



## PATIENT

Delilah Gross

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Akita

## SEX

Spayed female

## AGE

3 years

## WEIGHT

87.5 lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kerri Becker

## HOSPITAL NAME

Loving Care VH

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Steele

## INVOICE

72230

## DATE

3/5/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Urinating on self when sleeping
- UA WNL. Urine specific gravity 1.043

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

### *Urinary System*

The urinary bladder is full 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 renal size (left measured 6.2 cm, right measured 5.2 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 evidence in both kidneys.

### *Adrenal Glands*

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 1.97 cm in length x 0.56 cm and 0.5 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 2.64 cm in length x 0.82 cm and 0.69 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 2.8 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.

### *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.



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**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**

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.

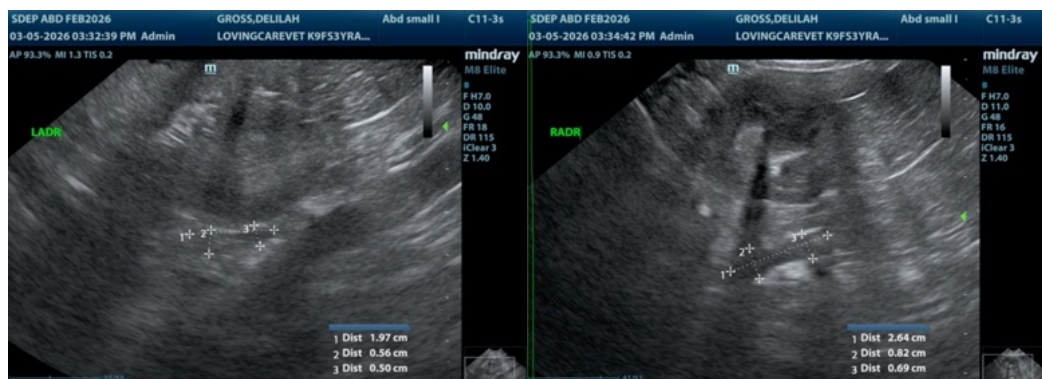
No ascites evident.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Normal ultrasound examination of the abdomen.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Urinary incontinence in spayed female dogs is common, especially in medium to large breeds. It often develops months to years after spaying and is usually due to hormone-responsive incontinence. Initial management includes phenylpropanolamine and/or estrogen-replacement. In some cases, deslorin can be added. In cases that are completely refractory to medical therapy the use of an artificial urethral sphincter (AUS) device should be considered. Maintaining an optimal body weight can also improve the incontinence.





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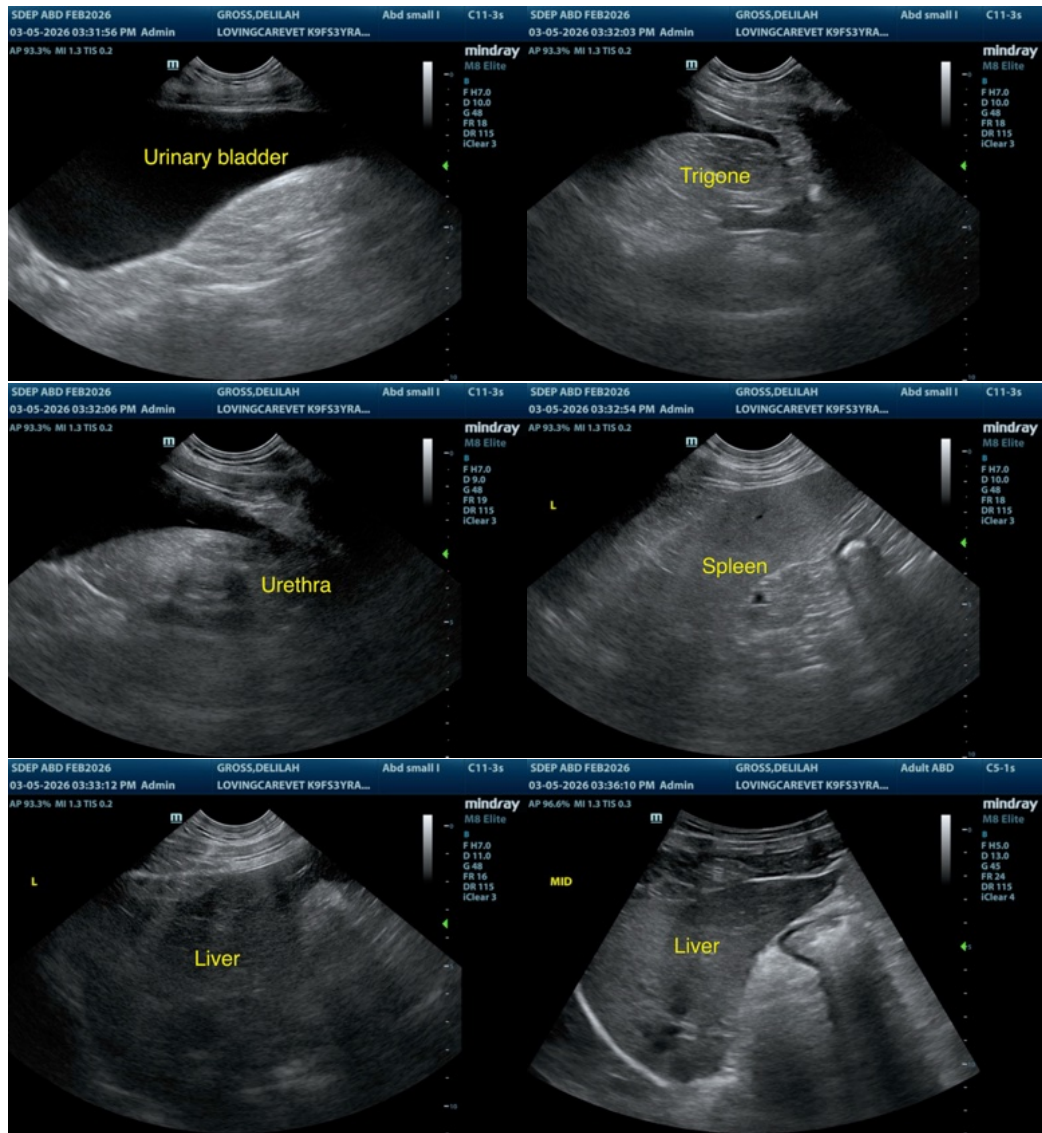
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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