

PATIENT

Luna Heineck

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

7 years

WEIGHT

38 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sara Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

Hello Vet for Pets
Wellness Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Christensen

INVOICE

10434

DATE

12/9/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Clinical Exam Findings: Physical Exam - intermittent LHL lameness Hx of SLO currently being treated with Pentoxifylline Steroids discontinued months ago ABNORMAL Labwork Values Bloodwork - unremarkable Suspect CCL tear LHL Hip dysplasia in both hips Small splenic nodule - incidental finding on survey rads Current Medications Pentoxifylline

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no evidence of urine or 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.

No evidence of pathology in the area of the aortic trifurcation.

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 5.9 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.3 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

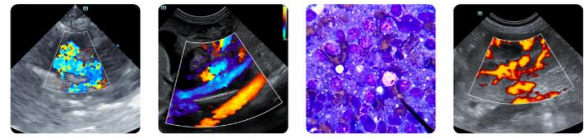
The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.75 cm width at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.44 cm width at the caudal pole.

Spleen

The spleen was normal in size and contour with primarily homogeneous parenchyma. A solitary, non-capsule deforming, nonhomogeneous, hypoechoic mid-caudal splenic nodule was present measuring 0.93 cm diameter.

Liver/ Gallbladder

The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size containing primarily anechoic content with mild, nonorganized gallbladder debris. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.



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Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach contained mild, echogenic, nonshadowing ingesta, consistent with food echogenicity without 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 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 were evident.

Free Abdomen

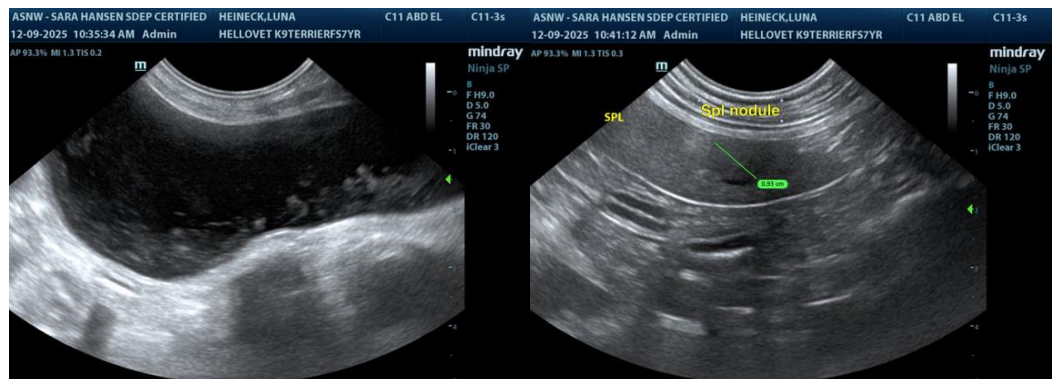
No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Non-capsule deforming splenic nodule
- Mild gallbladder debris (non mucocele)
- Sonographically normal liver

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Potential etiologies for the splenic nodule may include benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, hematoma, infection, infarction, or neoplasia. Ultrasound-guided FNA of the nodule using a 25-gauge needle and assuming normal coagulation parameters is recommended. Diagnostic and prophylactic splenectomy with histopathology may be required for a definitive diagnosis. However, sonographic monitoring of the splenic nodule for any changes in size or appearance with initial recheck in 3-4 weeks would be reasonable.





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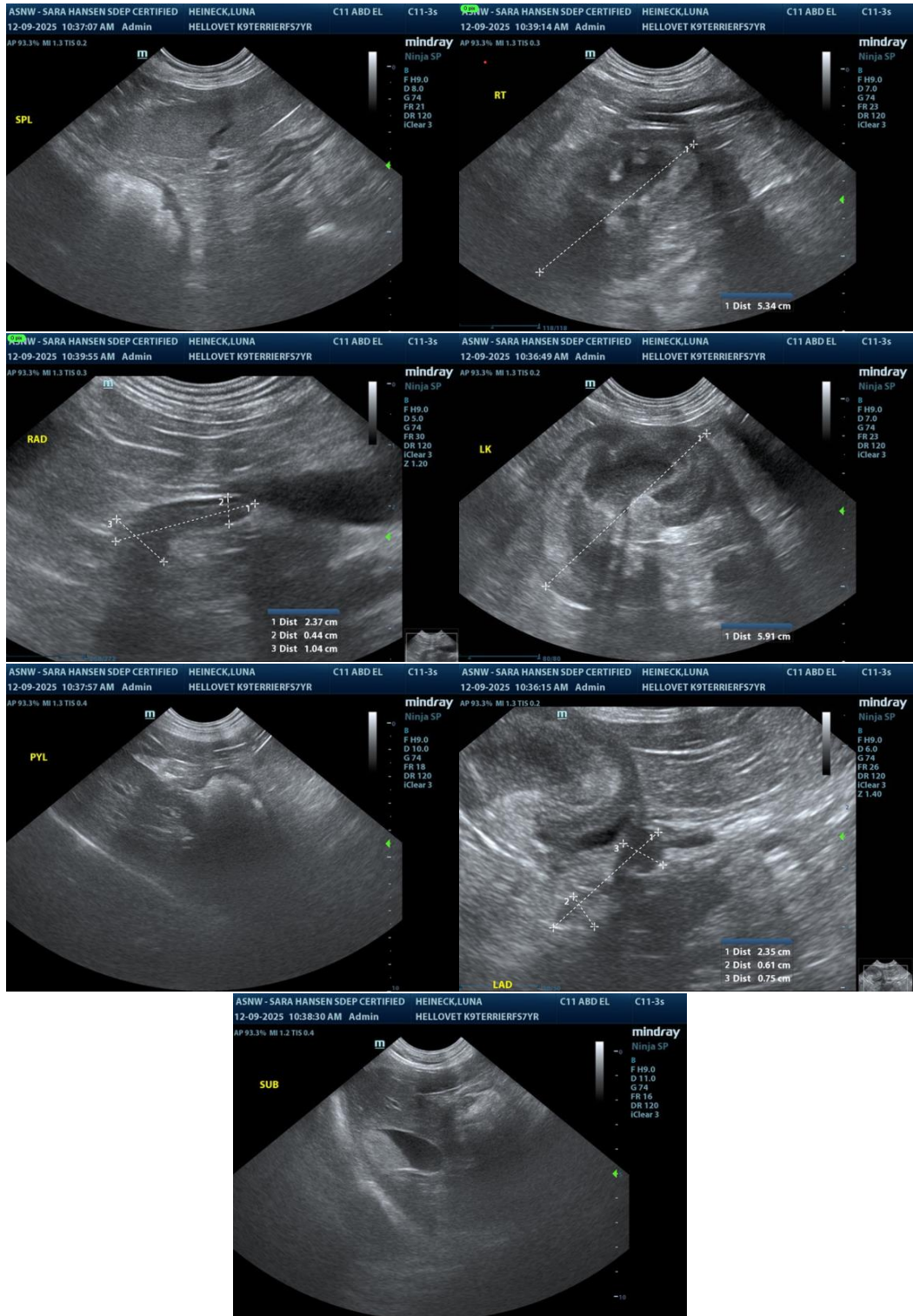
Dr. Christensen

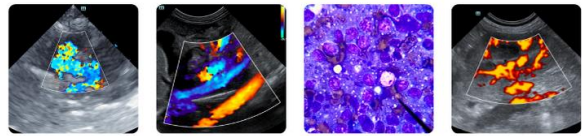
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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