

## PATIENT ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

**Lalo Aguirre** History: Intermittent hematuria, recurred after a 2-week course of Clavamox. PUPD for the past two weeks. No stranguria. History of IVDD, on carprofen, gabapentin, amantadine, Apoquel

### SPECIES

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: Severe periodontal disease, marked generalized muscle atrophy, kyphosis. Labs March 2026: elevations in AST, ALT, ALP, BUN=35, Creatinine=1, USG=1.019 Urinalysis shows pyuria and bacteriuria, urine culture is pending

### BREED

Chihuahua Mix

#### Urinary System

The urinary bladder is full, containing a scant amount of floating, hyperechogenic sediment, with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. Normal anechoic urine with no uroliths evident.

### SEX

Neutered Male

Normal appearance of the trigone area and iliac blood vessels. Proximal urethra not visualized.

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

### AGE

17

Normal renal size (left 3.7 cm) (right 4.0 cm) with increased echogenic appearance, loss of cortico-medullary differentiation, left-sided pyelectasia, normal right-sided pelvis, and normal capsule evident in both kidneys. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident. Few cortical cysts present in both kidneys.

### WEIGHT

11 lbs

#### Reproductive System

Prostate not visualized.

### INTERPRETED BY

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

#### Adrenal Glands

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size of the left adrenal gland (0.46 cm in width). The right adrenal gland was not clearly visualized, but appears to be of normal shape, echogenic appearance, and size.

#### 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.

### IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Adrienne Hou

#### Liver

Normal size, echogenic appearance, portal markings, and regular curvilinear capsule. Few, small, hypoechogenic parenchymal nodules (measuring up to 1.0 cm in size). No masses evident. Normal appearance of the hepatic and portal vasculature.

### HOSPITAL NAME

Marina Village  
Veterinary  
& Integrative Care

#### Gallbladder

The gallbladder is full, containing normal anechoic bile. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Normal size and appearance of the cystic and common bile duct.

### REFERRING VET

Adrienne Hou

#### 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.

### INVOICE

22994

#### Pancreas

The visualized section is normal size and echogenic appearance. Regular capsule. Normal echogenic appearance of the mesentery and fat surrounding the pancreas.

### DATE

5-7-26



**PATIENT**

Lalo Aguirre

**Free Abdomen**

Normal mesenteric lymph nodes.  
No ascites evident.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Renal disease
- Hepatic nodules

**BREED**

Chihuahua Mix

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**SEX**

Neutered Male

- The appearance of the kidneys would be consistent with chronic kidney disease. Although the left-sided pyelectasia is most likely secondary to the chronic renal changes, underlying pyelonephritis should still be considered.

**AGE**

17

- The most likely etiology for the hepatic nodules would be nodular hyperplasia, with granulomas and infiltrative neoplasia less likely differential diagnoses.

**WEIGHT**

11 lbs

- Further assessment needs to be based on the pending urine culture results, but could include FNA cytology of the liver. A Tru-cut or wedge biopsy of the liver may however be required for a final etiological diagnosis.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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Dipl. ECVIM

- Specific therapy would be dependent on an etiological diagnosis.

- Symptomatic management of the nodular hyperplasia would be the use of Ursodiol, with regular monitoring of liver enzyme activity.

