



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Hryts Lozynskij Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: WBC 20.48

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine *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.

BREED

Pomeranian Mix

The prostate is normal in size (0.78 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

SEX

Neutered Male

The left kidney is normal in size (3.85 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

AGE

12

The right kidney is normal in size (3.71 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

16.8

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro DVM
Diplomate ACVIM
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Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is mildly enlarged (0.59 cm at cranial pole) (0.59 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

The region of the right adrenal gland is evaluated. No obvious pathology is observed in this region.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.45 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 peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic- to slightly hypoechoic 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr Maniar

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

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Gastrointestinal

DATE

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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 colonic wall is normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.



PATIENT

Hryts Lozynskyj

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.

SPECIES

Canine

Lymph Nodes

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

BREED

Pomeranian Mix

Free Abdomen

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid.

SEX

Neutered Male

- Mild bilateral nonspecific age-related renal changes with dystrophic mineralization

*An obvious cause for the patient's clinical signs is not definitively identified in this study. Considerations include a microscopic enteropathy (i.e., food allergy/intolerance, inflammatory bowel disease, infectious/parasitic disease), underlying metabolic issue, other.

AGE

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The following diagnostics/treatment recommendations can be considered:

1. Texas GI panel including serum cobalamin, folate, PLI, TLI and resting cortisol level
2. A fecal evaluation for ova/Giardia
3. Prophylactic deworming with fenbendazole.
4. A 3-4-week hypoallergenic or hydrolyzed protein diet trial (if the GI signs are chronic)
5. Also consider initiating a probiotic with a high colony count +/- fiber supplement (i.e., psyllium).
6. Depending on the results of the above diagnostics/therapeutics, endoscopic or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies may be warranted.
7. Three-view thoracic radiographs should be performed prior to any anesthetic event.

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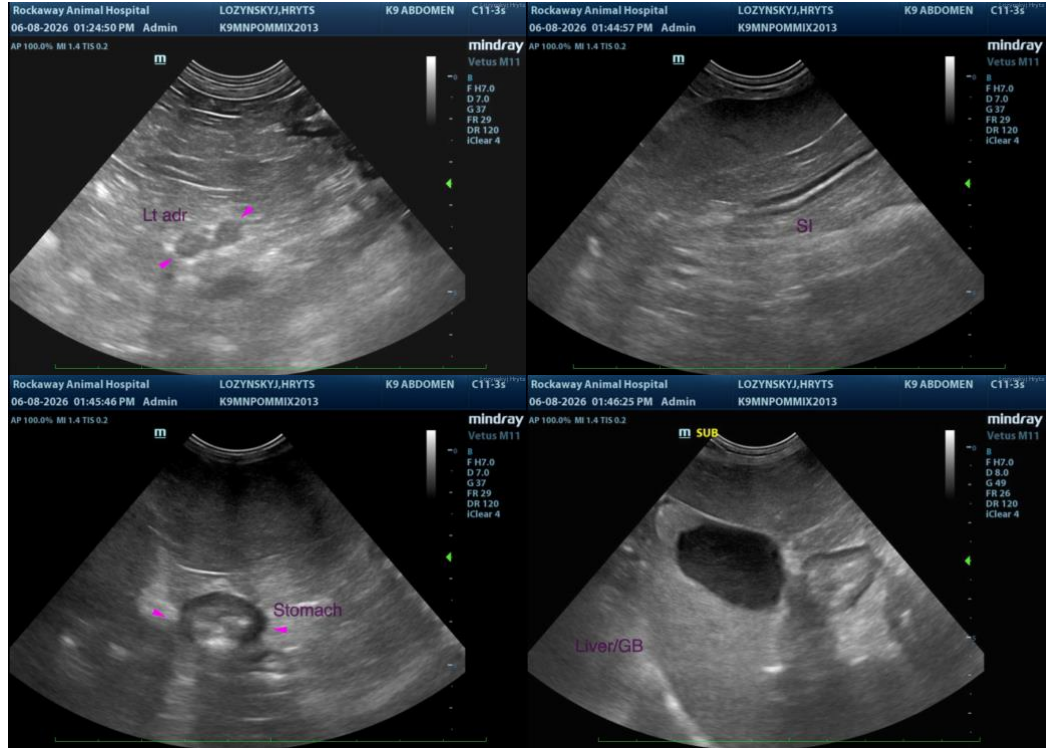
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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