



**PATIENT**

Finnegan Sisk

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Terrier x

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

7 Years

**WEIGHT**

29.8 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Kathleen Sennello DVM,  
 MS, Diplomate ACVIM  
 (Small Animal Internal  
 Medicine)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kathleen Byrnes

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Shallowford Animal  
 Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Eads

**INVOICE**

72322

**DATE**

12/4/25

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

P presented for breathing hard, PU/PD, potbellied, Today p is getting US, ACTH stim, and Glucose curve  
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Glob 3.9, ALT 239, ALP 473, GGT 108, Glu 263, Chol 501,

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall appears mildly thickened (particularly in the ventral surface) with a smooth mucosal surface, measuring 0.42 cm. The region of the trigone, ureteral papillae and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of wall thickening, mucosal irregularities, masses or cystic calculi.

The prostate is normal in size (0.59 cm) and shape for this neutered male dog. The parenchyma is homogenous and the external margins are smooth. The prostatic urethra appears normal with no evidence of irregularity, invasion, mass effect or calculi.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (5.0 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.7 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

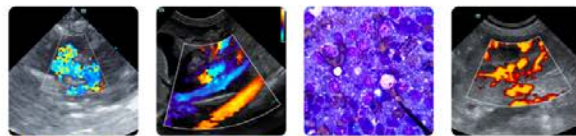
**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is borderline large and slightly asymmetrical in shape, measuring 0.52 cm at the cranial pole and 0.90 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position cranial to the left renal artery. The caudal pole appears mildly mottled and larger than the cranial pole, measuring at 0.78 cm x 1.04 cm. This could represent anatomic variation or poorly defined nodule in the caudal pole.

The right adrenal gland is borderline "plump" measuring 0.67 cm at the cranial pole and 0.85 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

**Spleen**

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.14 cm in width at the level of the hilus) and the echotexture is homogenous. The splenic capsule is smooth with no visible irregularities. Rare discrete focal hyperechoic, perivascular parenchymal abnormalities are present. The appearance of these lesions is most consistent with benign splenic myelolipomas. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal.



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**Liver**

The liver is large in size and rounded. The parenchyma is heterogenous in echotexture with subtle, indistinct focal mottling. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. There is a moderate amount of non-organized echogenic debris. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach contains moderate shadowing ingesta and fluid. It measures at a normal thickness of <0.7cm with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. Duodenum wall measures 0.51 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.36 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

**Pancreas**

The area of the pancreas is normal and isoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

**Free Abdomen**

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion, or subjective lymphadenomegaly. The Medial iliac nodes appear normal and there was no evidence of a caudal aortic thrombus at the bifurcation. The omentum is of normal uniform echogenicity.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Borderline “plump” adrenal glands with a slightly irregular caudal pole of the left adrenal – Findings could be consistent with anatomic variation, bilateral hyperplasia, or possibly a poorly defined left-sided adrenal nodule. Recommend adrenal function testing and continued monitoring of the adrenals.
- Large, heterogeneous, rounded liver – Findings are most consistent with a vacuolar hepatopathy. Other hepatopathies are possible.
- Moderate gallbladder debris – The significance of the aggregated gallbladder debris is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting but seems unlikely to be causing a current issue. Recommend continued monitoring.



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- Mildly thickened urinary bladder wall – The bladder mucosal changes could be consistent with cystitis or artifactual due to lack of adequate luminal distension. Bladder neoplasia cannot be ruled out but is considered unlikely in this patient.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The liver is large, heterogeneous and rounded. This is a non-specific finding but has the appearance most consistent with a vacuolar hepatopathy.

**BREED**

Terrier x

Both adrenals are borderline “plump” in size. The caudal pole of the left adrenal is slightly irregular. I suspect this is an incidental finding but that there may be mild bilateral/early enlargement. If the clinical picture is consistent with Cushing’s consider adrenal function testing and recommend continued monitoring of the adrenals (particularly the left) with ultrasound.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The bladder wall appears slightly thickened. Correlate with urinalysis and culture.

