



PATIENT

Sydney Morrison

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shih Tzu

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

12/17/16

WEIGHT

13

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

Trinity Island VC

REFERRING VET

Dr Kristi Oldham

INVOICE

23035

DATE

5-18-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Clinical Exam Findings: R/o abdominal mass. Patient's appetite is normal to slightly reduced. Patient has PU/PD. Abdomen feels hard.

Abnormal lab-work values: High cholesterol and GGT, elevated alk phos and ALT.

Radiographic Findings: N/A

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 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 (0.66 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 (3.98 cm in length) with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins, and normal internal architecture. There is mild- to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Pinpoint hyperechoic foci are observed within the cortex. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. Mild pyelectasia is present (0.22 cm in the longitudinal plane). There is no evidence of infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal in size (3.93 cm in length) with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins, and normal internal architecture. There is mild- to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Pinpoint hyperechoic foci are observed within the cortex. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. Mild pyelectasia is present (0.29 cm in the longitudinal plane). There is no evidence of infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.48 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.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.59 cm at cranial pole) (0.43 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 (0.89 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. Pinpoint hyperechoic- to mineralized foci are observed throughout the organ. A few ill-defined myelolipomas are also seen. Splenic vasculature is normal.

Liver

The liver is subjectively enlarged, with smooth peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hyperechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely mottled, with ill-defined hypoechoic areas (one of the larger measuring 2.5 cm in its longest dimension). Hepatic vasculature and intrahepatic 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 is of normal contours and contains some dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. 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. There is evidence of mucosal speckling in some segments. 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 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

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Free Abdomen

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

Other

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- 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

- The small intestinal mucosal speckling may be a normal variant for this patient or could be secondary to enteritis. Correlation with the patient's clinical history is recommended.
- Bilateral nonspecific age-related renal changes with dystrophic mineralization and pyelectasia. The pyelectasia may be secondary age-related parenchymal remodeling, pyelonephritis, PU/PD, or some combination thereof.
- Splenic dystrophic mineralization. This is typically a benign incidental finding often associated with endocrinopathies. Splenic myelolipomas are also present.
- The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.

*It is unclear whether the patient's liver values are secondary to a primary hepatopathy, hyperadrenocorticism, age-related parenchymal remodeling, other.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Given the patient's clinical history, consider the following:



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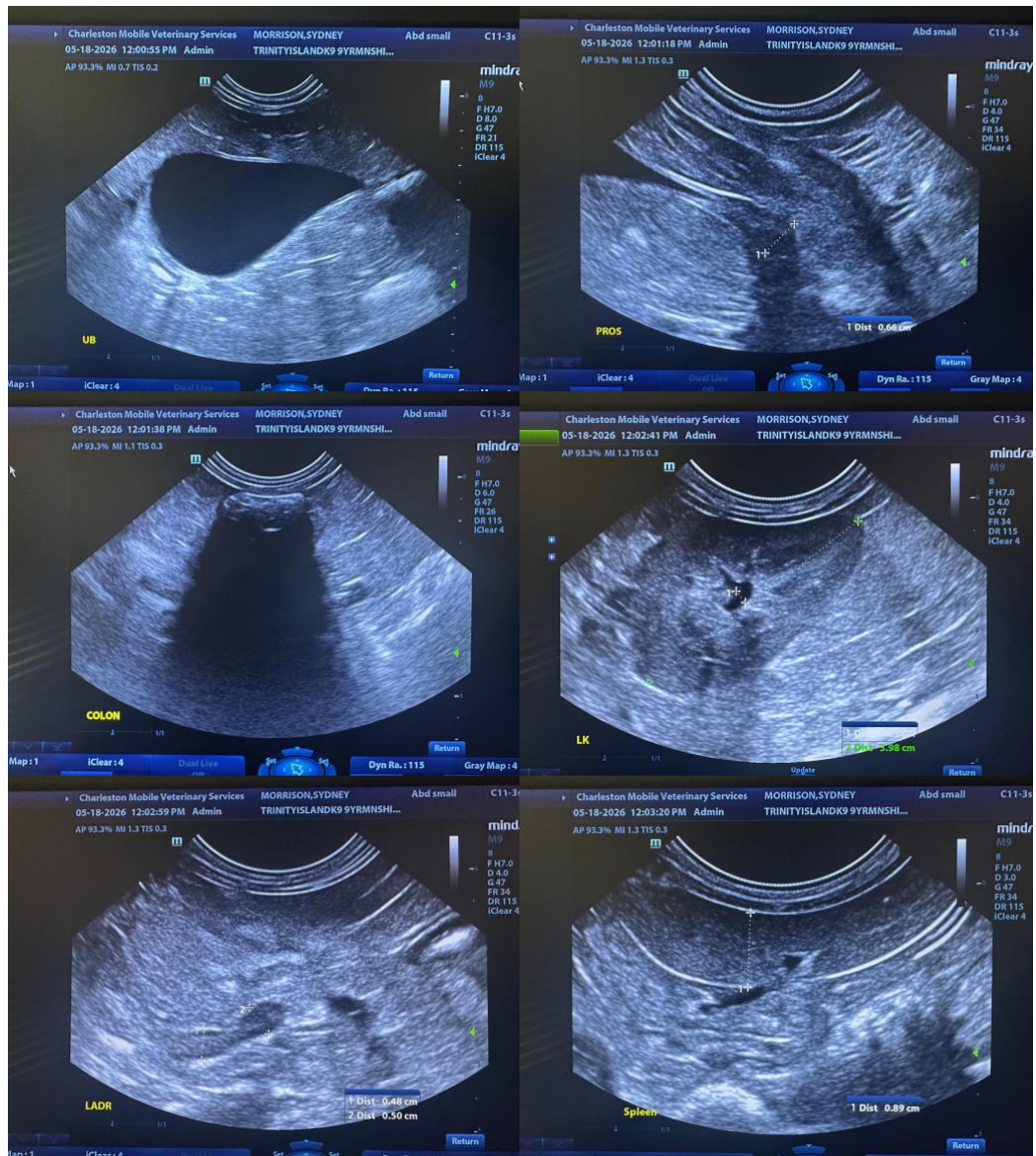
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1. Pre- and postprandial serum bile acids to assess hepatic function
2. Further testing for Cushing's disease (i.e., low-dose dexamethasone suppression test)
3. +/- hepatic tissue sampling (i.e., aspirates or biopsies) assuming normal clotting status
4. Depending on the results of the above diagnostics, further work-up may be indicated.





