



**PATIENT**

Oliver Ward Bull  
Terrier Rescue

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Bull Terrier

**SEX**

Intact male

**AGE**

11 months

**WEIGHT**

63 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Kathleen Byrnes

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Hospital Boone

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Shutt

**INVOICE**

69464

**DATE**

12/19/25

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: P presented through rescue group for neuter- no problems reported. Pre anesthetic bloodwork showed BUN 56, Crea 2.1, and usg 1.010 with proteinuria

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is full with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. A small amount of floating hyperechogenic sediment is noted.

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 6.3 cm, right measured 7.3 cm), increased echogenic appearance, loss of cortico-medullary differentiation, and normal pelvis and capsule. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident. Normal color flow pattern is evident in both kidneys.

The iliac lymph node measured 0.9 x 1.9 cm in size.

Normal size and appearance of the prostate measured 3.0 x 3.4 cm in size, normal size and appearance of both testicles. The left measured 3.1 cm in length and the right measured 3.3 cm in length.

**Adrenal Glands**

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 2.52 cm in length x 0.4 cm and 0.41 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 3.26 cm in length x 0.49 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 1.7 cm in width.

**Liver**

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



**PATIENT**

Oliver Ward Bull  
Terrier Rescue

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Bull Terrier

**SEX**

Intact male

**AGE**

11 months

**WEIGHT**

63 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kathleen Byrnes

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Hospital Boone

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Shutt

**INVOICE**

69464

**DATE**

12/19/25

**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.

**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. A small amount of fluid is present in the stomach.

**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.

The visible hepatic lymph node measured 1.0 x 1.1 cm in size and maintained normal shape and echogenic appearance.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Renal disease.
- Urinary bladder sediment.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

With the age and breed of animal the most likely diagnosis for the renal disease would be congenital, hereditary nephritis. With the previous episode of acute kidney injury or bacterial nephritis a less likely differential diagnosis.

The most likely etiology for the urinary bladder sediment would be incidental debris with crystalluria, hematuria and bacterial cystitis a less likely differential diagnosis.

Further assessment would be urine culture, UPC and blood pressure to confirm a diagnosis a renal biopsy would be required. However, this may not change the management.

Management of the renal disease would be feeding a renal diet, use of enteric phosphate binders as needed and either an ace inhibitor or receptor blocker.



