

PATIENT

Pippa Giannini

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shorthair
 Pointer

SEX

FS

AGE

2014

WEIGHT

46.8

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rebekah Jakum, CVT
 ARDMS/RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Mt Airy Animal
 Hospital

REFERRING VET

DiStephan

INVOICE
 24130

DATE
 03/05/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Elevated ALP ~1 year, no obvious PU/PD ALP 1252 ALT 147
- Mild weight loss ~8 months - slow, progressive
- Medication: Denamarin

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 4 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 was maintained. The medulla and cortices were uniform in texture with some increased echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. Bilateral areas of mild medullary mineral were present. The left kidney measured 5.8 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.4 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 0.67 cm width at the caudal pole.

Spleen

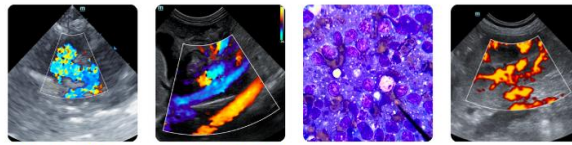
The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute 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

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.



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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.

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Pancreas

The area of the pancreas was sonographically normal.

Free Abdomen

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

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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Primary

- Hepatopathy
- Normal gallbladder
- Normal bilateral adrenal glands
- Mild chronic renal changes.
- Sonographically unremarkable gastrointestinal tract / area of pancreas

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The liver is most consistent with benign hepatopathy criteria and suggestive of vacuolar hepatopathy with potential for non-obstructive cholestasis or non-obvious inflammation, and without overt hepatic neoplastic criteria. No evidence of adrenal pathology as a contributing factor in conjunction with no reported clinical signs.

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Assuming normal clotting status, hepatic FNA cytology could be considered primarily to assess for evidence of non-obvious inflammation. Continued hepatosupportive medications, which may include ursodiol trial owing to its antioxidant and immunomodulatory effects within the liver may prove beneficial.

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A GI panel to include PLI/TLI/Cobalamin/Folate as well as three view chest radiographs and neurological / musculoskeletal examination are recommended to assess for or rule out occult disease which may cause weight loss.

