

PATIENT

Coco Minard

SPECIES

Guinea Pig

BREED

Alpaca

SEX

Intact female

AGE

5 years

WEIGHT

1 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Alicia Angosto
Guerrero, DMV,
PgDip, MSc.

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Amanda Stewart

HOSPITAL NAME

Governors Road AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Dogar

INVOICE

74933

DATE

4/28/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: BAR HR 240 RR 30. Normal heart and lungs. Moist pink mm's. CRT < 2 sec. Teeth and gums look good. Normal eyes/ears and LN's. Normal abdominal palpation except 2" wide mass which appears to be left kidney; firm and movable.
Current Medications None

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is poorly distended, limiting evaluation of the wall. The urine is predominantly anechoic with scant suspended echoes. The mildly cloudy appearance is consistent with physiological calcium excretion commonly observed in guinea pigs. A mild increase in sediment is noted near the urethral region. No uroliths are identified.

The left kidney measures 2.04×1.23 cm, with a cortical thickness of 0.22 cm in the sagittal plane. The right kidney measures 2.20×1.53 cm, with a cortical thickness of 0.20 cm in the sagittal plane. In both kidneys, the cortex is isoechoic relative to the liver parenchyma. The corticomedullary ratio is within normal limits, and corticomedullary definition is preserved. There is increased medullary echogenicity bilaterally. No evidence of pyelectasia, hydronephrosis, nephrolithiasis, or perirenal inflammation is identified.

Reproductive System

The uterine body measures 5.24 mm and is within expected limits for the species. No uterine fluid, masses, or abnormal thickening are identified. The left ovary contains a cyst measuring 3.53×4.02 cm. The right ovary was evaluated along its expected anatomical course, and no cystic structures were identified.

Adrenal Glands

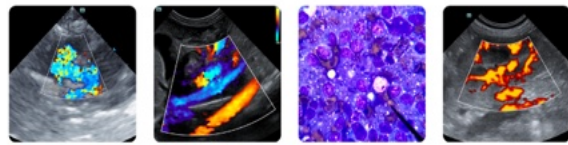
Both adrenal glands show normal shape and echogenicity. Dorsoventral diameters measured in the sagittal plane: The left adrenal gland measures 0.33 cm at the cranial pole and cm at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measures 0.31 cm

Spleen

The spleen was not visualized, likely due to acoustic window limitations.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size, with sharp edges and a regular contour. The liver parenchyma looks uniform and isoechoic compared to the falciform fat, with a normal echotexture. No hepatic lymphadenopathy is observed.



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The gallbladder lumen is normally distended. The wall is thin and the contents are primarily anechoic. No evident dilation of the cystic duct or common bile duct is observed.

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Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains normal ingesta (not desiccated or impacted), with a mural thickness of 0.98 mm and preserved wall layering. The duodenum measures 0.79 mm, the jejunum 0.71 mm, and the cecum 0.54 mm, all with normal appearance and content. No evidence of tympanism or impaction is observed.

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Pancreas

The evaluated pancreatic regions do not show evidence of overt inflammation or neoplastic disease.

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Free Abdomen

No sonographic evidence of abdominal effusion, peritonitis, or lymphadenomegaly is identified. The iliac trifurcation is normal.

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PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Large left ovarian cyst measuring 3.53×4.02 cm

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Bilateral increased renal medullary echogenicity and turbid urine.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The dominant finding is a markedly enlarged cystic structure arising from the left ovary. In guinea pigs, ovarian cysts are common, particularly in middle-aged to older females, and can reach substantial size. A cyst measuring over 3.5 cm in a 1 kg patient is clinically significant and very likely explains the palpable “renal” mass described on physical examination.

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These cysts are most commonly epithelial or paraovarian in origin and may be hormonally active or inactive. Even when incidental from a systemic standpoint, their size alone can result in discomfort, abdominal distension, or secondary effects due to compression of adjacent structures. Although no cystic structures are identified in the right ovary, bilateral ovarian involvement is common in guinea pigs, and small or early cysts may not be sonographically apparent.

