



**PATIENT**

Fitzie LaFond

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Boston Terrier

**SEX**

Female, spayed

**AGE**

9.5 Yrs.

**WEIGHT**

26.6 lbs.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,  
Diplomate ACVIM  
(*Small Animal Internal  
Medicine*)

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,  
Diplomate ACVIM  
(*Small Animal Internal  
Medicine*)

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Trinity Island VC

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Oldham

**INVOICE**

13591

**DATE**

3/10/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Pt had an elevated ALP on recent annual bloodwork in the 1900s. Currently takes Meloxicam for previous injury. Was hit by a car as a puppy. Pt is asymptomatic.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and 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 left kidney is normal in size (4.98 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal in size (5.40 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is mildly enlarged (0.59 cm at cranial pole) (0.80 cm at caudal pole) with slightly swollen peripheral contours. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is mildly enlarged (0.59 cm at cranial pole) (0.73 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 (1.05 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.

**Liver**

The liver is prominent in size with smooth 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 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.

**Gastrointestinal**

The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta. 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 segmentally dilated with chyme (mild). 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 obvious 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 mottled in appearance. The pancreatic duct is visible but not overtly dilated. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.

***Lymph nodes***

A 1.18 x 0.89 cm slightly cystic periportal lymph node is visualized.

***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**

**Primary Findings:**

- 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.
- Gallbladder debris, non-mucocele
- Mild bilateral adrenomegaly

**Secondary Findings:**

- The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.
- Mild bilateral nonspecific, age-related renal changes
- The cystic, prominent periportal lymph node is likely reactive with a lower possibility of emerging neoplasia.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Hepatic tissue sampling (i.e., aspirates or biopsies) can be considered (assuming normal clotting status). However, results may be of low yield. Alternatively, consider serial monitoring (i.e., every 3-4 months) of the patient's liver values. If liver values continue to increase, a repeat abdominal ultrasound +/- hepatic tissue sampling may be warranted.
2. 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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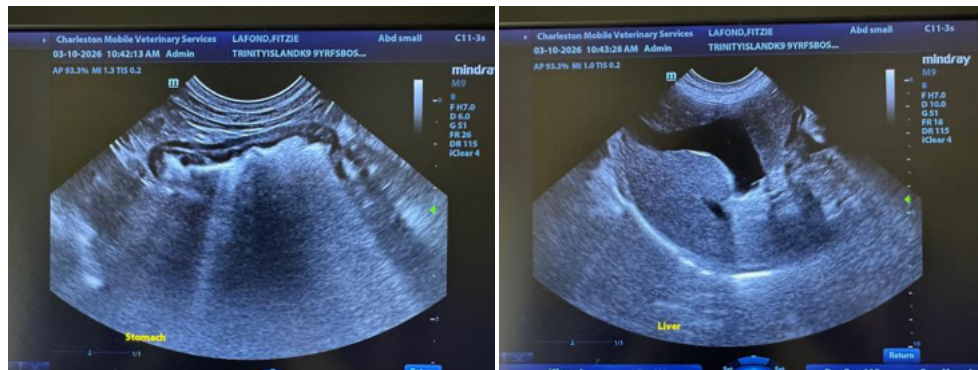
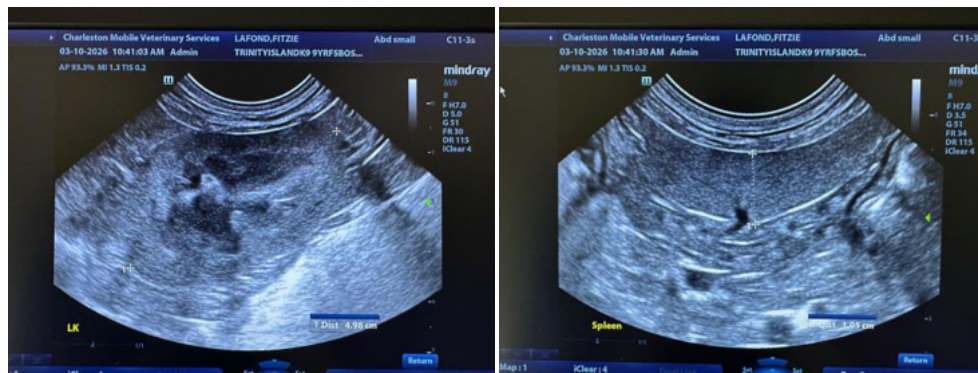
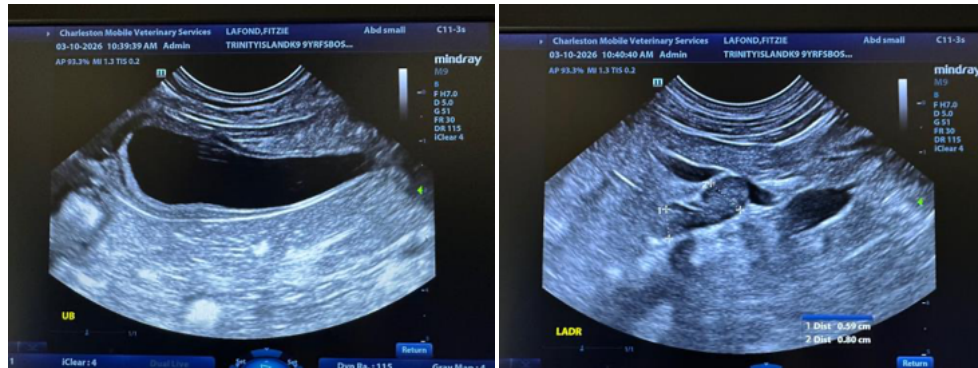
Dr. Oldham

