



**PATIENT**

Andrew Cameron

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Sheltie

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

14

**WEIGHT**

Not Provided

**INTERPRETED BY**

Andrea Nicastrò DVM  
Diplomate ACVIM  
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Andrea Nicastrò DVM  
Diplomate ACVIM  
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Conway AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Dean

**INVOICE**

22955

**DATE**

5-1-26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Patient had a fibrosarcoma removed from one of the front legs. However, the mass has recurred, and amputation is being considered. This is a staging work-up. Patient has a history of pancreatitis and gall bladder sludge. Is currently on Ursodiol.

**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 visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The prostate is normal in size (1.08 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 (4.75 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. Several, small, nonobstructive nephroliths are visualized. Mild pyelectasia is present (0.22 cm in the longitudinal plane). There is no evidence of infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal in size (4.61 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. A few, small, nonobstructive nephroliths are visualized. Mild pyelectasia is present (0.20 cm in the longitudinal plane). There is no evidence of infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is mildly enlarged (0.69 cm at cranial pole) (0.74 cm at caudal pole) with a normal shape. Glandular echogenicity and detail are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is mildly enlarged (1.72 cm at cranial pole) (0.71 cm at caudal pole) with a normal shape. Glandular echogenicity and detail are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

**Spleen**

The spleen is normal in size (1.40 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. A 0.70 x 0.45 cm ill-defined hypoechoic nodule is observed approximately mid-spleen. Splenic vasculature is normal.

**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. 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 moderate amount of aggregated, echogenic, partially dependent debris/sludge is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen. The duodenal papilla is normal-in-size (0.28 cm in width).

**Gastrointestinal**

The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal



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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. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

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**Pancreas**

The right limb of the pancreas is visible with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is largely isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat and slightly heterogenous in appearance. The pancreatic duct is visible but not overtly dilated. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.

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**Lymph Nodes**

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

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**Free Abdomen**

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

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**Other**

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

**WEIGHT**

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Primary Findings**

- The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.
- The diffuse hepatic changes are most consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy (i.e., endocrine, idiopathic) with a lower possibility of inflammatory disease, infiltrative neoplasia, or other hepatopathy. Correlation with the patient's liver values is recommended.
- Excessive gallbladder sludge. These changes could be consistent with cholestasis, fasting, or a developing mucocele.
- Mild bilateral adrenomegaly

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**Secondary Findings**

- Bilateral nonspecific age-related renal changes with nonobstructive nephrocalcinosis. The trace pyelectasia seen bilaterally could be consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, pyelonephritis, PU/PD (if applicable), or some combination thereof.
- The hypoechoic splenic nodule trends toward the benign (i.e., focus of lymphoid hyperplasia or similar) with a lower possibility of emerging neoplasia.

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\*There is no obvious evidence of metastatic disease in the abdomen.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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- Consider testing for hyperadrenocorticism with a low-dose dexamethasone suppression test or ACTH stimulation test if clinical signs (i.e., PU/PD) develop in the future.



