

PATIENT

Cici Comer

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Havanese

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

14 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Remo Lobetti, BVSc,
MMedVet (Med),
PhD, Dipl. ECVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Julia Bakker DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Orange Blossom
Veterinary Imaging

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ashley Gardner
Sorice

INVOICE

69230

DATE

12/12/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Grade 3/6 murmur PMI L apex Chronic mild progressive liver enzyme elevations
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC: mildly decreased WBC (5.6 <5.8-16.2>), mild eosinopenia (0.123 <0.141-1.927>), elevated automated PLT (461 <120-412>), remaining values within reference range CHEM: mildly elevated BUN (32 <9-31>), CREA 0.7, SDMA 6, mildly elevated ALT (173 <18-121>), moderately elevated ALP (429 <5-160>), mildly elevated CK (207 <10-200>), remaining values within reference range T4: 1.4 (1-4) 4DX: neg Fecal O&P: NOS, Antigen: neg

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is full with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. Normal anechoic urine with no sediment or uroliths evident.

Normal appearance of the trigone area, proximal urethra, and iliac blood vessels.

Normal appearance and size of the iliac lymph nodes. Ureters not visualized, which can be considered a normal finding.

Normal renal size (left measured 4.4 cm, right measured 4.2 cm), architecture, echogenic appearance, cortico-medullary differentiation, which maintains a 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio, pelvis, and capsule. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident. Normal color flow pattern is evident in both kidneys.

Adrenal Glands

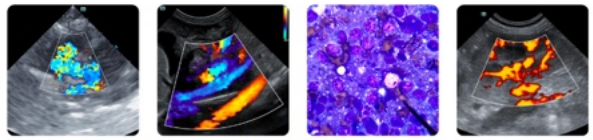
The adrenal glands are bilaterally enlarged, but maintained a normal shape, echogenic appearance, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 1.99 cm in length x 0.66 cm and 0.54 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 2.13 cm in length x 0.47 cm and 0.69 cm in width.

Spleen

Normal size and echogenic appearance. Smooth homogenous parenchyma and regular curvilinear capsule. Normal volume of the splenic vasculature without any overt congestion or thrombosis evident. No inflammatory, neoplastic, infarction, or infiltrative changes evident. The spleen measured 1.0 cm in width.

Liver

Normal size with a diffuse increased echogenic and coarse appearance, normal portal markings, and regular curvilinear capsule. No nodules or masses evident. Normal appearance of the hepatic and portal vasculature.



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Gallbladder

The gallbladder is full containing a small amount of non-adhered, hyperechogenic sediment. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Normal size and appearance of the cystic and common bile duct.

Gastrointestinal

Normal appearance of the stomach, duodenum, small intestine, ileo-cecal junction, and colon with no loss of layering, 1:3 muscularis to mucosa ratio, normal wall thickness and peristaltic activity, and no distension of the lumen. Moderate amount of ingesta is present in the stomach compatible with a recent meal.

Pancreas

The visible sections of the pancreas are of normal size and echogenic appearance with a regular capsule. Normal echogenic appearance of the mesentery and fat surrounding the pancreas.

Free Abdomen

Normal mesenteric lymph nodes.

No ascites evident.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Bilateral adrenomegaly.
- Hepatopathy.
- Gallbladder sediment.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

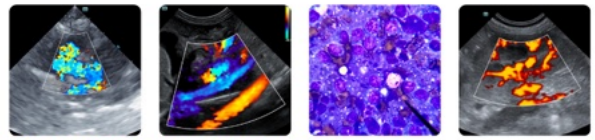
Etiologies for the adrenomegaly would be reactive hyperplasia, disease, stress and possibly emerging pituitary dependent Cushing's disease.

Etiologies for the hepatopathy would be reactive hyperplasia, early nodular hyperplasia, vacuolar and metabolic with hepatitis and infiltrative neoplasia a highly unlikely differential diagnosis.

The gallbladder sediment can be considered an incidental finding.

Further assessment would be urine specific gravity and urine cortisol to creatinine ratio and if abnormal then adrenal function testing (ACTH stimulation/LDDST) would then be indicated. If Cushing's disease has been excluded then further assessment of the hepatopathy would be FNA cytology; however, a tru cut or wedge biopsy may be required for a final etiological diagnosis.

Specific therapy would be dependent on an etiological diagnosis.



