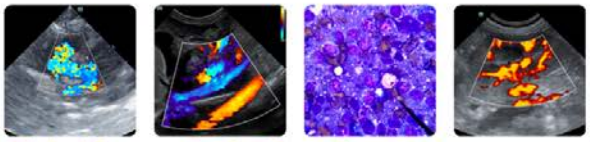


PATIENT

Lily Dorsey

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Jack Russell Terrier x

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

14 Years 6 Months

WEIGHT

18.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Katelyn Mazzochette, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Airpark Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Laura Owens, DVM

INVOICE

72700

DATE

2/4/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Hx of acute vomiting starting last night, lethargy, and anorexia, was given small amount of ground beef and noodles by family member a few days ago (not her typical diet)

Currently hospitalized on IV fluids

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC/chem/T4/FT4 12/2/25 NSF, 4dx/fec neg. UA 12/3/25 NSF, USG 1.036, pH 5.0, sediment unremarkable. BW today 2/4/26- CBC: Mild neutrophilia 17.3k Chem: ALT 2808 (initially would not read, had to dilute sample), ALKP 183, GGT 17 Pancreatic lipase WNL UA: USG 1.020 (not first AM sample), pH 7.0, otherwise NSF/sediment unremarkable.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall, 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 left kidney has a normal shape and size (4.22 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with mildly reduced 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 (4.61 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with mildly reduced 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 normal in size measuring 0.55 cm at the cranial pole and 0.48 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position cranial to the left renal artery. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

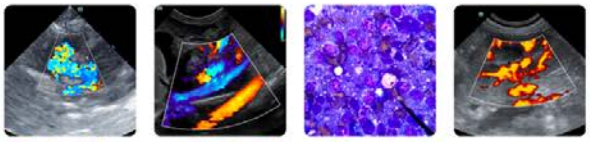
The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.90 cm at the cranial pole and 0.44 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.36 cm), echotexture is homogenous, and the splenic capsule is smooth with no irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. No focal parenchymal abnormalities are visualized.

Liver

The liver is large in size, and normal in echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. 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.



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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 mild gas 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 0.34 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.29 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 pancreas is visible/mildly mottled in the right limb. 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

- Mild age related changes visualized associated with both kidneys.
- Pancreatic changes most consistent with pancreatic remodeling. Mild pancreatitis could be present.
- Large, heterogeneous liver – The diffuse hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy, nodular hyperplasia, inflammatory/immune-mediated disease, fibrosis, extramedullary hematopoiesis, toxic hepatopathy (e.g., copper), infiltrative neoplasia (less likely) or other hepatopathy.
- 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.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No focal lesions are visualized associated with the liver to explain the elevation in liver enzymes reported. Generally, the liver is slightly heterogeneous. This is a non-specific finding that can be seen with inflammatory, infectious, neoplastic, toxic change, etc. Recommend treatment for acute liver injury with supportive care, Ursodiol, Denamarin, antibiotics, etc. There is a moderate amount of gallbladder

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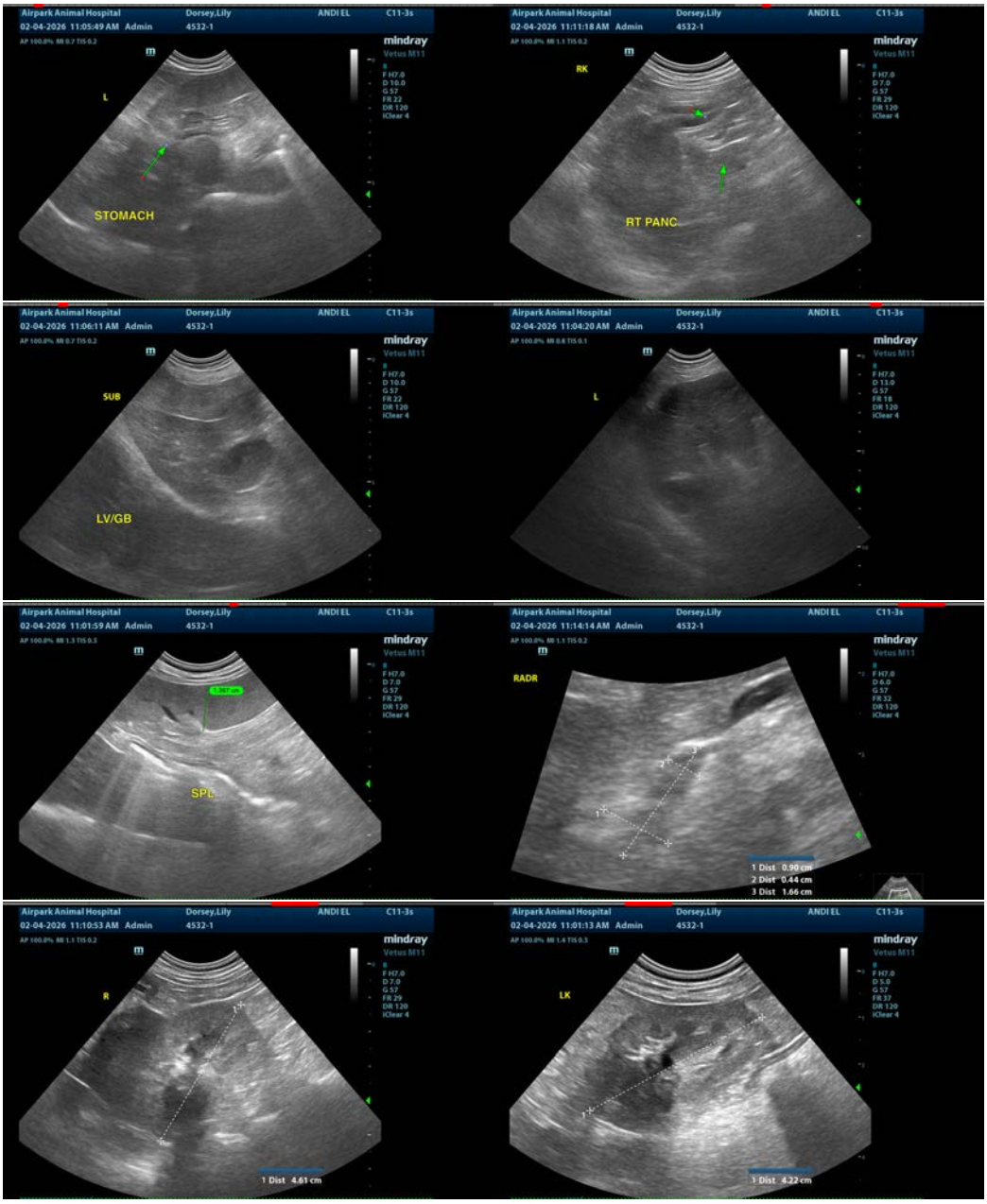
debris but no evidence of surrounding inflammation or wall thickening.

If clinically appropriate, consider screening for Leptospirosis and reviewing history for any possible toxicity. If symptoms and liver enzyme elevations are persistent despite treatment for acute liver injury, eventually biopsies of the liver with samples for histopathology, culture and copper levels may be warranted (provided coagulation parameters are normal). Fine needle aspirate and liver function test could be considered in this situation. A fine needle aspirate would be most helpful for excluding the possibility of round cell neoplasia.



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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