



PATIENT

Delilah Wells

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shepherd

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

6 Years

WEIGHT

30.2 kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Amanda Stewart

HOSPITAL NAME

Bronte Village Animal
 Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. McGrath

INVOICE

74033

DATE

3/26/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Slight yellow tinge to sclera on examination 03-23-26. Recent change in her eating and drinking habits, which are reported to be "a bit off." The owner reports that Delilah's appetite is slightly decreased. The owner reports that Delilah's drinking is increased. The patient was noted to be very calm and patient throughout the examination

Current Medications: Gabapentin and Trazodone for ultrasound, gets flexiden advanced chews

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: See attached BW Primary Question to Be Answered in This Exam
 Is there anything obvious going on in the liver

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 (5.03 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 (6.87 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 region of left adrenal (Cranial to left renal artery) is unremarkable but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect is visualized.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 1.13 cm at the cranial pole and 0.58 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 large, measuring 3.79 cm in width at the level of the hilus. The spleen echotexture is heterogenous and mottled, the splenic capsule is smooth with no irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. The spleen appears folded upon itself in the abdomen.

Liver

The liver is normal/borderline small in size, normal 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.



PATIENT

Delilah Wells

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are mild and likely incidental at this time. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

SPECIES

Canine

Gastrointestinal

Portions of the stomach are visualized. The stomach appears to be moderately distended with fluid, most consistent with normal ingesta and gas. 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.

BREED

Shepherd

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. Jejunum wall measures 0.33 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

6 Years

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.

WEIGHT

30.2 kg

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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Amanda Stewart

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Large, mottled spleen – The diffuse splenic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, infiltrative neoplasia, inflammation, other. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.
- Borderline small, 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Bronte Village Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. McGrath

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

74033

The spleen subjectively appears large and somewhat mottled. Consider a fine needle aspirate to rule out infiltrative neoplasia or similar.

DATE

3/26/26

The liver subjectively appears small and somewhat heterogeneous. No focal lesions are visualized and the visualized areas of the gallbladder appear normal.

Additional diagnostics to consider would include Leptospirosis testing. Additionally, you could consider empirical treatment for acute liver injury with a course of Ursodiol, Denamarin and antibiotics. I suspect ultimately biopsies of the liver with samples for histopathology, culture, and copper levels will be



PATIENT

Delilah Wells

warranted to definitively diagnose (provided coagulation parameters are normal).

**Consider heavier sedation for future imaging to help with visualization of structures in this deep chested dog.*

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shepherd

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

6 Years

WEIGHT

30.2 kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
 PERFORMED BY**

Amanda Stewart

HOSPITAL NAME

Bronte Village Animal
 Hospital

REFERRING VET

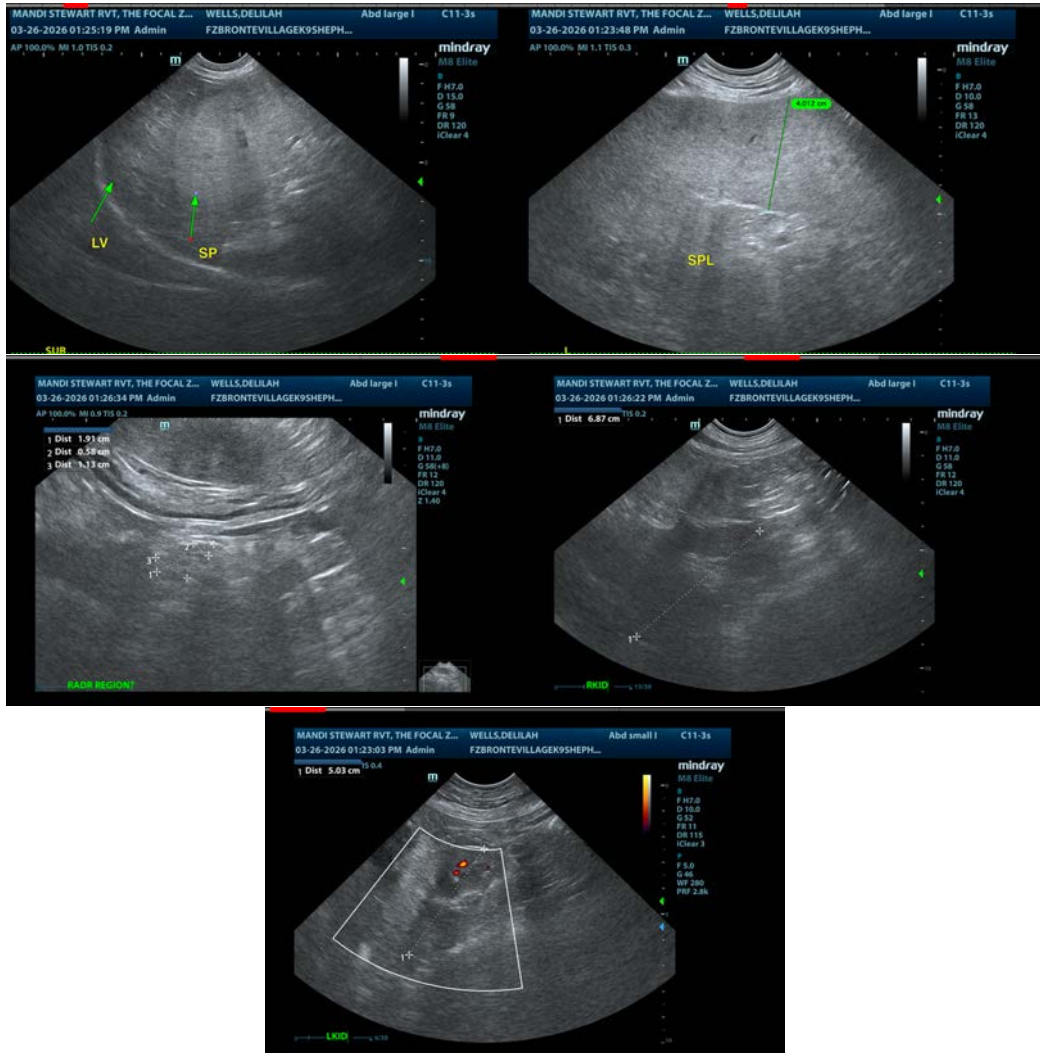
Dr. McGrath

INVOICE

74033

DATE

3/26/26



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