**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

1/7/2022

History: Abdominal x-ray was taken on 12-15-21- moderately radio dense/mineralized circular opacity near pelvic inlet - unable to see the bladder wall to determine if in the bladder or in the colon. Pollakiuria, blood in urine (office floor) Cystitis DDx infectious, inflammatory (stones, neoplasia).

PATIENT

Roxi Kongkraphun

Current Medications: Clavamox 125mg- 1tab BID x10days.

Urine specific gravity is 1033. 3+proteinuria active sediment. No bacteria; plus there are well-differentiated transitional epithelial cells in the urine sample, interpreted as normal to hyperplastic proliferation.

SPECIES

Canine

Lab Results: Attached separately.

Radiographs: Attached separately.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous IntraPet scans.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

BREED

Pomeranian

Imaging Performed By: Rachel Brillhart, RDMS.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**SEX**

Spayed Female

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is mildly distended. The wall is slightly thickened (up to 0.40 cm) with mildly irregular surface. Several cystic calculi are observed within the lumen, the largest measuring 1.01 cm in diameter. In addition, urinary bladder sand and echogenic debris is also seen. The region of the trigone is obscured by the cystic calculi. The proximal urethral wall is normal. The proximal urethra lumen contains tiny calculi/mineralized sand.

AGE

9-23-2013

The left kidney is normal in size (3.51 cm in length) with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins, and normal internal architecture. There is minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

13.4 Lbs.

The right kidney is normal in size (3.43 cm in length) with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins, and normal internal architecture. There is minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DMV,
Diplomate DACVIM
(Small Animal
Internal Medicine)

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.36 cm at cranial pole) (0.50 cm at caudal pole) (1.31 cm in length); normal shape; homogenous parenchyma. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

Fountain Green
Veterinary

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.57 cm at cranial pole) (0.53 cm at caudal pole) (1.94 cm in length); normal shape; homogenous parenchyma. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

REFERRING VET

Center Dr. Lerner

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.14 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

INVOICE

10127

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed.

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. There is slight disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis to mucosal ratio in some segments. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

Pancreas

The region of the pancreas is isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat. No obvious parenchymal abnormalities are observed. There is no evidence of regional inflammation or effusion.

Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

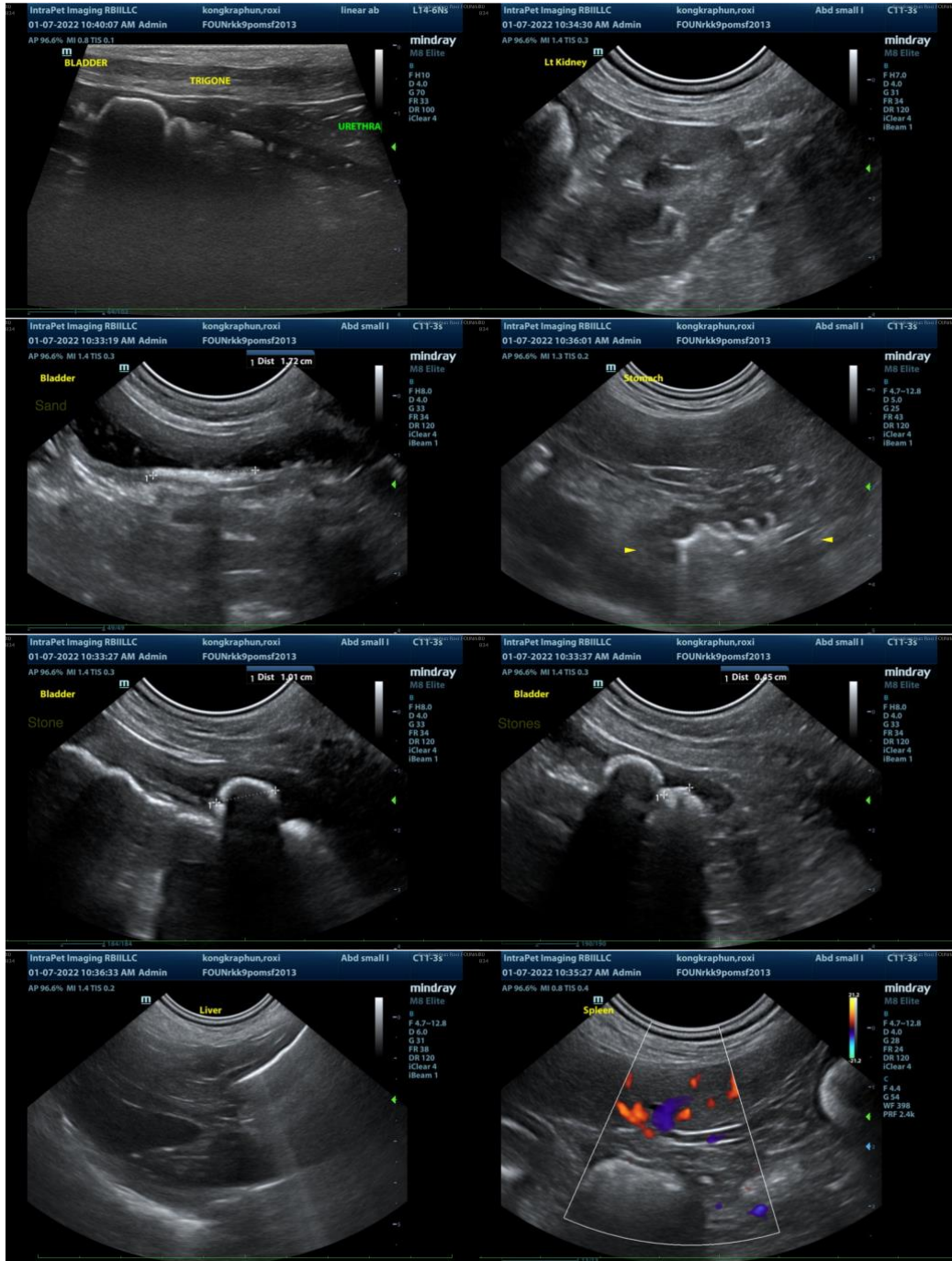
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