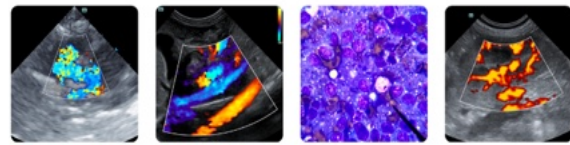
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The kidneys are within expected size ranges for guinea pigs (typically ~1.8–2.3 cm length), with appropriate cortical thickness and preserved corticomedullary architecture. The observed medullary mineralization is considered most consistent with physiologic mineral deposition, as commonly seen in



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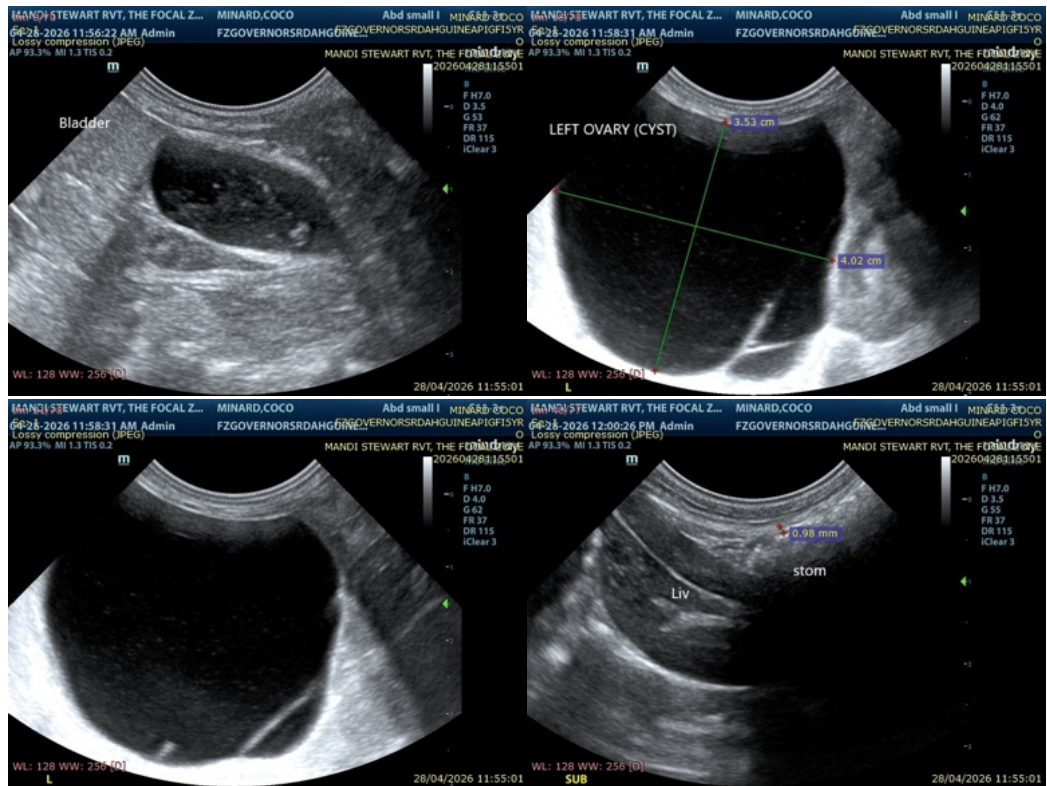
this species.

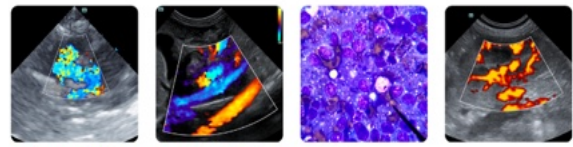
Overall, the imaging findings strongly support that the palpable structure corresponds to a large ovarian cyst.

Recommendations

- Surgical ovariohysterectomy is the treatment of choice and is both diagnostic and curative in most cases, particularly given the size of the cyst and associated clinical concern.
- Hormonal therapy has been described but is less reliable and not considered first-line for large cysts. Percutaneous drainage is not recommended, as recurrence is common and the procedure does not address the underlying pathology.
- Urinary findings are considered within physiological limits for the species; however, periodic monitoring is reasonable. Attention to adequate hydration and appropriate dietary calcium intake is advisable to minimize the risk of urolith formation over time.

