver values in 3-4 weeks. If liver values remain persistently elevated, hepatic tissue sampling can be revisited.

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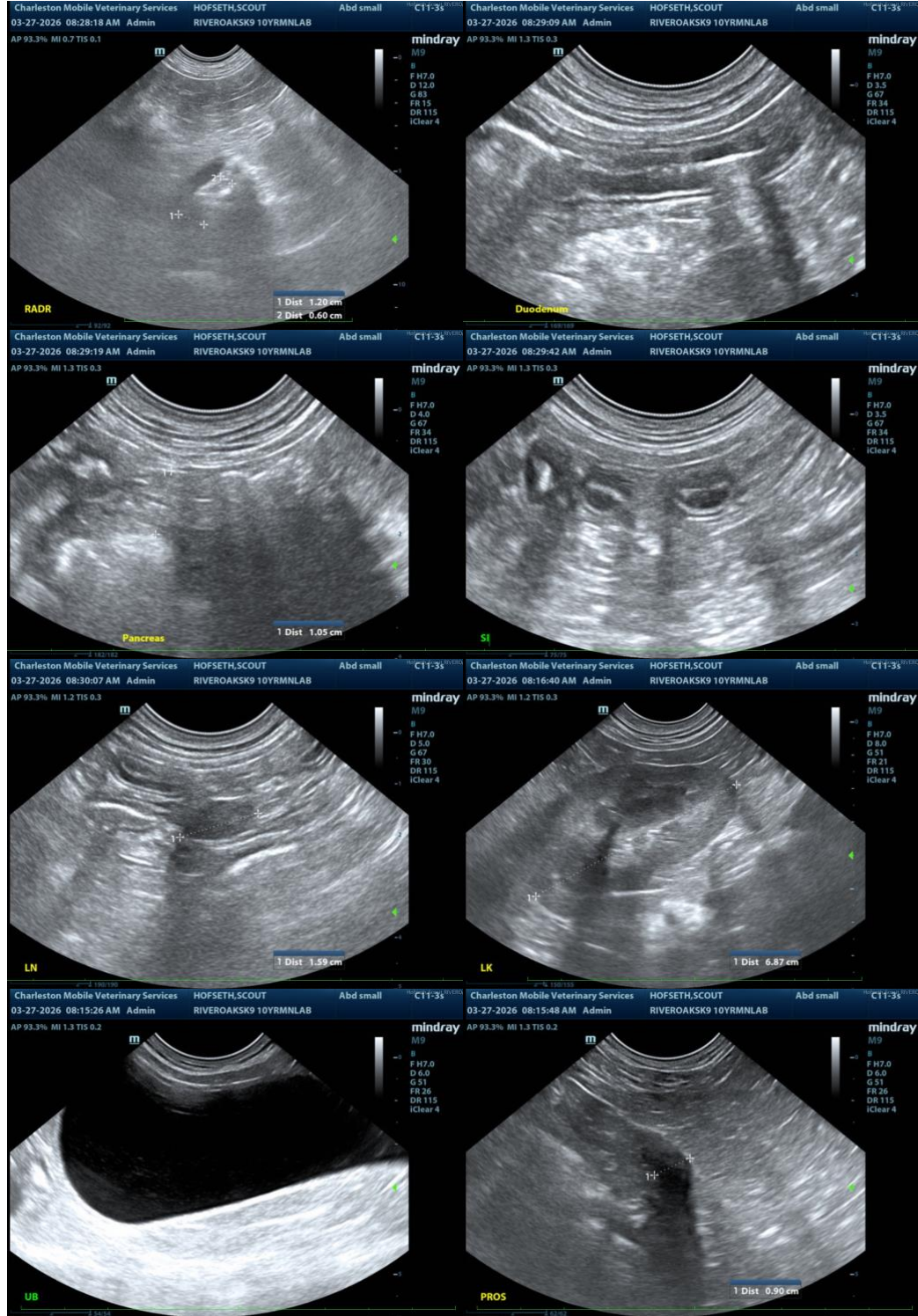