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**REFERRING VET**

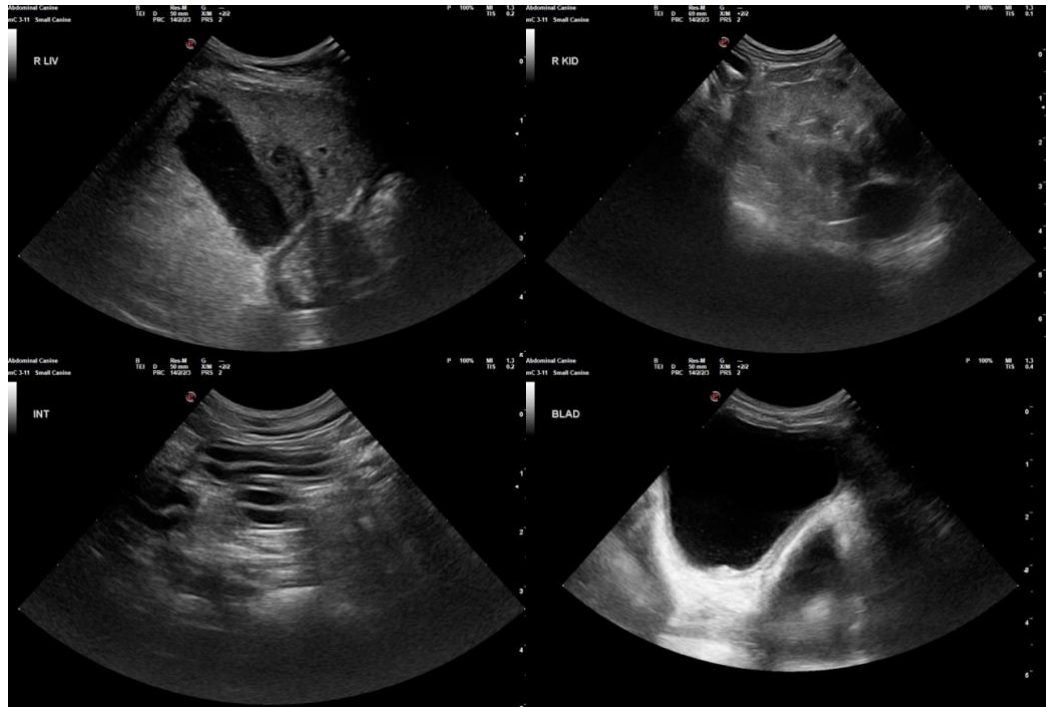
Adrienne Hou

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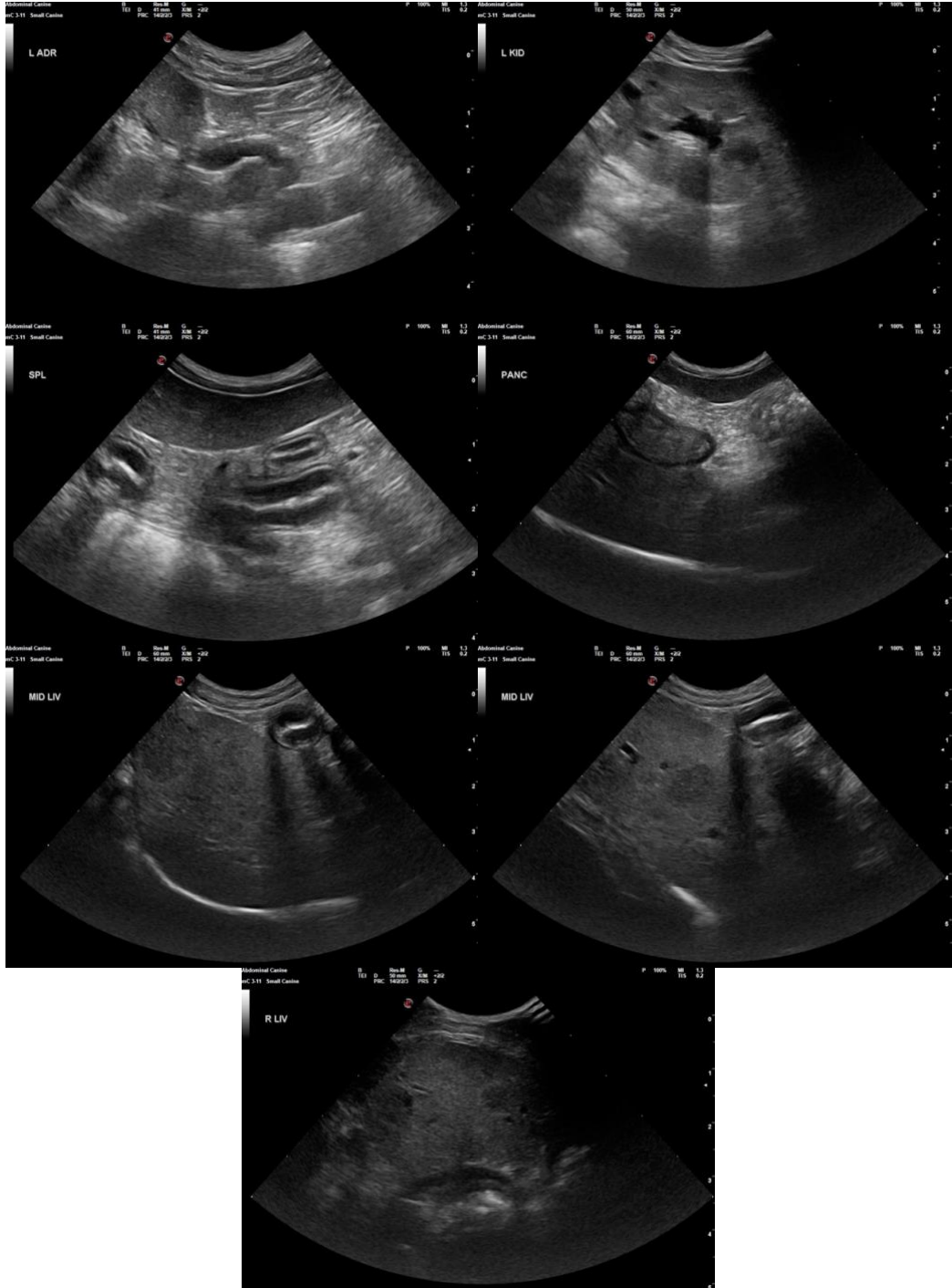
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.



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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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