



PATIENT

Scotty Esmeraldino

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pomeranian

SEX

MN

AGE

7 years

WEIGHT

15.2

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Reyes

HOSPITAL NAME

Graceful Paws Pet
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Reyes

INVOICE

11592

DATE

3/31/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pet presented for increased water intake and urination. bloodwork was sent out and BG came back at 290 mg/dl. UA also showed 3+ glucose. Pet is not losing weight. We recheck BG today fasting and 110 mg/dl, no glucosuria. Pet has had hyperglycemia on previous bloodwork. Fructosamine pending today.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC Mono: 0.764, mild increase Plt: 416 Chem Glu: 290 Alt: 140, 166 ALP: 845 Chol: 481, 336 Lip: 330 UA SG: 1.021 prot: 1+ Glu: 3+.

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 prostate is normal in size (0.62 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 (3.9 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. Occasional pinpoint cortical mineralizations noted. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (4.2 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. Occasional pinpoint cortical mineralizations noted. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.41 cm at the cranial pole and 0.51 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 region of the right adrenal (between right cranial kidney and vena cava) is unremarkable, but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.6 cm) and the echotexture is homogenous. The splenic capsule is smooth with no visible irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. No focal parenchymal abnormalities are visualized.

Liver

The liver is borderline large in size with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is hyperechoic and homogenous in echotexture. 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.

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Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. 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.

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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. The duodenum measured as normal (0.42 cm in wall thickness) and the jejunum measured as normal (0.24 cm.) Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Pancreatic changes consistneet with mild pancreatic remodeling.
- Borderline large, hyperechoic liver. The diffuse hepatic changes are non-specific and can be seen with vacuolar hepatopathy, reactive change, nodular hyperplasia or, less likely, inflammatory/immune-mediated disease, infiltrative neoplasia, 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.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The liver subjectively appears borderline large and slightly hyperechoic, possibly consistent with a vacuolar hepatopathy. If further evaluation is desired, consider pre- and post-prandial bile acids to assess liver function and a fine needle aspirate of the liver (provided coagulation parameters are normal.) Findings could be consistent with an early diabetic hepatopathy. The left adrenal appears relatively normal. The exact margins of the right adrenal are not clearly visualized for measurement. If Cushing's is suspected, you could consider adrenal function testing. Use caution with interpretation of results as this patient may be transitioning to diabetes and non-adrenal illness could cause a false

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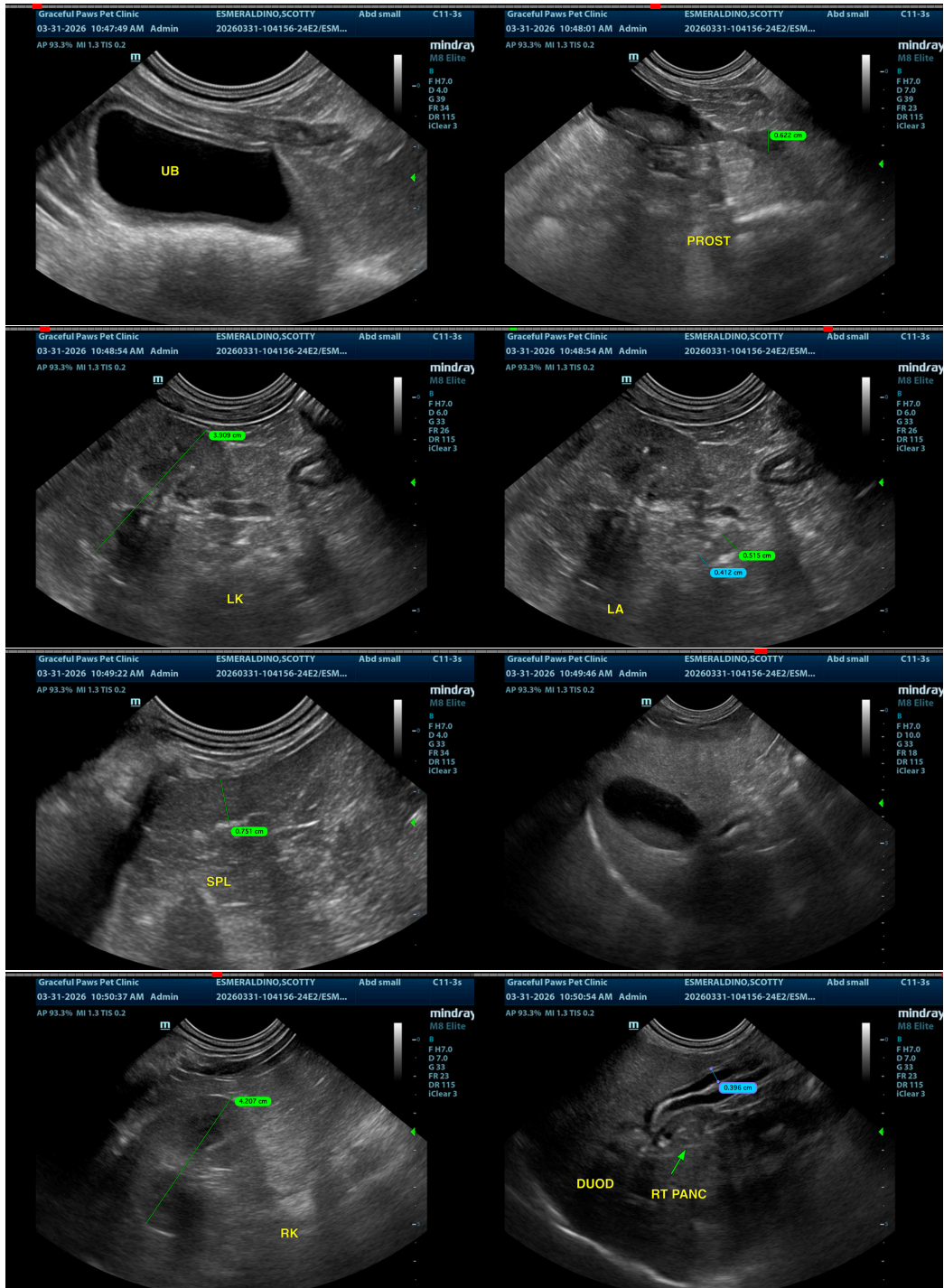
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positive.

Your plan for fructosamine level is a good way to assess general glycemic status.



The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring



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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