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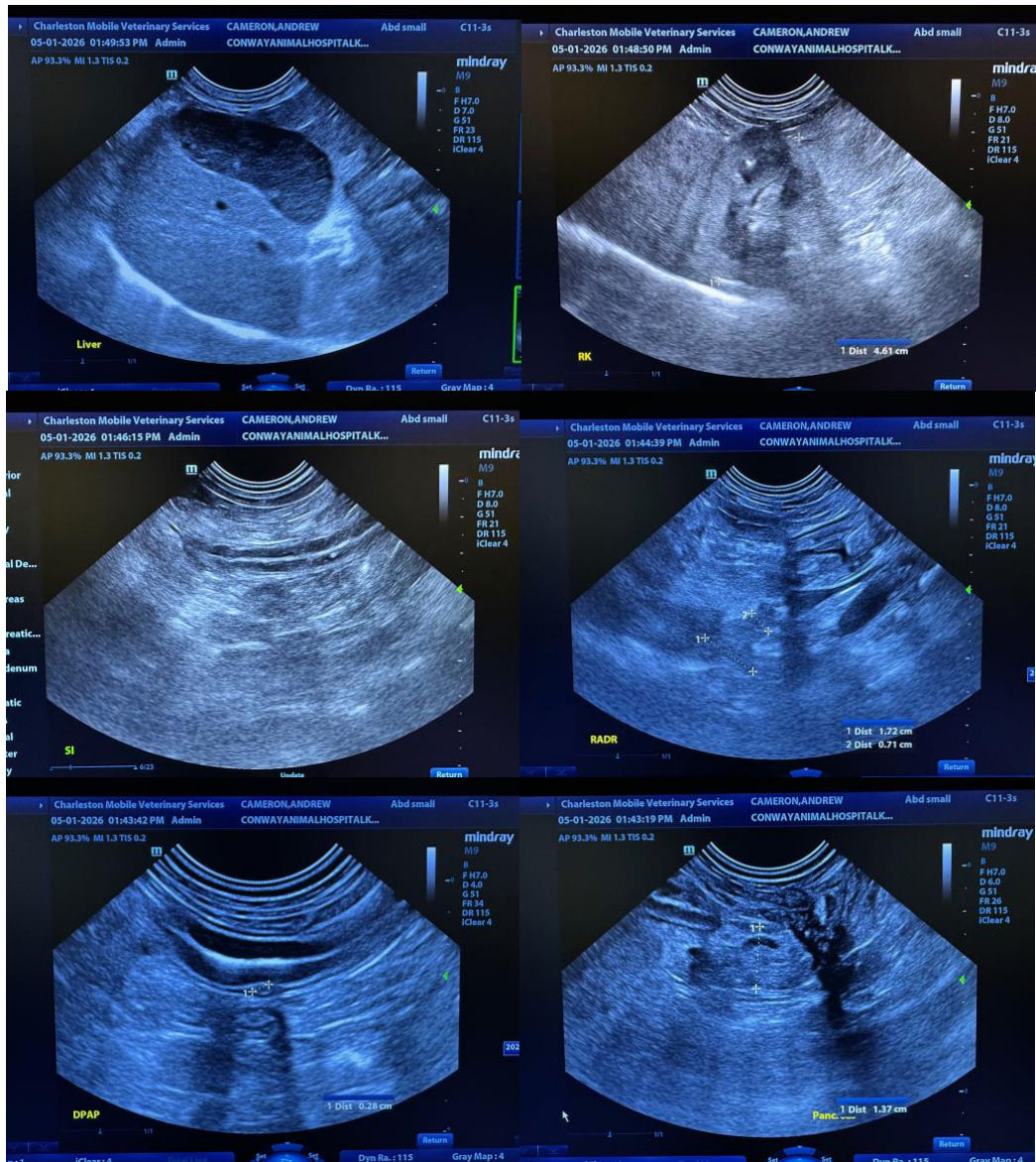
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- Regarding the splenic nodule, consider a recheck ultrasound in 2-3 months to assess for growth.
- Regarding the gallbladder changes, continuation of Ursodiol therapy is recommended, with serial sonographic monitoring (i.e., every 2-3 months) to assess for progression to a fully-formed mucocele.
- If the liver enzymes are elevated, further work-up may be indicated.