Final decisions should consider the patient's overall condition, anesthetic risk, and owner goals, but the ovarian cyst is the most clinically relevant finding and likely explanation for the presenting concern.





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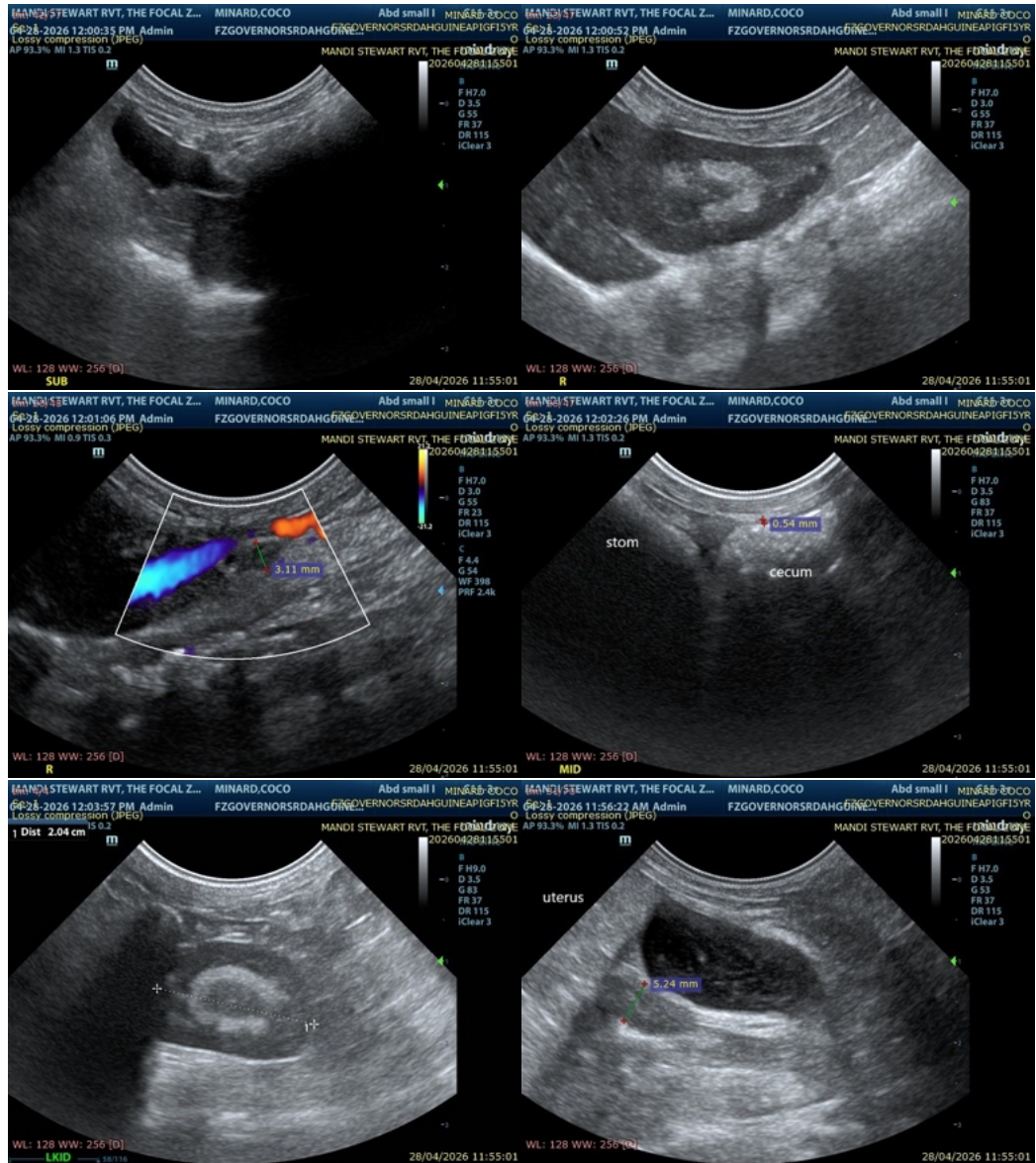
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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