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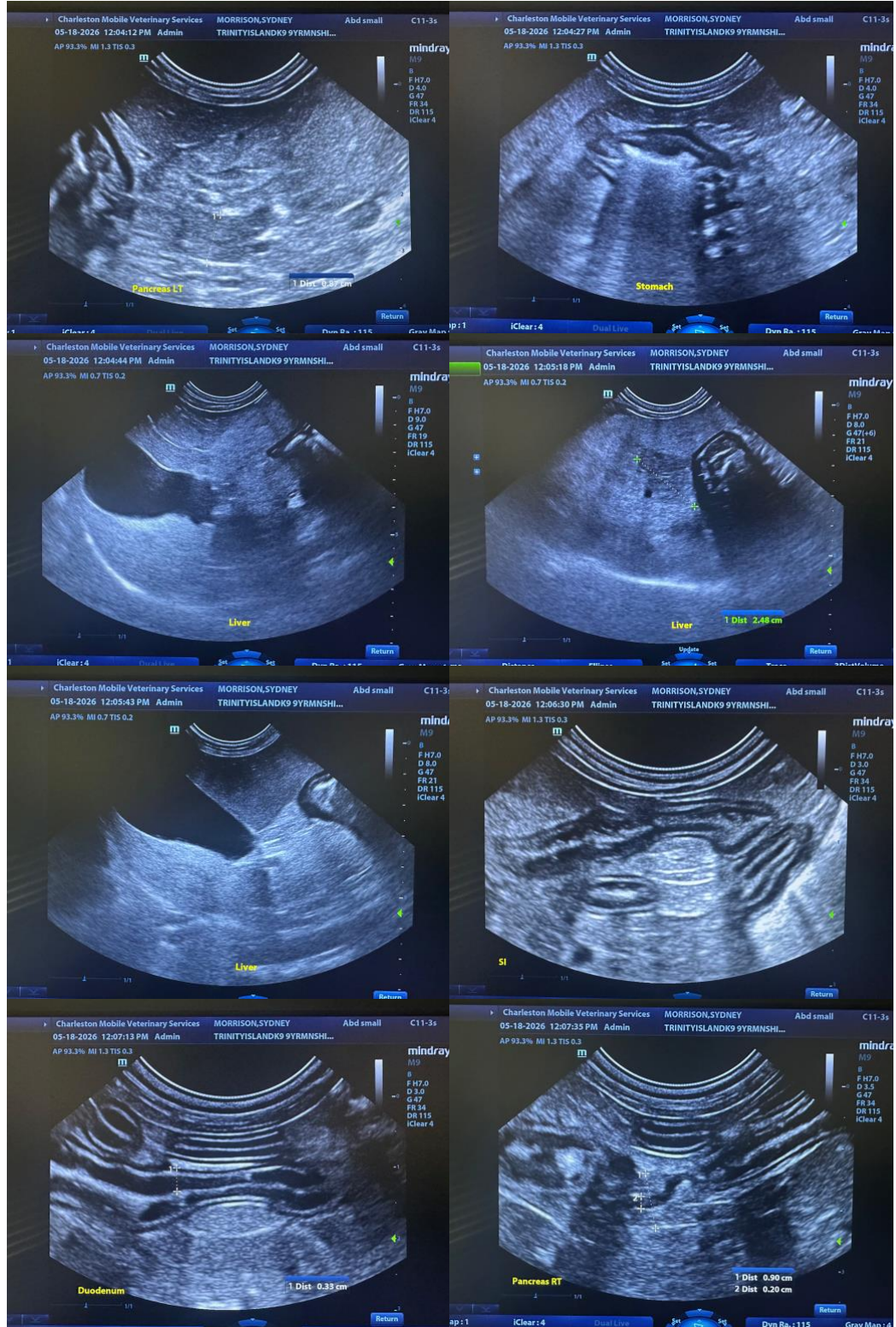
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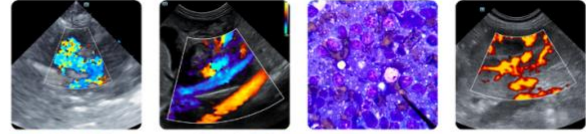