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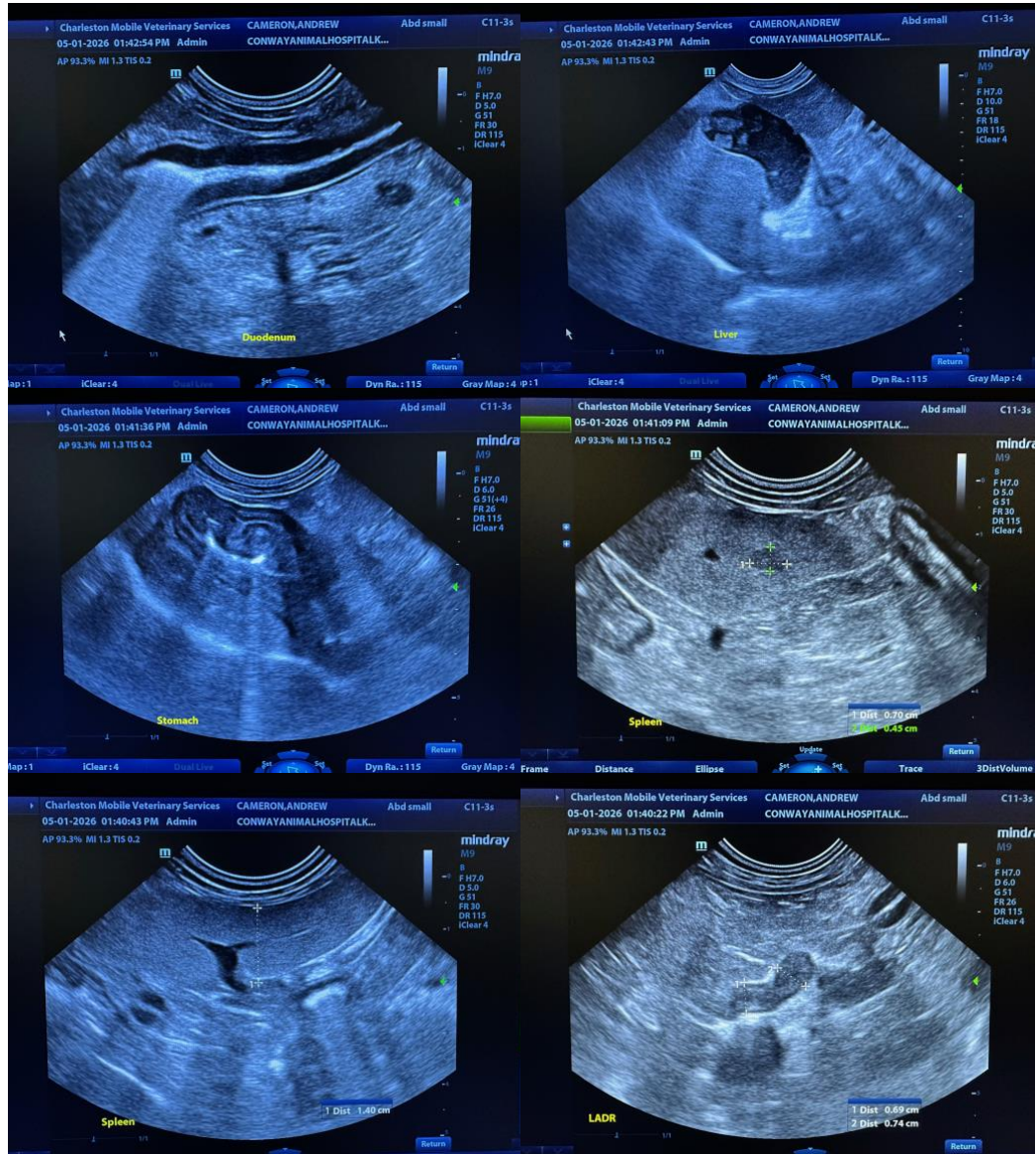
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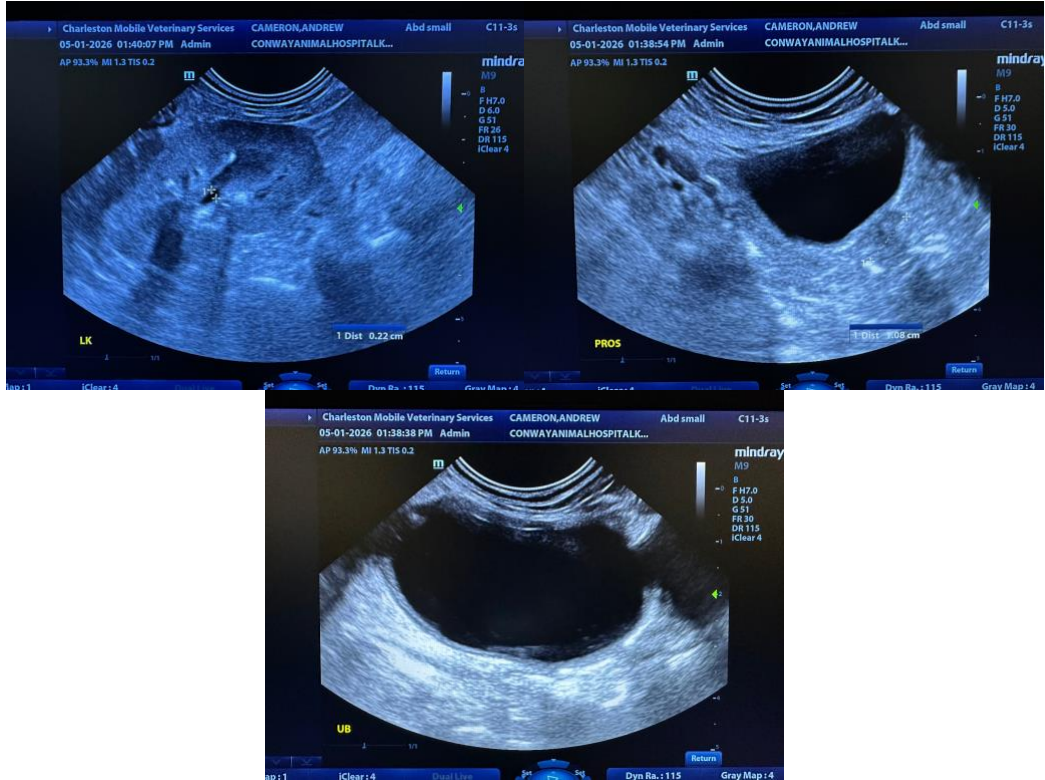
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)**  
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