



PATIENT

Chloe Vaughan

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

P presented for US to evaluate p prior to anesthesia for dental cleaning.

SPECIES

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Mild normocytic, normochromic, nonregenerative anemia (Hct: 40.4%) - Mild elevated kidney enzymes BUN: 35 mg/dL Creatinine: 1.6 mg/dL SDMA: 19 ug/dL Elevated Cystatin B: 187 ng/mL USG: 1.022 - Mild elevated ALT (195 U/L)

BREED

Beagle x

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

SEX

Spayed Female

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.

AGE

16 Years

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (4.35 cm) with mild pyelectasia at 0.35 cm and an occasional small cortical cyst. Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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 nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

31 lbs

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.55 cm) with a large cortical cyst noted measuring 1.59 cm. Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.59 cm at the cranial pole and 0.65 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kathleen Byrnes

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.44 cm at the cranial pole and 0.53 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

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 Lake Brandt

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (0.83 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Wallace

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is mildly 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. Luminal contents are mild and likely incidental at this time. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.



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Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains a mild amount of fluid 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.

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with mild to moderate fluid/ingesta. 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 0.41 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.36 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There is some focal shadowing material visualized in the small intestine with no evidence of an obstructive pattern. Findings are most consistent with passing ingesta. Correlate with clinical findings.

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

- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys with left-sided pyelectasia and bilateral cortical cysts – Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis. Pyelectasia of the kidney(s) could be consistent with pyelonephritis, chronic renal disease, secondary to PU/PD or fluid therapy (if applicable), other.
- Pancreatic changes consistent with chronic pancreatic remodeling in the right limb.
- Mildly heterogeneous liver – This is a non-specific finding possibly consistent with parenchymal remodeling, a mild vacuolar hepatopathy, etc.
- Areas of mild fluid and shadowing ingesta visualized within the small intestine – Findings are most consistent with passing ingesta. A partial obstruction or similar cannot be definitively ruled out.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There are bilateral renal changes consistent with chronic renal disease, and evidence of significant left-sided pyelectasia. Recommend urinalysis and culture for further evaluation and continued monitoring of the left kidney. Additionally, a blood pressure +/- urine protein to creatinine ratio should be considered to establish a baseline.



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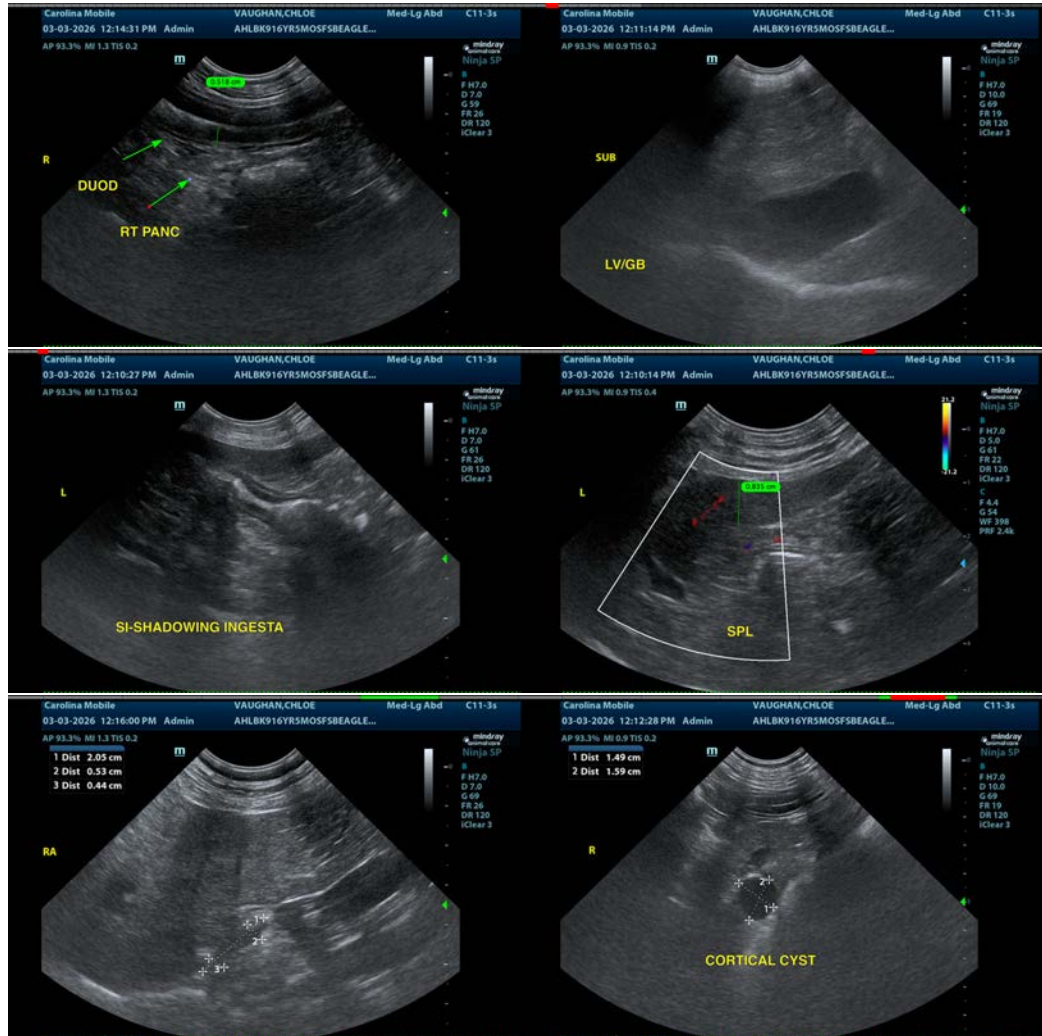
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There is mild fluid/gas in the stomach and some sections of small intestine with intraluminal shadowing ingesta with no evidence of an accompanied obstructive pattern. Findings are most consistent with passing ingesta. If there is concern for an obstructive process or similar, recommend continued monitoring and repeat imaging in the future.

