

**PATIENT**

Daisy Hannah Judy

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Maltese x

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

10 Years

**WEIGHT**

3.9 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**Brad Harris, DVM,  
DACVECC, DACVIM  
(cardiology)**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Farzaneh Azizi

**HOSPITAL NAME**Eagleson Veterinary  
Clinic**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Boules Maher

**INVOICE**

74581

**DATE**

4/18/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Anorexia and lethargic.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: NSF on the BW

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN****Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are unremarkable with normal wall thicknesses and normal tone. The ureters were not visualized, which is a normal finding. There are no uroliths or sediment noted, and anechoic urine is present. The ureteral papillae appear normal. There is no evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative, or neoplastic disease.

The kidneys are normal in size and structure, with appropriate corticomedullary definition and cortex to medulla ratio. The cortices are uniform in texture with normal echogenic relationship to liver and spleen. The medullary structure differed distinctly from the cortex and no evidence of pyelectasis is present. The capsules are uniform without significant irregularities noted. Left kidney measured 3.05 cm. Right kidney measured 3.9 cm.

**Adrenal Glands**

The adrenal glands are slightly thin and flattened, with an isoechoic parenchyma. Normal phrenic vasculature. Left measures 0.40 cm x 1.43 cm. Right measures 0.46 cm x 1.3 cm.

**Spleen**

The spleen measures 0.81 cm at the hilus. It is smooth with homogeneous parenchyma and hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule is without noticeable irregularity or deformation. The splenic vasculature is normal without signs of congestion, spontaneous echo contrast, or thrombosis. No evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarct are documented.

**Liver**

The liver is subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Parenchymal echogenicity is naturally coarse and hypoechoic to the spleen. Vasculature is within normal limits with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder contains a moderate amount of suspended echogenic debris and dependent sediment. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No intra- or extrahepatic biliary dilation. No hepatic lymphadenopathy is documented. There is no overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology evident.

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach and intestines are free of stasis and peristaltic activity, with no significant dilation noted. There is normal wall thickness and acceptable curvilinear mural detail. The pyloric-duodenal junction and ileocecolic junction are patent, and the colon contains normal shadowing feces. There is no evidence of shadowing obstructive material or overt infiltrative disease noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity is documented.

**Pancreas**

The pancreas is not completely visualized. Pancreatitis cannot be excluded as a cause of the reported clinical signs.



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## Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

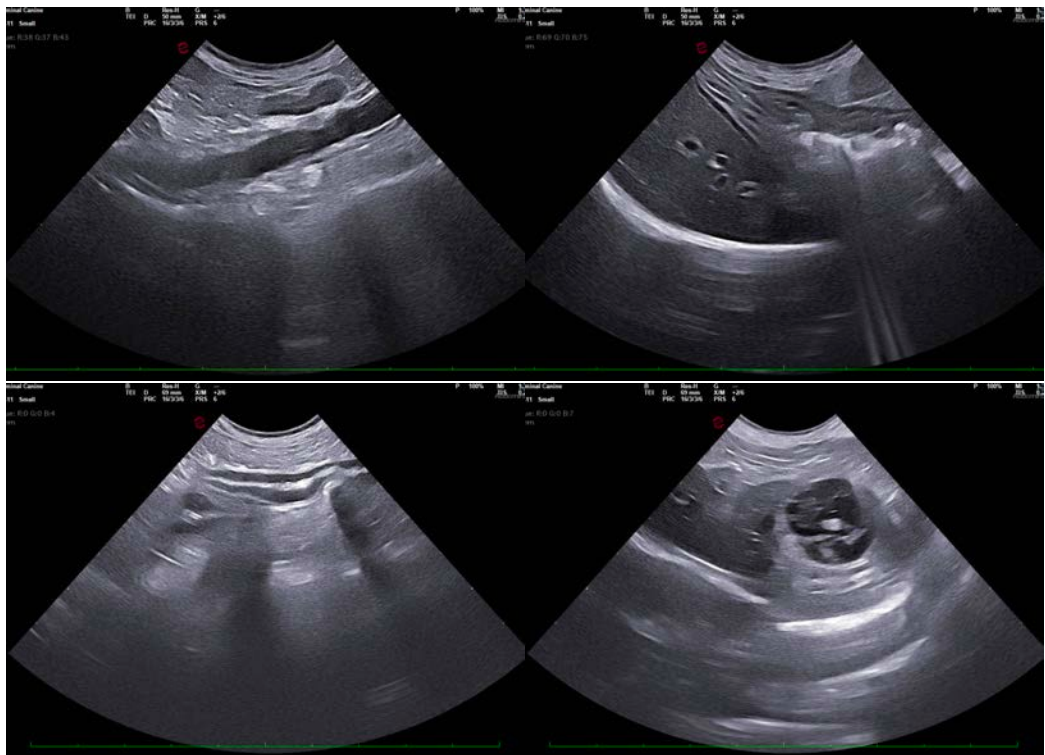
## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Both adrenal glands are flattened and isoechoic. This may be normal for this patient or potentially secondary to hypoadrenocorticism or adrenal burnout from chronic disease.
- The gallbladder contains echogenic, suspended and dependent unorganized debris. This is not yet to the level of an organized mucocele, however early/developing mucocele cannot be ruled out. This dependent sediment is often an incidental finding or may be associated with concurrent endocrine disease such as hyperadrenocorticism or diabetes mellitus.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATION

An ACTH stimulation test is indicated to evaluate for potential hypoadrenocorticism. A baseline/resting cortisol less than 0.52 µg/dL significantly increases the index of suspicion for hypoadrenocorticism.

A cPLI should be considered to further evaluate the pancreas for potential inflammation or pancreatitis.





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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.

**Brad Harris, DVM, DACVECC, DACVIM (cardiology)**

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