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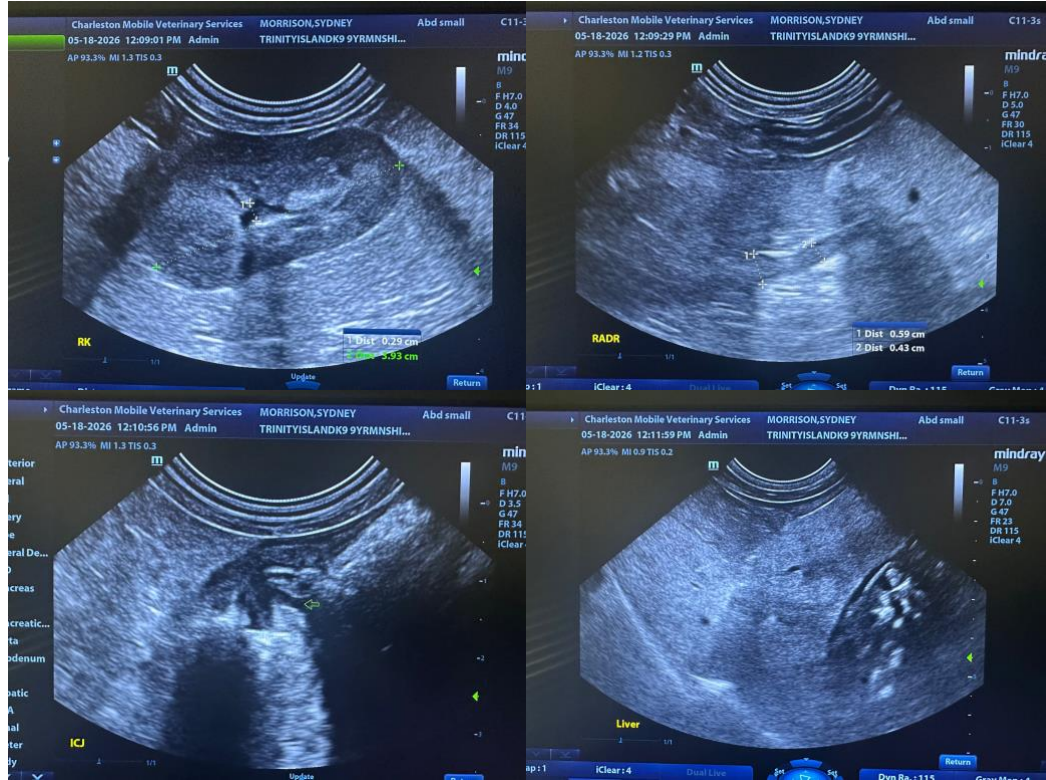
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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