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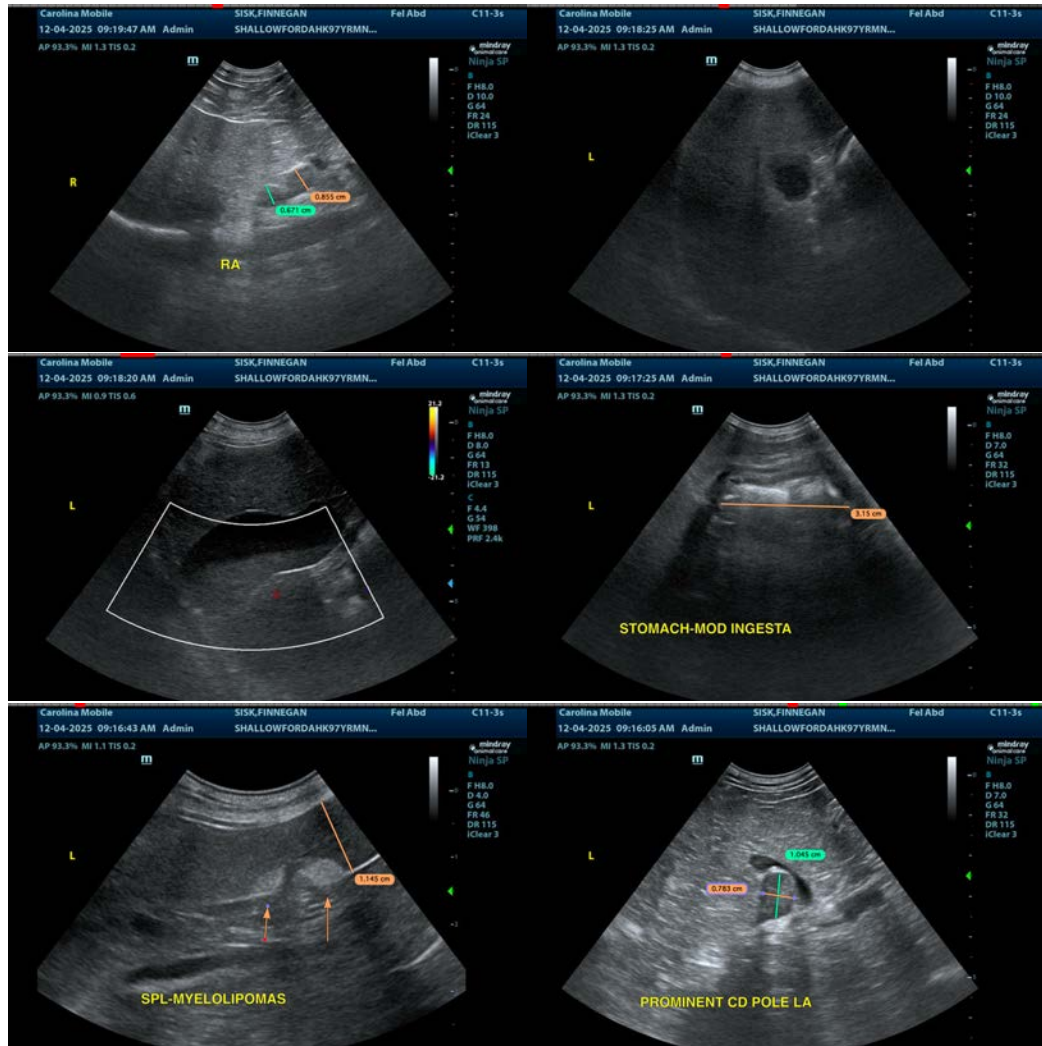
Dr. Eads

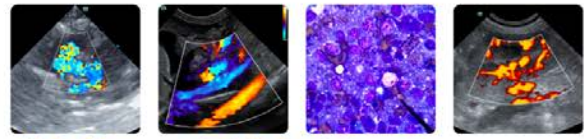
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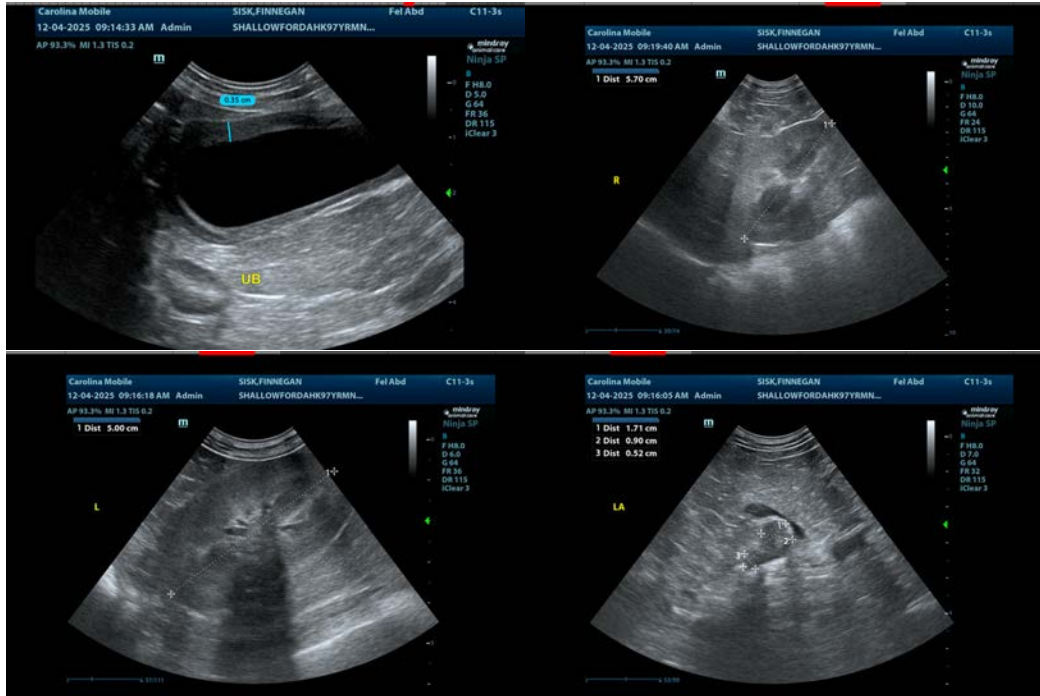
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Kathleen Sennello DVM,MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small animal Internal Medicine)

info@sonopath.com