



PATIENT

Missy VanMeter

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boxer

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

74 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dana Kraeutler, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Pocono Peak VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Santore

INVOICE

71970

DATE

2/26/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Recent bloodwork shows significant increase in ALKP
- Previously diagnosed with stage I renal disease, feeds k/d
- History of urinary incontinence
- 2/19/26: SDMA: 14, ALP: 1728, RBC:5.45, HGB:12.1, HCT:36, PLT:621 Previous ALKP on 11/28/25: 244

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is small 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 left renal size measuring 6.1 cm with normal 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.

Normal right renal size with a mottled echogenic and cystic appearance and an irregular capsule. The right renal pelvis was not visualized. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident. The right kidney measured 7.3 cm.

Adrenal Glands

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 2.46 cm in length x 0.55 cm and 0.49 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 2.36 cm in length x 0.73 cm and 0.64 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 1.9 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 small containing normal anechoic bile. 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. Fecal material was present within the colon.

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

- Hepatopathy.
- Right renal pathology.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Etiologies for the right renal pathology would be chronic kidney disease, previous bacterial cystitis, congenital anomaly and possibly emerging neoplasia.

Although the adrenal glands appear ultrasonographically normal, with the progressive elevation of ALP activity, Cushing's disease should still be considered.

Further assessment would be urine specific gravity and urine cortisol to creatinine ratio and if abnormal then adrenal function testing (ACTH stimulation/LDDST) should then be considered.

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.

FNA cytology of the right kidney would also be recommended.

Specific therapy would be dependent on an etiological diagnosis.



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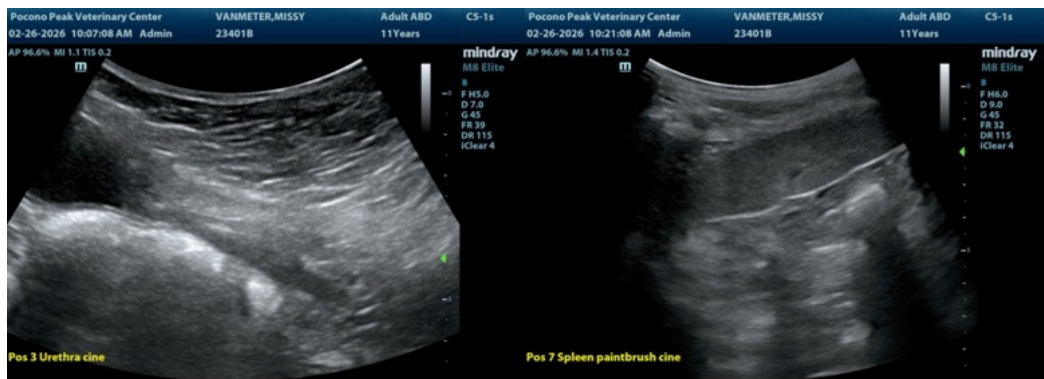
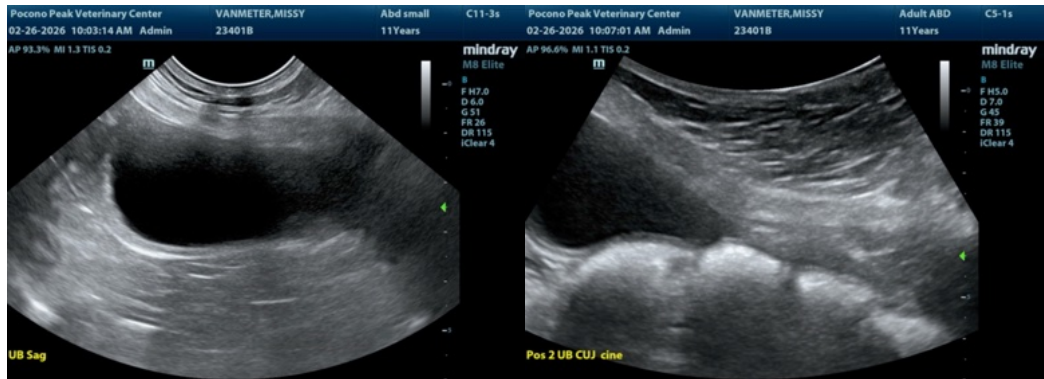
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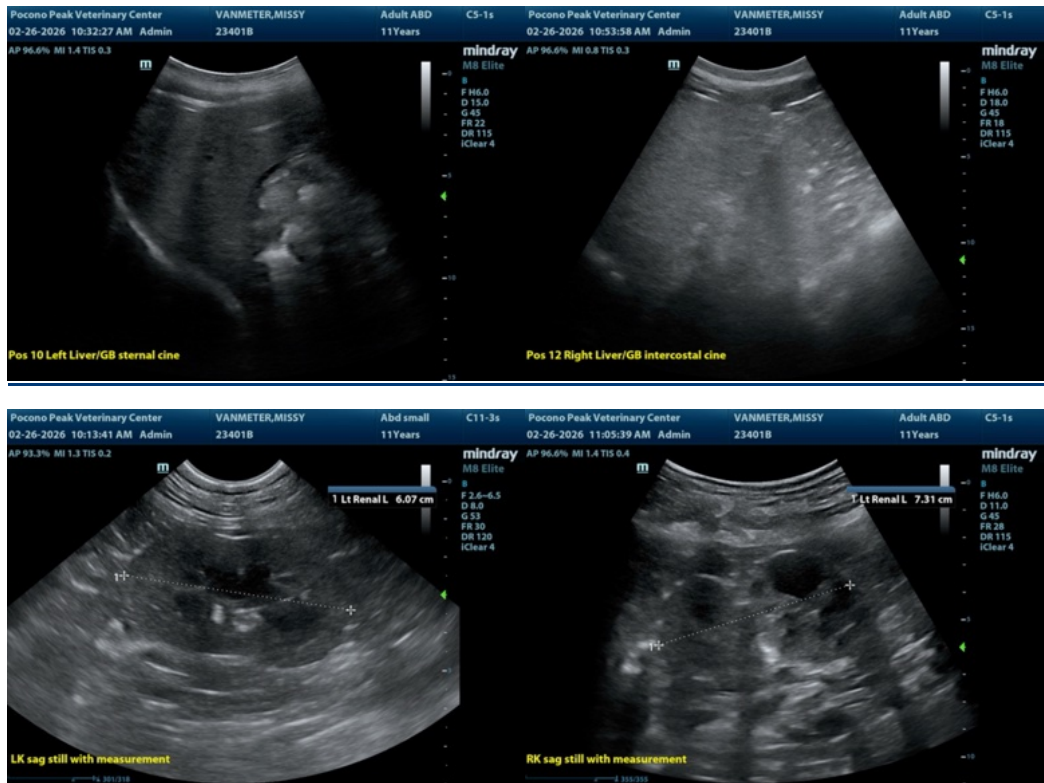
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

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