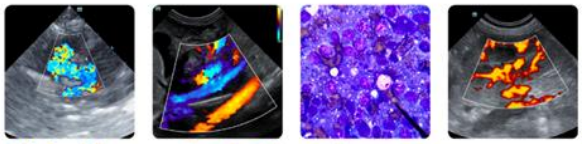


PATIENT

Nelly Christiansen

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pit Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

6

WEIGHT

57.2

INTERPRETED BY

R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine and Feline)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr Ascot

INVOICE
22886

DATE
11/08/2025

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Increase LE's concern for hepatitis , increased water intake , leaking urine through her Proin

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 892 ALP 230 SG 1.006

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder was distended in size with normal tone and normal appearing bladder wall. The trigone and cystourethral junction were free of pathology. The visible pelvic urethra exhibited possible mild proximal urethral dilation to a depth of 3 cm. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no evidence of urine/lumen sediment, mineral, or calculi. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and normal corticomedullary definition were maintained. The echogenicity of the cortex was similar to or slightly less than normal liver parenchyma while the medulla echogenicity was hypoechoic to the cortex with no evidence of pelvic dilation. The left kidney measured 6.4 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.0 cm in length.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.6 cm width at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.81 cm width at the caudal pole.

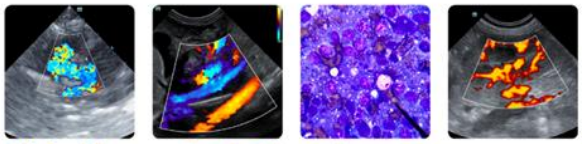
Spleen

The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute to chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or benign parenchyma changes were not noted.

Liver/Gallbladder

The liver presented mildly enlarged in size. The parenchyma of the liver was subjectively normal in echogenicity compared to the spleen and renal cortices. The liver parenchyma was uniform with a mildly coarse echotexture. The capsule of the liver was symmetrically rounded to mildly swollen in margination. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with primarily anechoic luminal content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

Gastrointestinal



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The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach contained mild variably echogenic non-shadowing ingesta sonographically suggestive of food echogenicity with no signs of obstruction or foreign material.

The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty with no signs of mechanical/metabolic ileus, obstruction or foreign material.

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

Pancreas

The parenchyma of the left limb, body and right limb of the pancreas presented isoechoic to the adjacent omental fat. A normal curvilinear capsule contour of the pancreas was present. The visible pancreatic duct was normal. No signs of active inflammation or neoplastic disease was evident.

Free Abdomen

No omental masses, overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary

- Hepatopathy - consistent with benign hepatopathy, hepatitis (viral, bacterial, Lepto, toxin), hepatotoxicosis i.e. Copper, vacuolar / cholestatic hepatopathy, other without evidence of neoplasia
- Normal gallbladder
- Normal adrenal glands / kidneys
- Distended UB and possible proximal urethra

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Further assessment may include hepatic FNA cytology and Leptospirosis titers / PCR. No obvious intrahepatic / extrahepatic shunt yet bile acid profile may be considered if clinical hepatopathy or hepatic dysfunction and given polydipsia. Hepatic biopsies required for definitive diagnosis. The distended urinary bladder may be secondary to polydipsia, yet a neurologic issue or nonobvious urethral obstruction is not excluded.

