

**PATIENT**

Murphy Opalski

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Maltese

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

8 Years 4 Months

**WEIGHT**

11.6 pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kathleen Byrnes

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Hospital of  
 Lake Brandt

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Jordan

**INVOICE**

15394

**DATE**

04/23/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

P presented for US due to history of elevated ALKP since Nov 2025

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALKP 485 Bile Acids normal Chol 335

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

*Urinary System*

Full urinary bladder 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.

Small hypoechogenic prostate measuring 0.50 cm width.

Normal renal size, architecture, echogenic appearance, cortico-medullary differentiation, which maintains a 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio, pelvis, and capsule. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident. The left kidney measured 3.7 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.1 cm in length. Normal color flow pattern was evident in both kidneys.

*Adrenal Glands*

The right adrenal gland was normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. The right adrenal gland measured 1.31 cm length x 0.49 cm and 0.73 cm in width.

The left adrenal gland was normal length (1.5 cm) and size of cranial pole (0.42 cm in width) enlarged caudal pole measuring 0.8 centimeters in width. The left adrenal gland maintained normal echogenic appearance, position, and appearance of the visible periadrenal vasculature.

*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 1.5 cm in width.

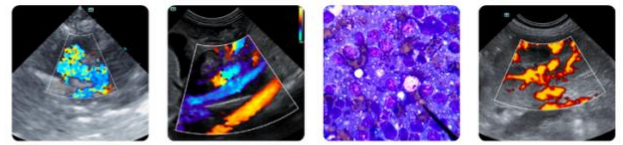
*Liver*

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

*Gallbladder*

Full gallbladder containing normal anechoic bile. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Normal size and appearance of the cystic and common bile duct.

*Gastrointestinal*



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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.

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***Pancreas***

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.

**BREED**

Maltese

***Free Abdomen***

Normal mesenteric lymph nodes.

**SEX**

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No ascites evident.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**AGE**

8 Years 4 Months

- Enlarged left adrenal gland.
- Hepatopathy.

**WEIGHT**

11.6 pounds

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Etiologies for the left adrenal gland would be disease stress, age-related reactive hyperplasia, 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, unlikely differential diagnoses.

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Further assessment would be urine specific gravity and urine cortisol to creatinine ratio, and if abnormal, then adrenal function testing (ACTH simulation/LDDS test) would then be indicated.

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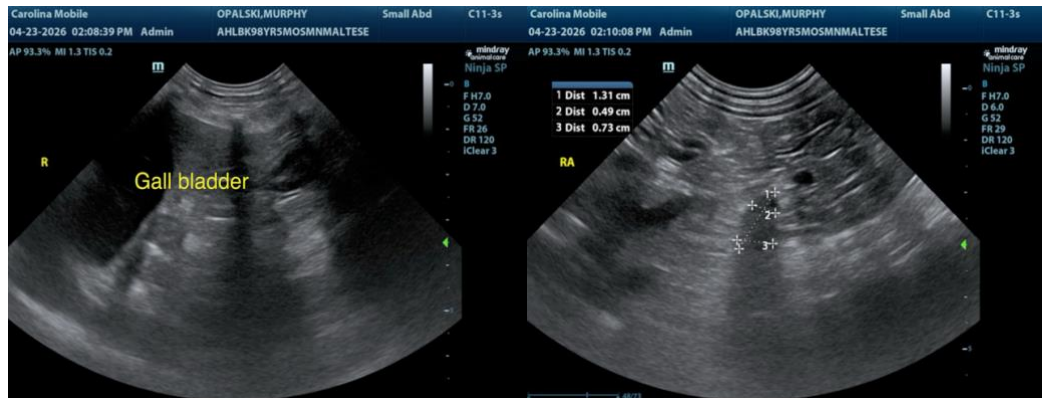
Kathleen Byrnes