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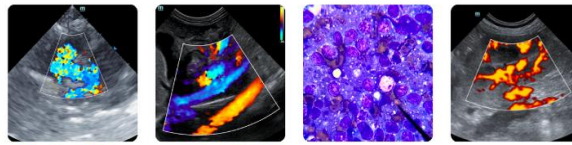
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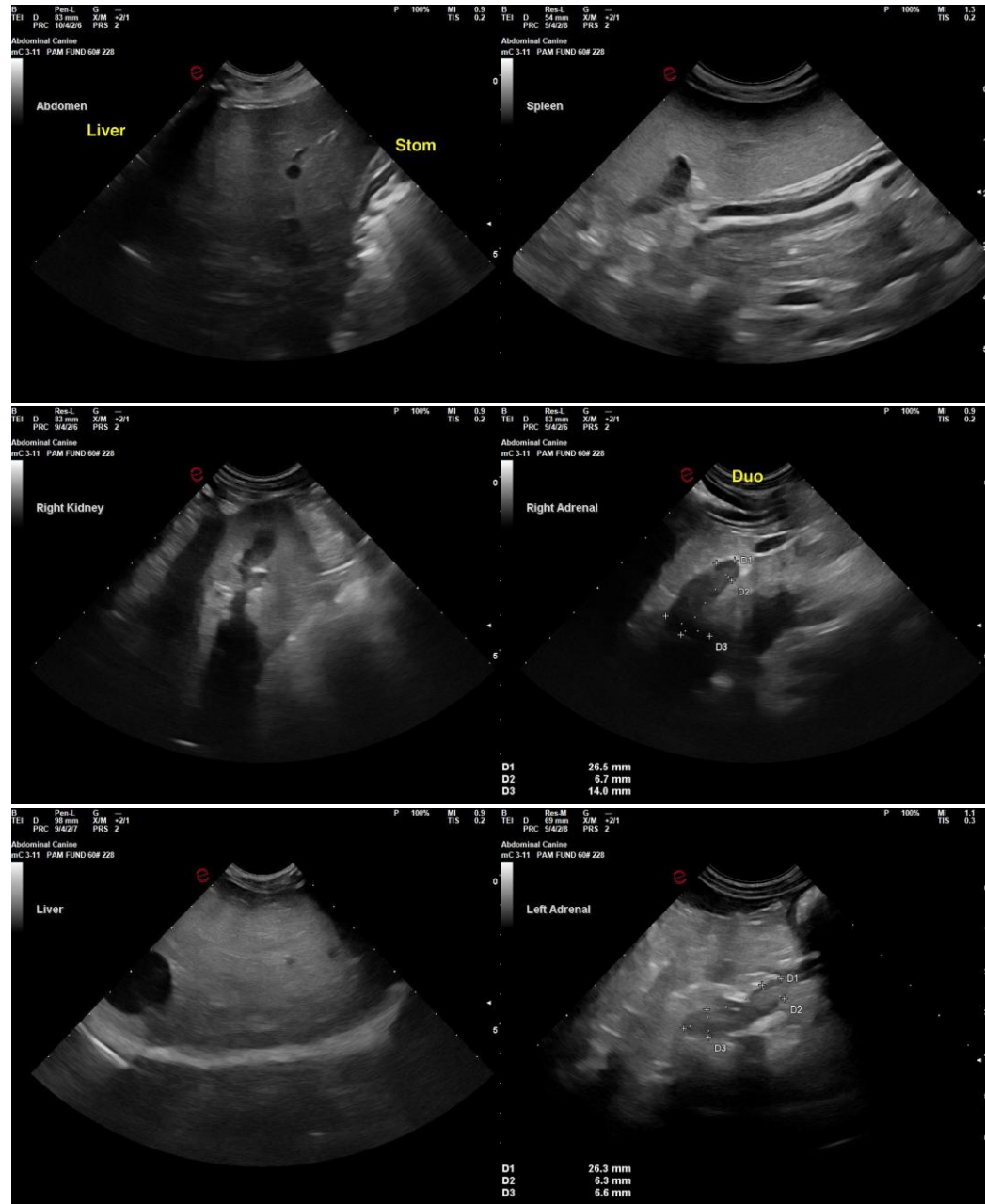
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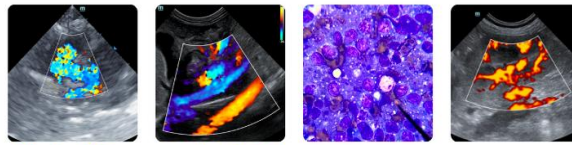
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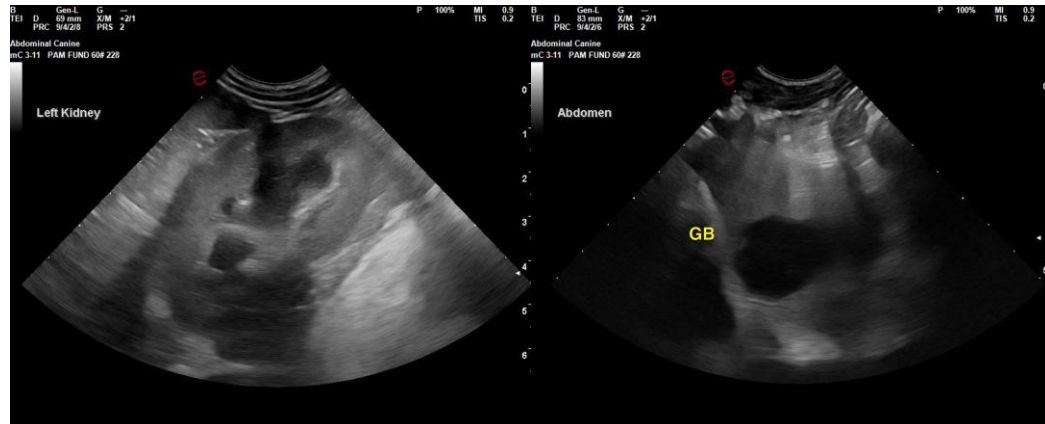
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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