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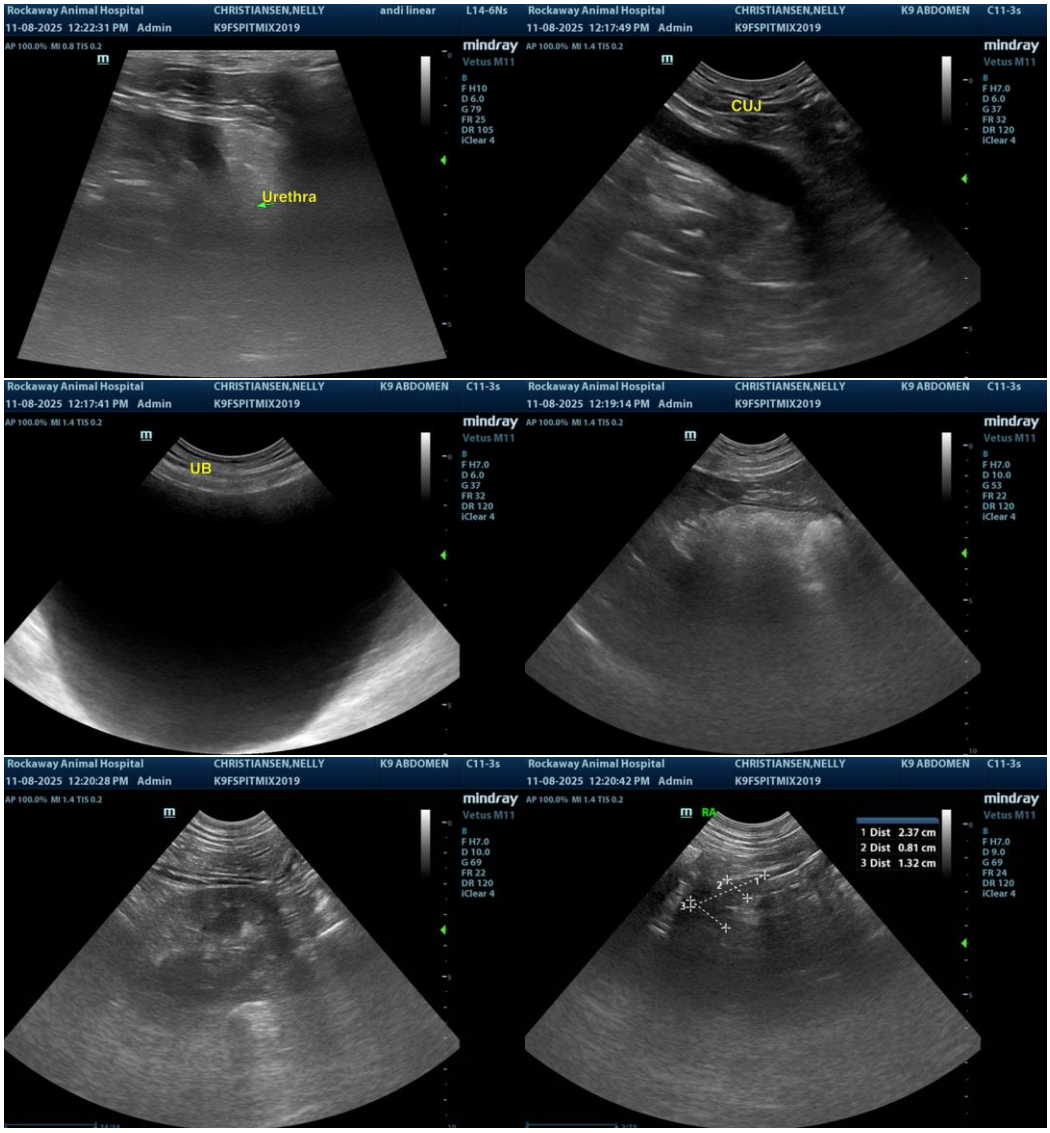

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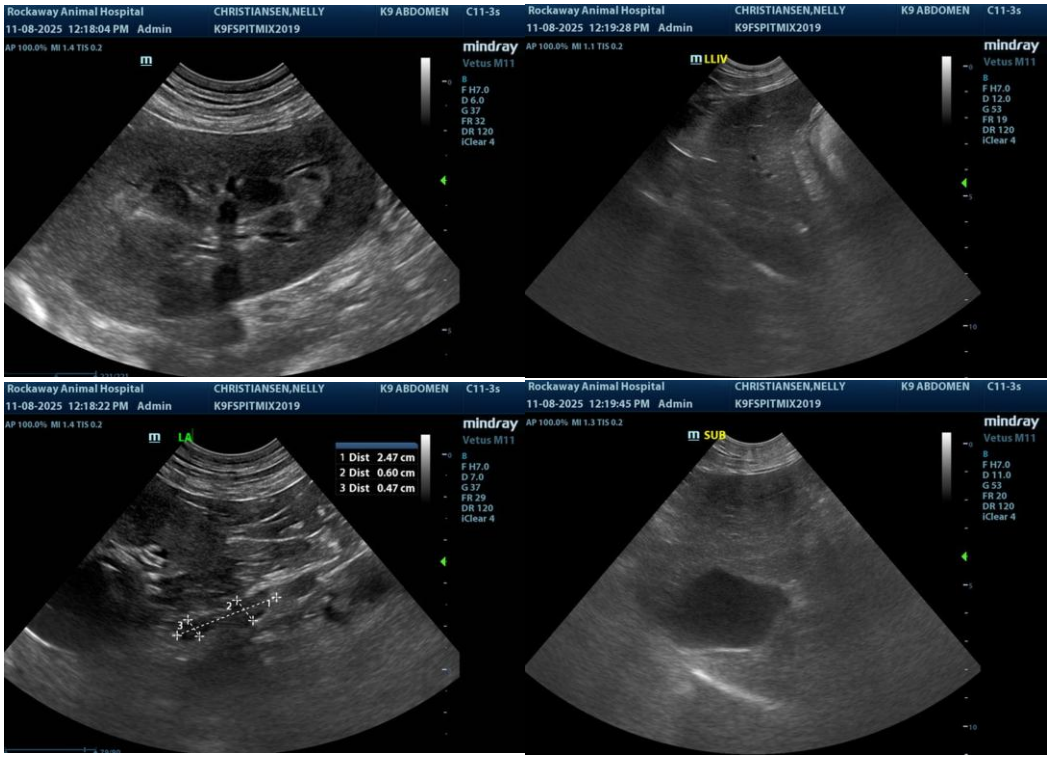

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine/Feline Practice)
info@sonopath.com