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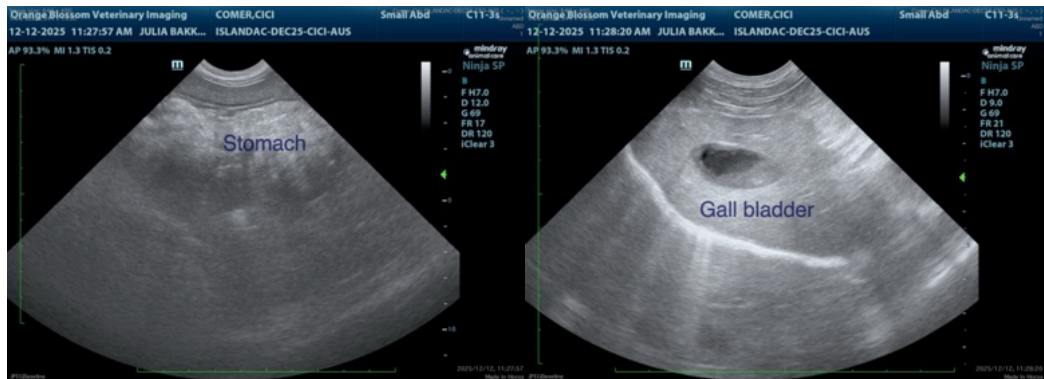
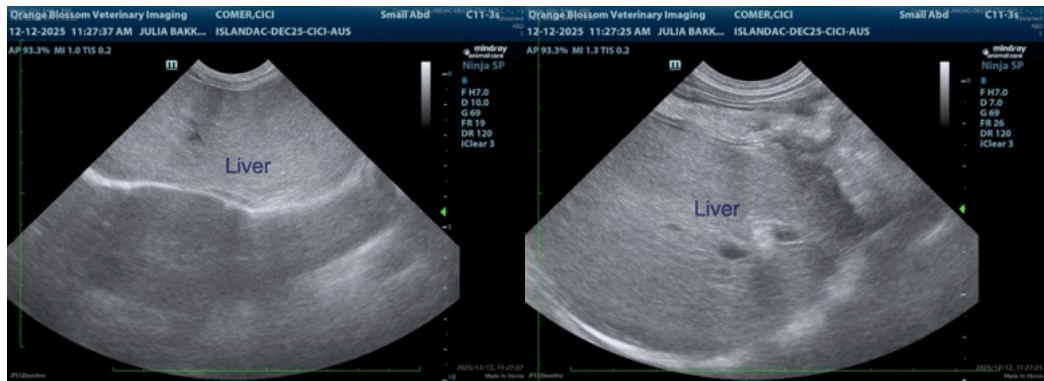
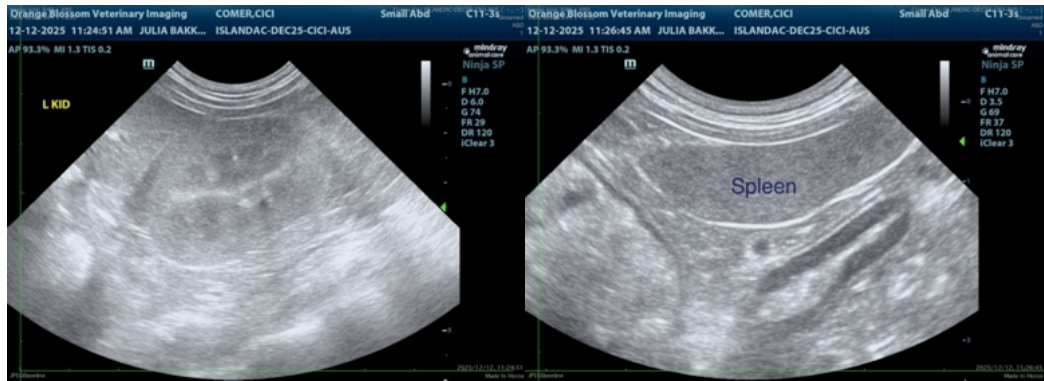
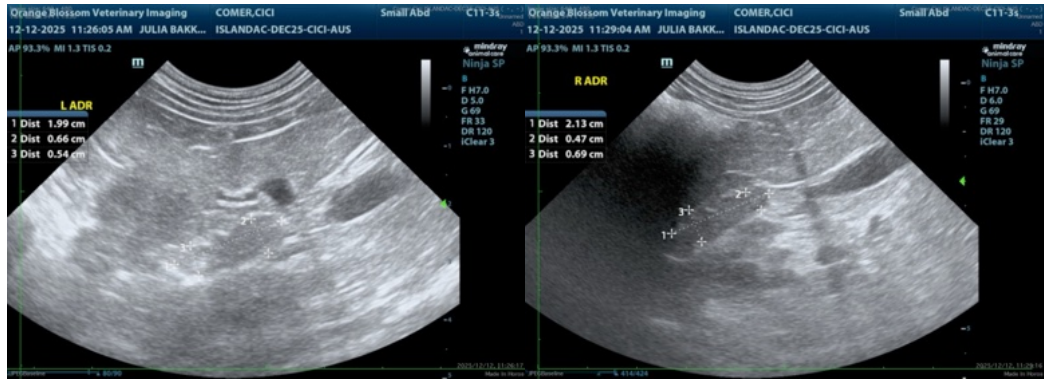
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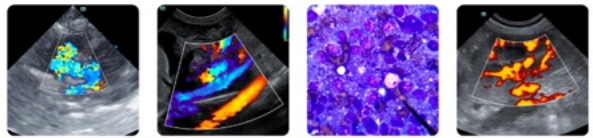
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Remo Lobetti, BVSc, MMedVet (Med), PhD, Dipl. ECVIM (Internal Medicine)

info@sonopath.com