



PATIENT

Catalina Sullivan

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

12

WEIGHT

55

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INVOICE

10805

DATE

4/15/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

panting/uncomfortable
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALP 384

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 uroliths or sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were 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 was maintained. The medulla and cortices were uniform in texture with some increased echogenicity and mild loss of corticomodullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 6.7 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.6 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 0.56 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 0.73 cm width at the caudal pole.

Spleen

The spleen exhibited primarily finely textured parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. Mild generalized parenchyma heterogeneity was present without evidence of nodular changes. 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. The parenchymal heterogeneity is likely consistent with benign changes such as extramedullary hematopoiesis or age related remodeling with minor potential for inflammatory or neoplastic disease.

Liver/ Gallbladder

The liver presented subjective normal liver size to possible borderline enlargement. 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 containing primarily anechoic content with mild, nonorganized gallbladder 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 was empty without evidence of retained ingesta, fluid, 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 ileus, obstruction, or foreign material.

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with 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 overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Benign hepatopathy pattern
- Nonorganized gallbladder debris (non mucocele)
- Normal gastrointestinal tract
- Mild age-related spleen
- Age-related kidneys
- Normal adrenal glands

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no evidence of visceral pathology as a definitive cause of the patient's clinical signs. The hepatopathy is most consistent with benign criteria and suggestive of benign or idiopathic, vacuolar, or cholestatic hepatopathy, given ALP elevation.

There is no neoplastic criteria or evidence of adrenal disease. Adrenal screening could be considered despite the lack of sonographic adrenal pathology and if clinical signs are consistent with Cushing's Syndrome.

Correlation with neurological and musculoskeletal exam +/- spec cPL to assess for evidence of mild pancreatitis, which may present as sonographically normal, is suggested. Hepatosupportive medications including Denamarin or similar and Ursodiol, may prove beneficial.



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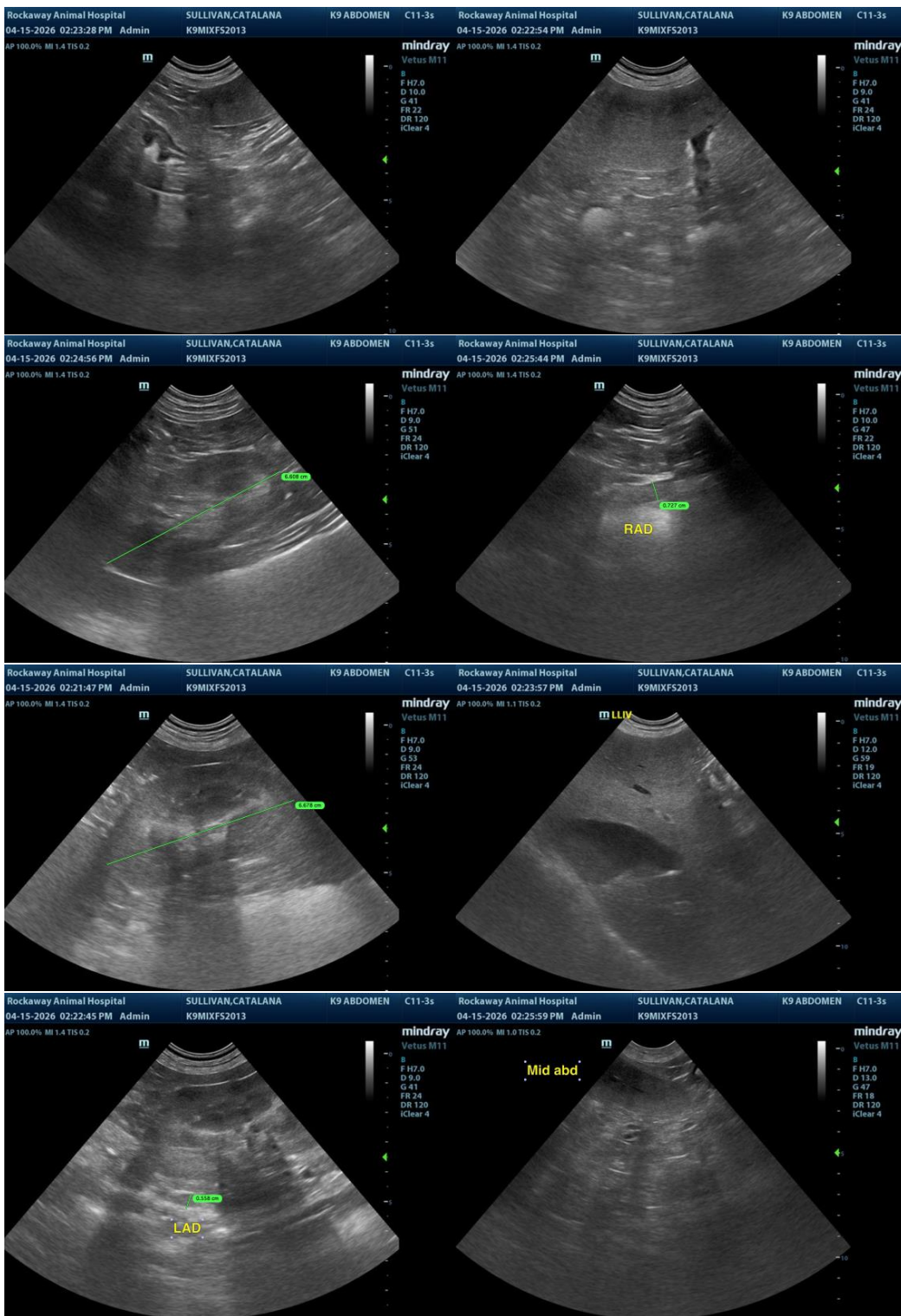
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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