

PATIENT

Ziva Konecsics

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Doberman

SEX

FS

AGE

2019

WEIGHT

76.2

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rebekah Jakum, CVT
 ARDMS/RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Lehigh Valley Animal
 Hospital

REFERRING VET

Meyer

INVOICE
 24016

DATE

02/27/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Elevated liver enzymes
- Denamarin

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. No evidence of renomegaly, mineral, or calculi. The left kidney measured 7.1 cm in length. The right kidney measured 7.1 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 0.63 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 0.62 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.

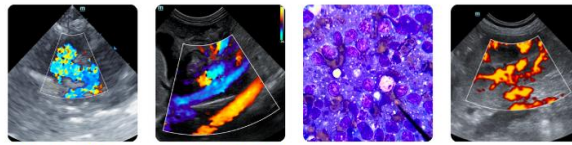
Liver/Gallbladder

The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. Subjective adequate vascular volume. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content. 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 was empty with no signs of ileus, 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.



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

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Pancreas

SPECIES

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.

Canine

Free Abdomen

BREED

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

Doberman

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary

SEX

- Hepatopathy exhibiting subjective adequate vascular volume
- Normal gallbladder
- Normal kidneys and urinary bladder - no evidence of renal or urinary bladder mineral/ calculi

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

2019

The liver is nonspecific, yet consistent with benign hepatopathy. Nonspecific hepatitis (viral, bacterial, leptospirosis, toxin) hepatotoxicosis, i.e. copper, or other, in conjunction with ALT elevation is suspected. No obvious evidence of intrahepatic or extrahepatic macroscopic shunt. Portal hypoplasia, / microvascular dysplasia is not definitively excluded.

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Further assessment may include, assuming normal clotting status, hepatic FNA cytology. A leptospirosis titer/PCR may be considered if clinically indicated or if potential exposure/endemic to the area. Hepatic biopsy with histopathology and copper assessment is likely required for definitive diagnosis. A bile acid profile could be considered if evidence of clinical hepatopathy or hepatic dysfunction, i.e. abnormal BUN, CHOL, GLU and ALB level. Denamarin/ursodiol combination, given anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects may prove beneficial.

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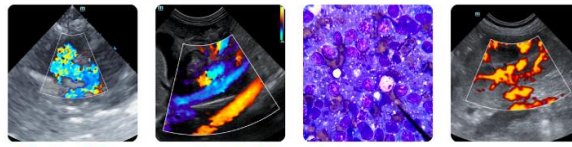
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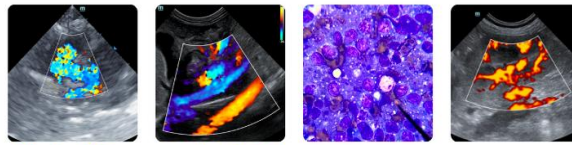
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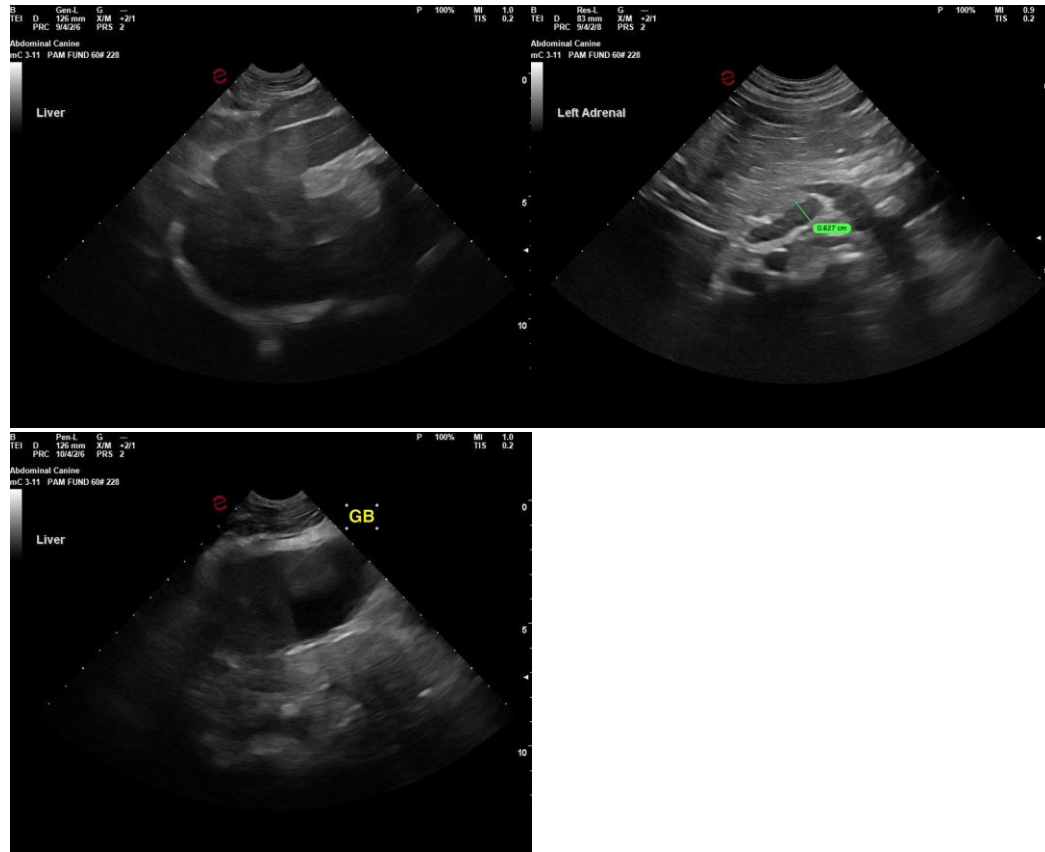
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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.

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info@sonopath.com

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