



PATIENT

Chloe Shankleton

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

75 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Ginny Dodd, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Charlotte Natural
 Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Schacht

INVOICE

77964

DATE

5/26/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Routine blood work picked up some abnormalities. No vomiting or diarrhea BAR, sl. tense, no murmur heard CBC- RBC 5.64>, HCT 37%, Hgb 12.9, Retic Hgb 22.5 low, eos 2832, lym low 0.24 CHEM- AST 143, ALP 322, T bil 0.8, von 0.3, unconj 0.5 UA- 1.018, 8.09, occasional struvites, +1 ketones T4 0.9

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is small with an irregular appearance of the apical wall, but maintained normal thickness. 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 7.1 cm, right measured 6.0 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

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 2.46 cm in length x 0.52 cm and 0.57 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 2.21 cm in length x 0.48 cm and 0.51 cm in width.

Spleen

The spleen is diffusely enlarged with a hyperechogenic appearance, but maintained a regular curvilinear capsule. Normal volume of the splenic vasculature without any overt congestion or thrombosis evident. The spleen measures 4.2 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.

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.



PATIENT

Chloe Shankleton

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

75 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Ginny Dodd, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Charlotte Natural
Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Schacht

INVOICE

77964

DATE

5/26/26

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.

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. The left pancreas measured 2.6 cm in width.

Free Abdomen

Normal mesenteric lymph nodes.
No ascites evident.

Thorax

Normal appearance of the heart. No pericardial or pleural effusion evident.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Splenic pathology.
- Hepatopathy.
- Urinary bladder 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 spleen would be reactive hyperplasia, splenitis, hypersplenism and possibly infiltrative neoplasia.

Etiologies for the urinary bladder would be chronic bacterial cystitis, granulomatous disease and possibly emerging neoplasia.

Further assessment would be urine culture, screening for Vector borne disease, BRAF analysis, and/or catheter assisted aspirate of the apical bladder wall for cytology/histopathology and culture and FNA cytology of the spleen and liver.

A tru cut or wedge biopsy of the liver may be required for a final etiological diagnosis.

Specific therapy would be dependent on an etiological diagnosis.



PATIENT

Chloe Shankleton

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

75 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Ginny Dodd, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Charlotte Natural
 Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