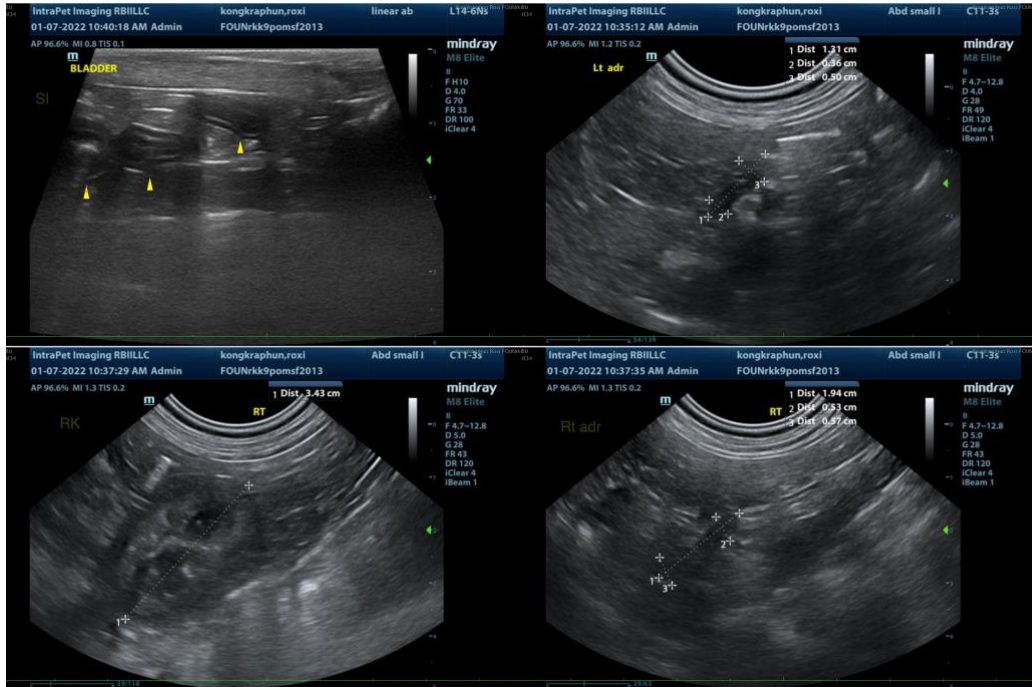
Primary Findings

- Cystic/proximal urethral calculi and sand/debris
- Minor age-related renal changes with dystrophic mineralization
- The small intestinal wall changes are suggestive of inflammatory bowel disease, however correlation with the patient's clinical signs is recommended.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- A cystotomy with stone removal, analysis and culture is recommended. Alternatively, medical dissolution of the stones can be considered with a prescription renal diet and broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy. If there is no improvement in stone size after 4 weeks of therapy, a cystotomy should be reconsidered. If the stone size is reduced, continue therapy until complete dissolution has been achieved.
- Given the patient's age, three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended prior to anesthesia to assess cardio-pulmonary status.





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.

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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