If Cushing's disease has been excluded, then further assessment would be FNA cytology of the liver, 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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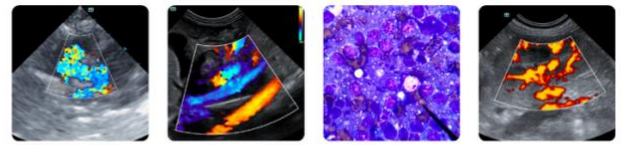
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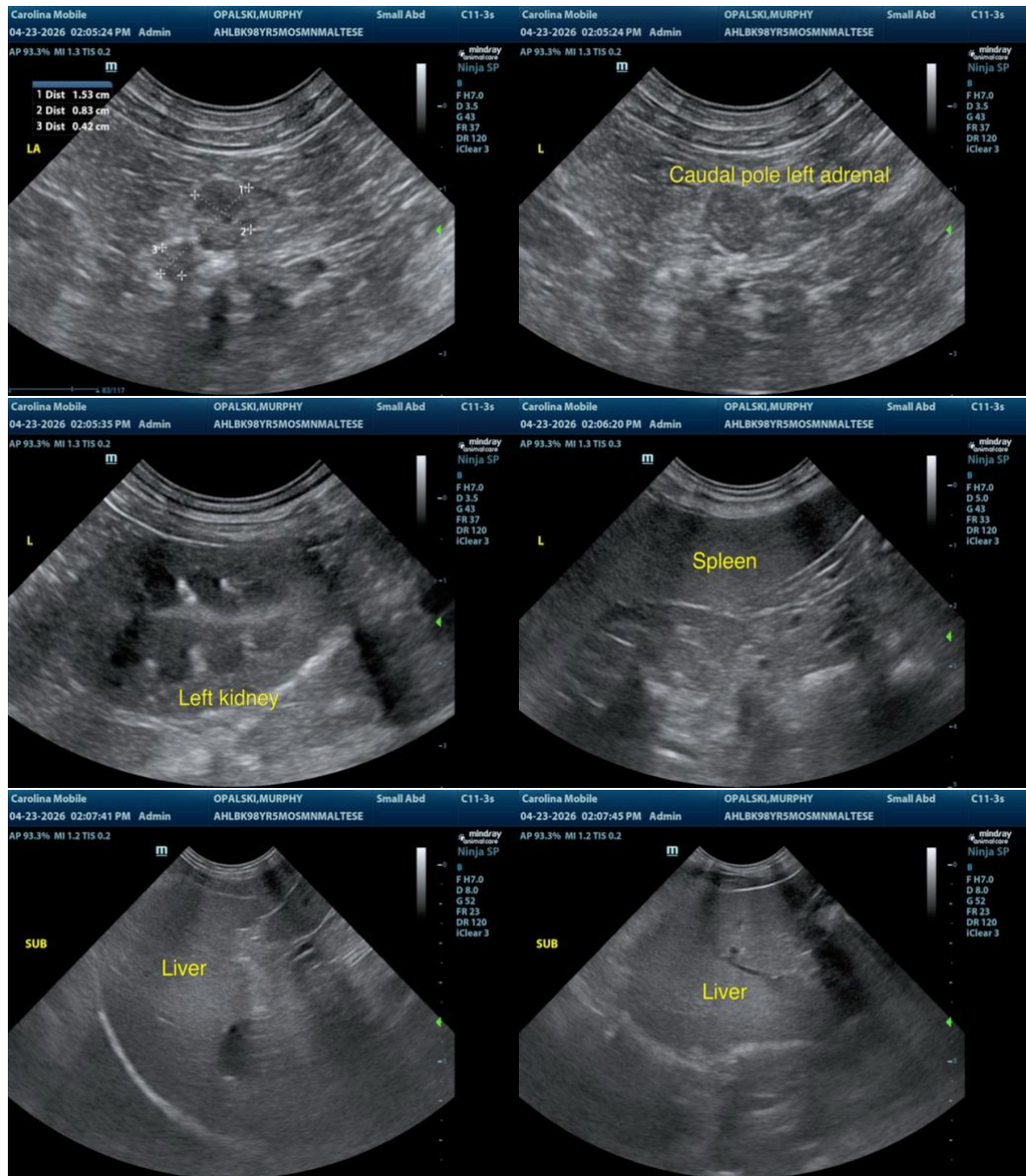
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

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