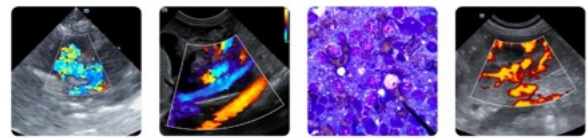
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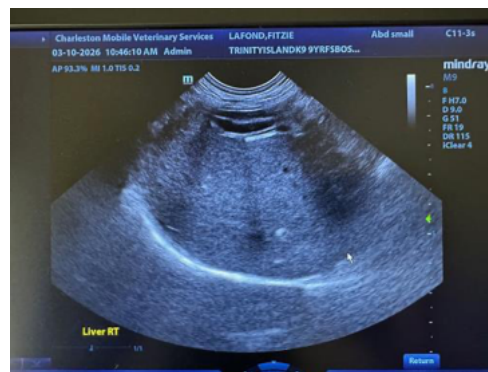
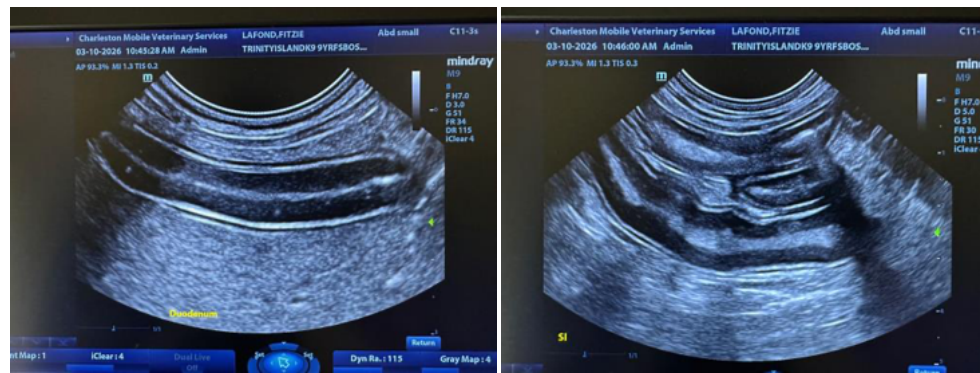
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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](mailto:info@SonoPath.com)