**PATIENT**

Oliver Ward Bull  
 Terrier Rescue

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Bull Terrier

**SEX**

Intact male

**AGE**

11 months

**WEIGHT**

63 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kathleen Byrnes

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Hospital Boone

**REFERRING VET**

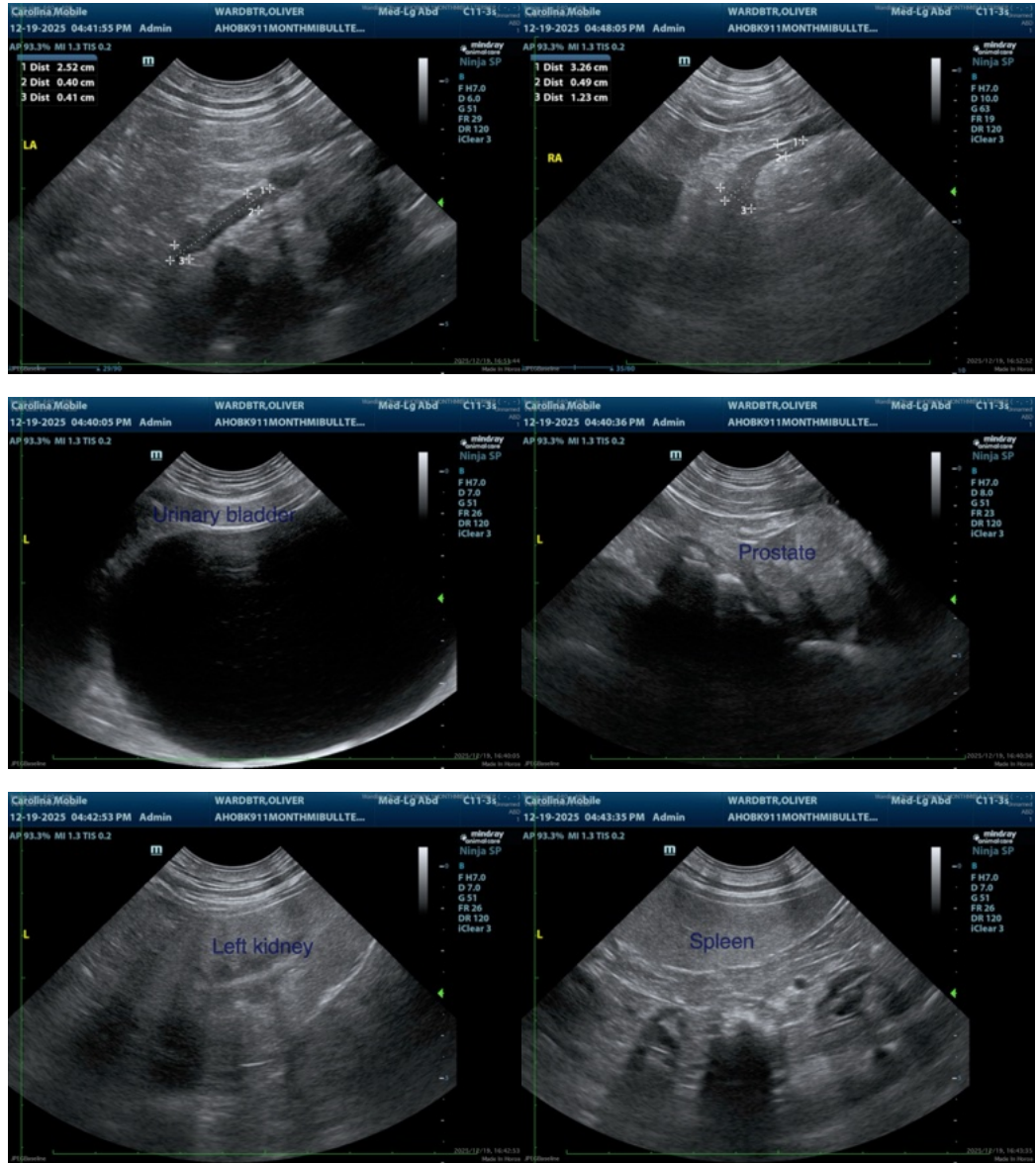
Dr. Shutt

**INVOICE**

69464

**DATE**

12/19/25





**PATIENT**

Oliver Ward Bull  
 Terrier Rescue

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Bull Terrier

**SEX**

Intact male

**AGE**

11 months

**WEIGHT**

63 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kathleen Byrnes

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Hospital Boone

**REFERRING VET**

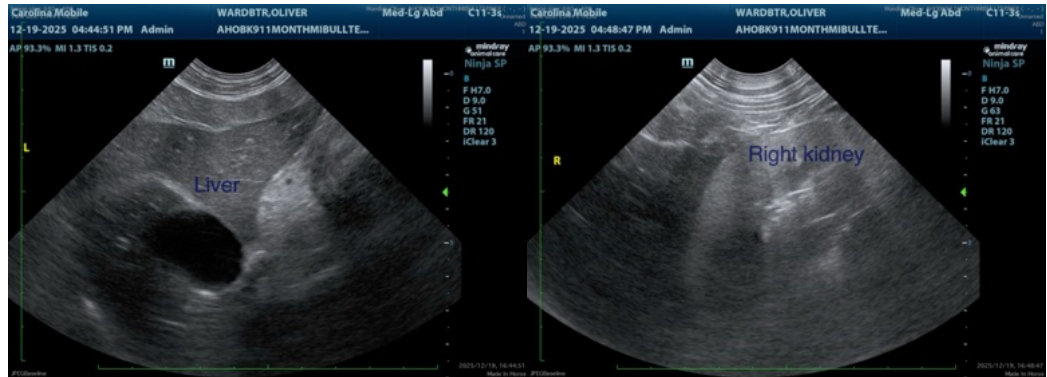
Dr. Shutt

**INVOICE**

69464

**DATE**

12/19/25



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](mailto:info@sonopath.com)