Depending on further assessment of this individual, if anesthesia is pursued recommend fluid therapy prior to enduring any anesthetic events as well as close blood pressure monitoring.





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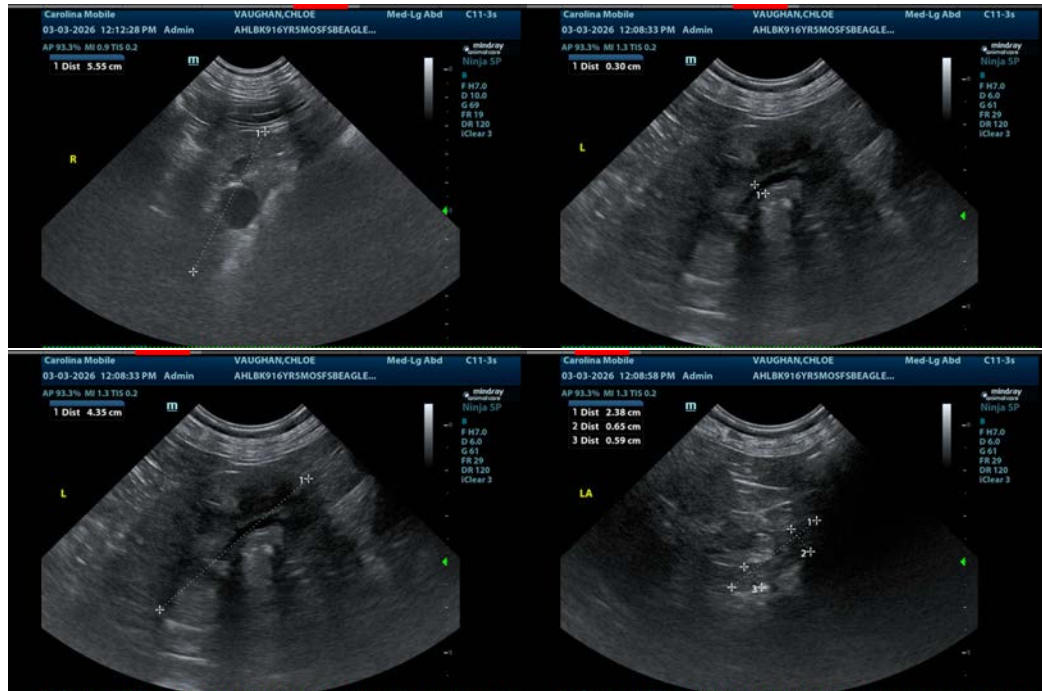
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

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