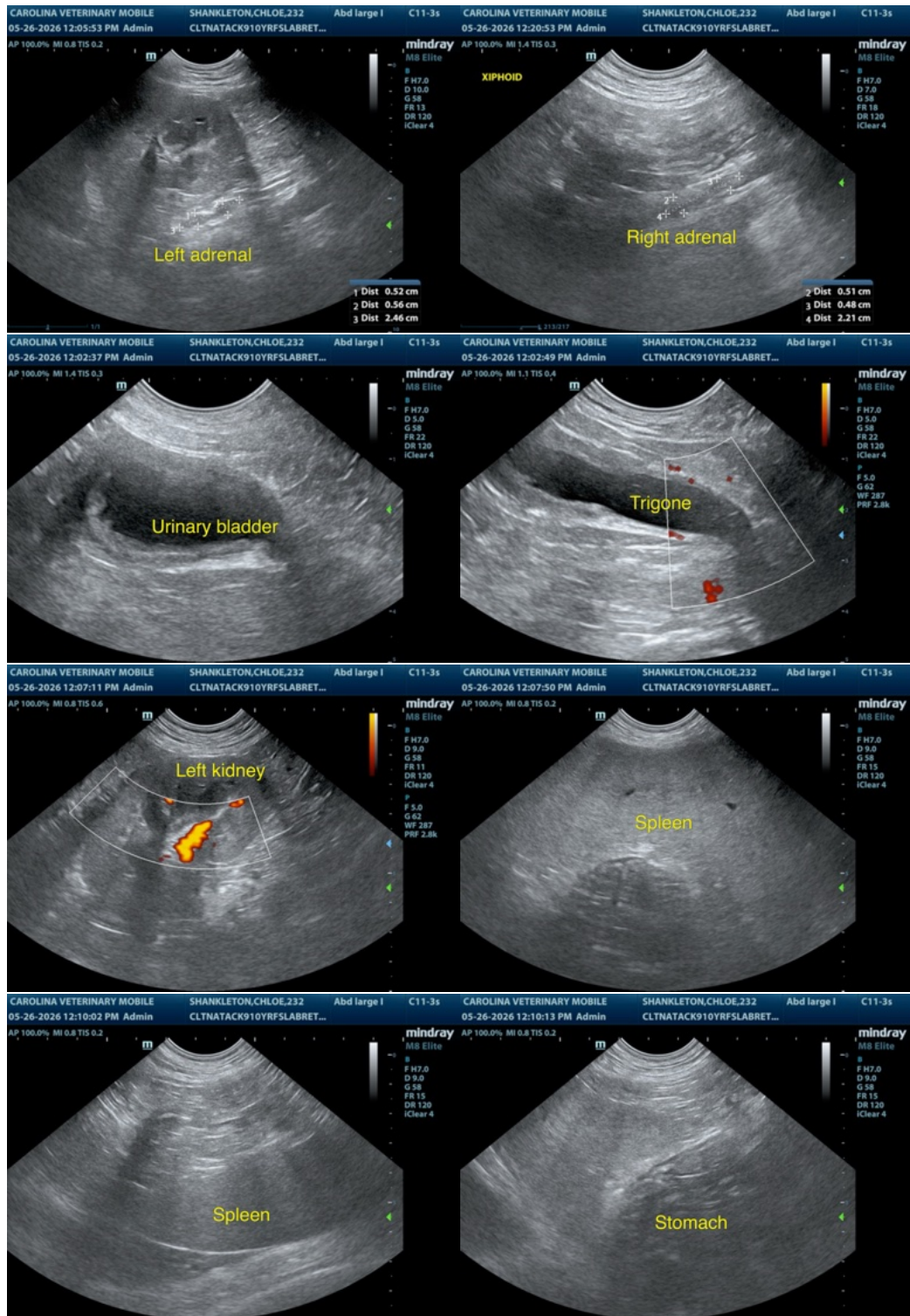
Dr. Schacht

INVOICE

77964

DATE

5/26/26





PATIENT

Chloe Shankleton

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

75 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Ginny Dodd, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Charlotte Natural
 Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

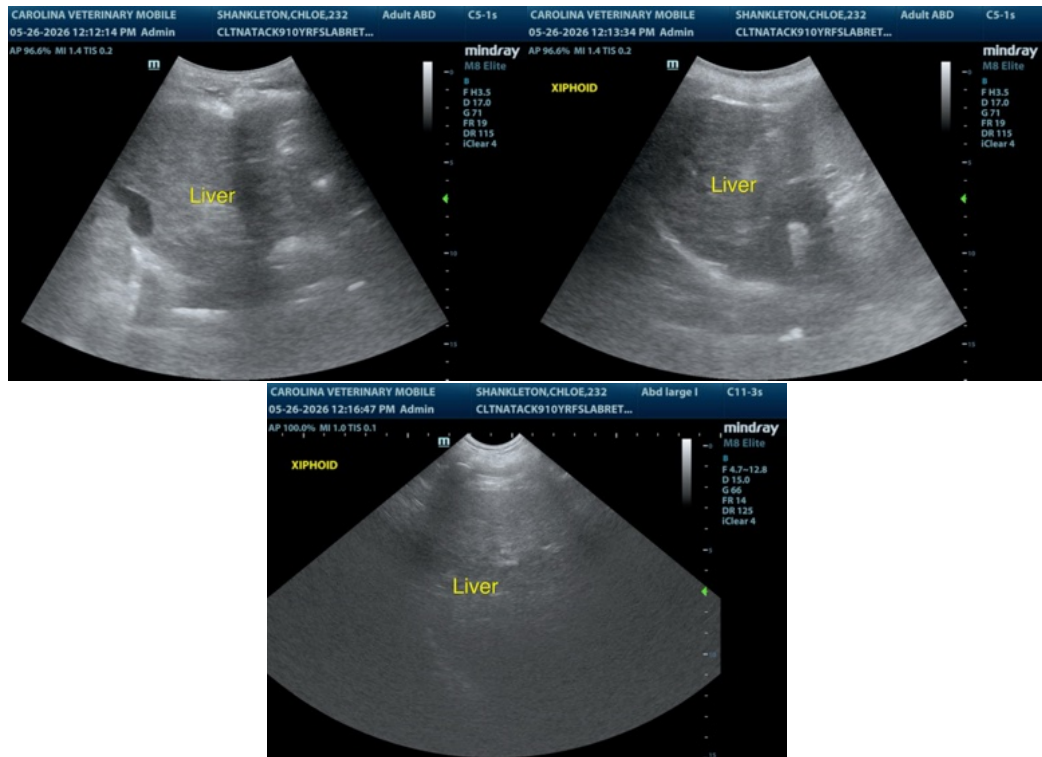
Dr. Schacht

INVOICE

77964

DATE

5/26/26



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