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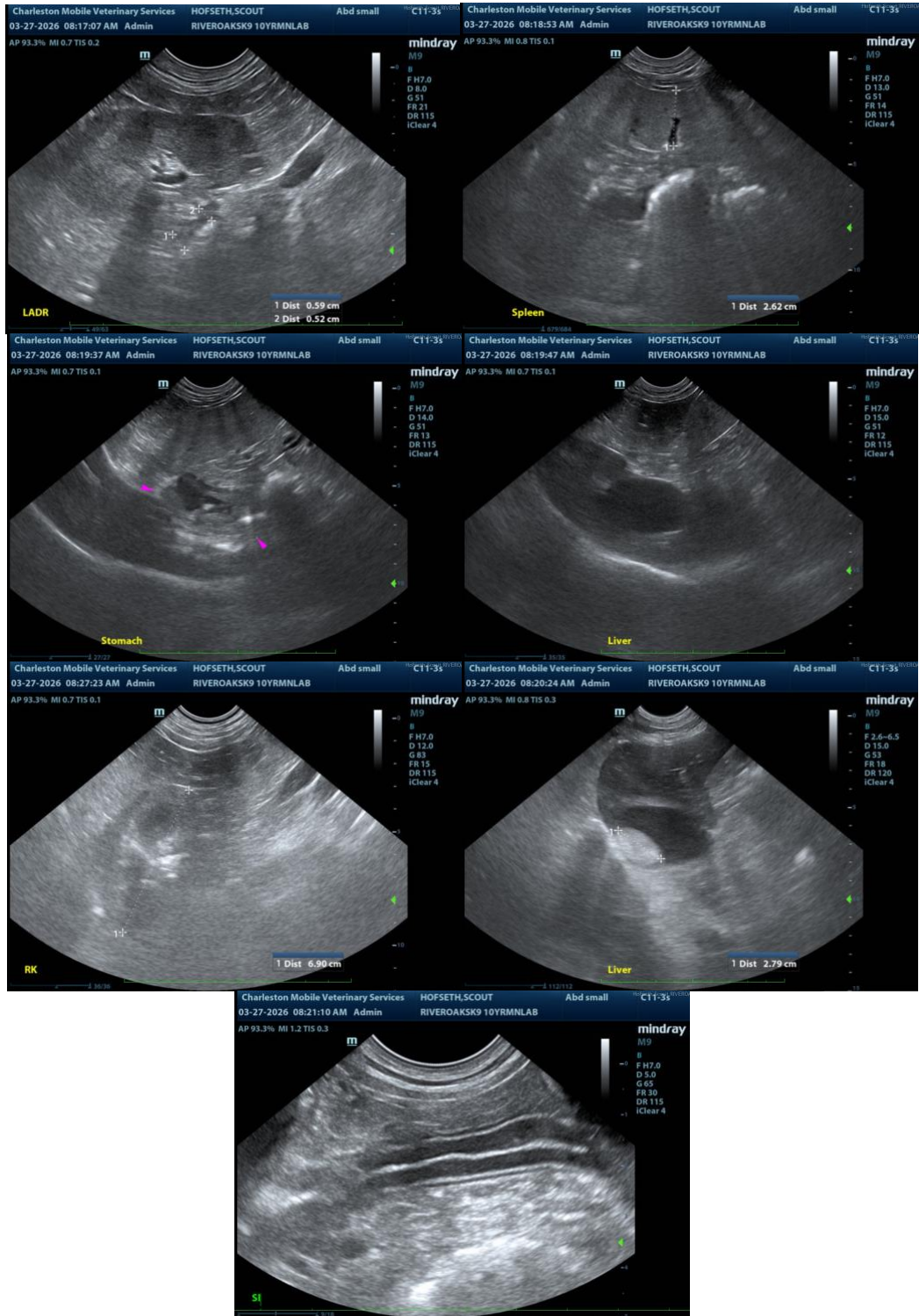
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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info@SonoPath.com

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