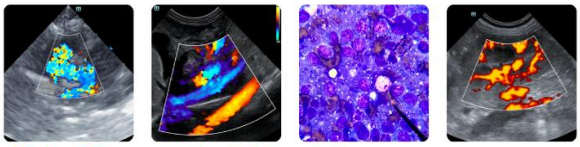


PATIENT

Emery Ashcroft

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Hound Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

2012

WEIGHT

59.6

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rebekah Jakum, CVT ARDMS/RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Lehigh Valley AH

REFERRING VET

Meyer

INVOICE
23277

DATE
12/17/2025

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

ALT elevation 218, clinically normal

Medication: Galliprant, HepatoSupport

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. 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 6.0 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.8 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 0.50 cm width at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was not definitively visualized, no overt pathology in the area of the right adrenal gland.

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.

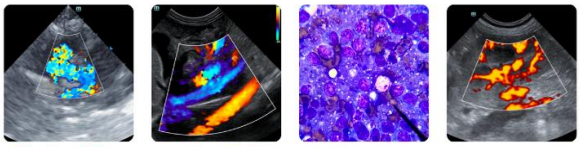
Liver/Gallbladder

The liver was subjectively normal to possible borderline subnormal in size. The liver parenchyma was mildly nonuniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a moderate coarse echotexture and subjective mild to benign parenchymal remodeling. Mild increased to indistinct portal vascular borders. No visualized masses or nodules were present.

The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and minor non-organized debris. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

Gastrointestinal

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



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The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine contained segmental non-shadowing ingesta with no signs of 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

- Benign hepatopathy pattern exhibiting normal to possible borderline subnormal hepatic size.
- Minor non-organized gallbladder debris

Secondary

- Mild non-shadowing gastrointestinal ingesta

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Mild nonspecific hepatic or hepatobiliary inflammatory disease, portal hypoplasia / microvascular dysplasia or other inflammatory hepatopathy in conjunction with ALT elevation is possible. No overt intrahepatic or extrahepatic macroscopic shunt. Further assessment may include hepatic FNA cytology, bile acid profile +/- leptospirosis titer / PCR.

Given the patient is non-clinical, hepatosupportive medications and monitoring would be reasonable. Hepatic biopsies for histopathology are required for a definitive diagnosis.

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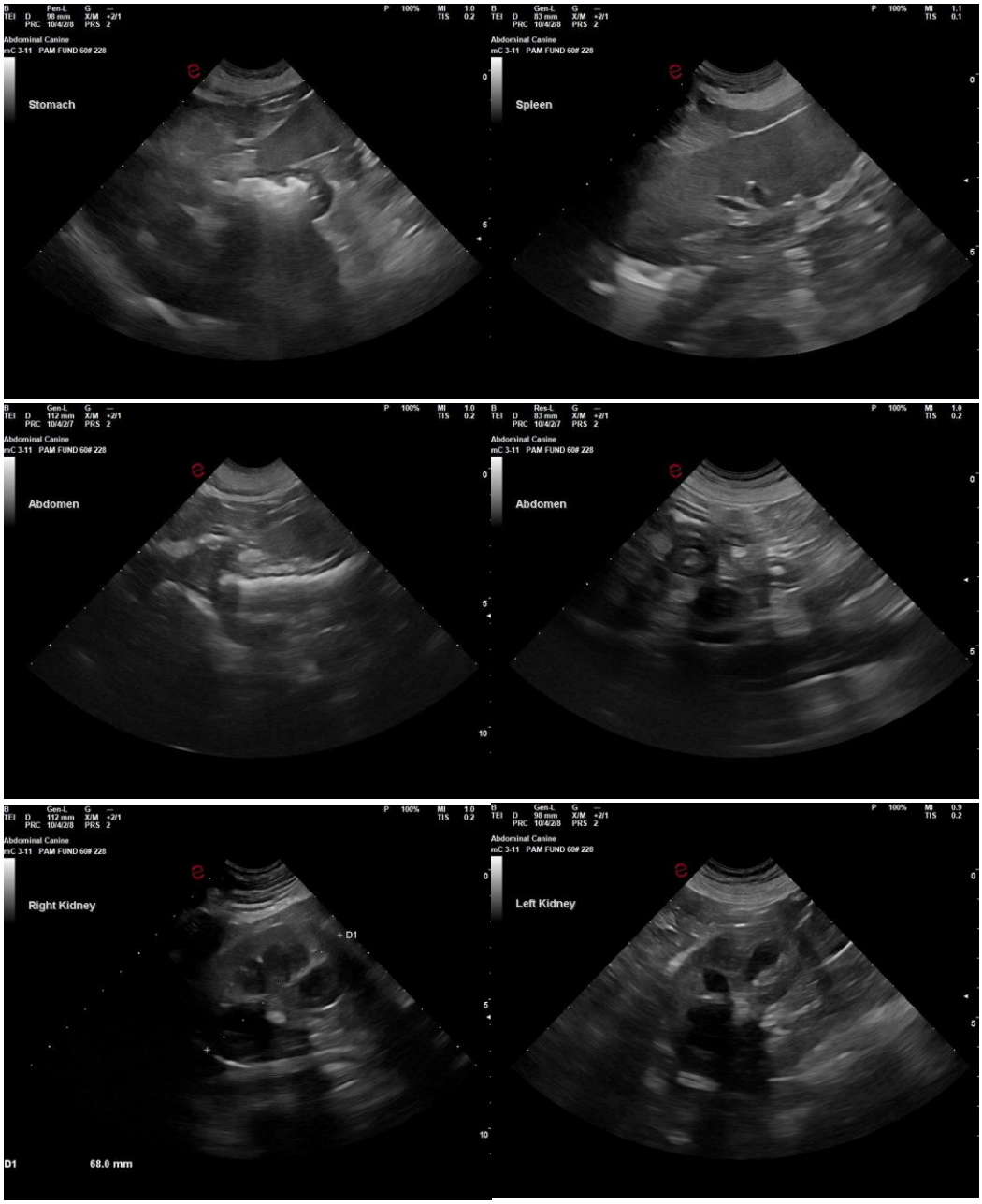

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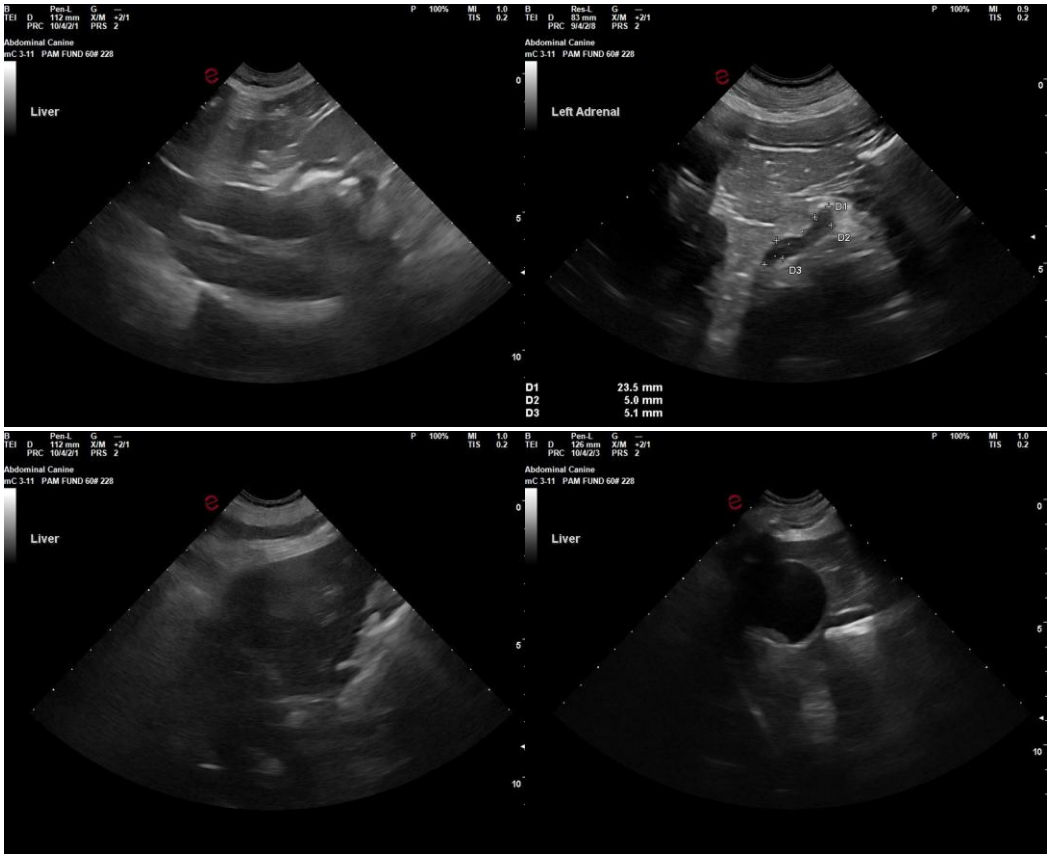

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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