



**PATIENT**

Gandalf Elis

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

7 yrs

**WEIGHT**

8 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**

Andrea Nicastro,  
DVM, Diplomate  
ACVIM (*Small Animal  
Internal Medicine*)

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Reshny, RVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Hawkins Animal  
Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Hawkins

**INVOICE**

10218

**DATE**

1/27/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: hematuria with negative urine culture, on 2 weeks course of ABs and hematuria persists diabetic, on caninsulin 3 units  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: U/A: ph 6, RBC-TNTC USG 1.060

Additional history: CBC Chem and Spec FPL are unremarkable

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is moderately distended with anechoic urine. No masses, inflammatory changes or calculi are observed. Ureteral papillae and visualized portion of the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

The left kidney is normal size (4.56 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal size (5.02 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.39 cm length; 0.35 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.55 cm length; 0.43 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

**Spleen**

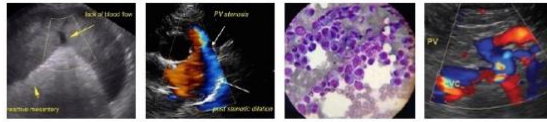
The spleen is normal in size (0.96 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

**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**



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The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The pyloric outflow tract is patent. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall is normal to borderline thickened (up to 0.26 cm) with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. There is disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in most segments. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

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**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**

- Bowel pattern suggestive of inflammatory bowel disease. However, correlation with the patient's history is recommended.

\*An obvious cause for the patient's hematuria is not identified in this study. Considerations include idiopathic cystitis, occult pyelonephritis, idiopathic renal hematuria, coagulopathy, other

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Consider assessing for coagulopathy (i.e, PT/PTT).
- Also consider empirical treatment for pyelonephritis (i.e, fluoroquinolone). If no improvement in the hematuria is observed within 5-7 days of initiating therapy, antibiotics should be discontinued.
- If the patient continues to exhibit lower urinary tract signs despite the above measures, symptomatic care of idiopathic cystitis is recommended.
- If all of the above diagnostics/therapeutics are inconclusive, idiopathic renal hematuria may be present and the patient's PCV should be monitored for anemia.

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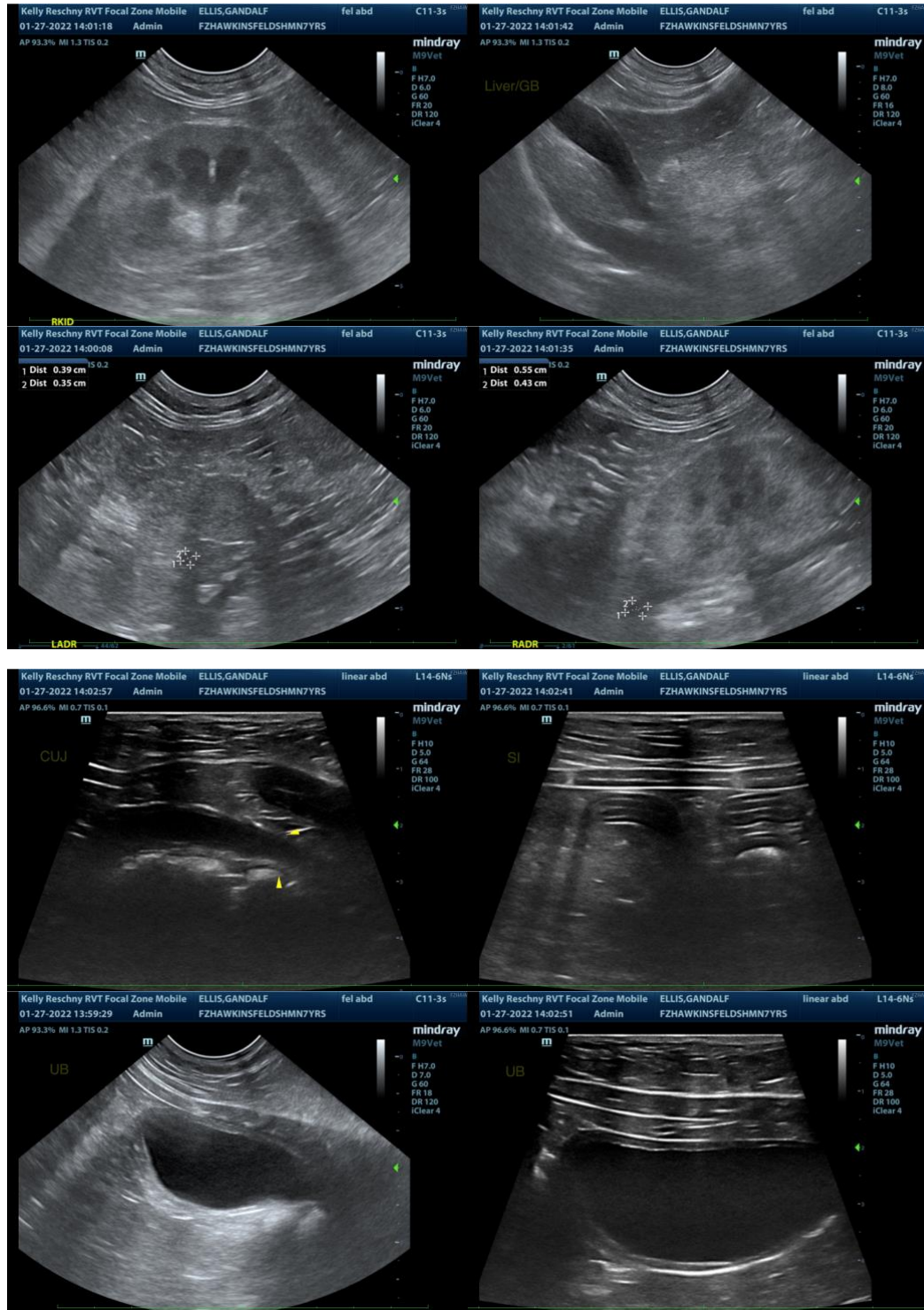
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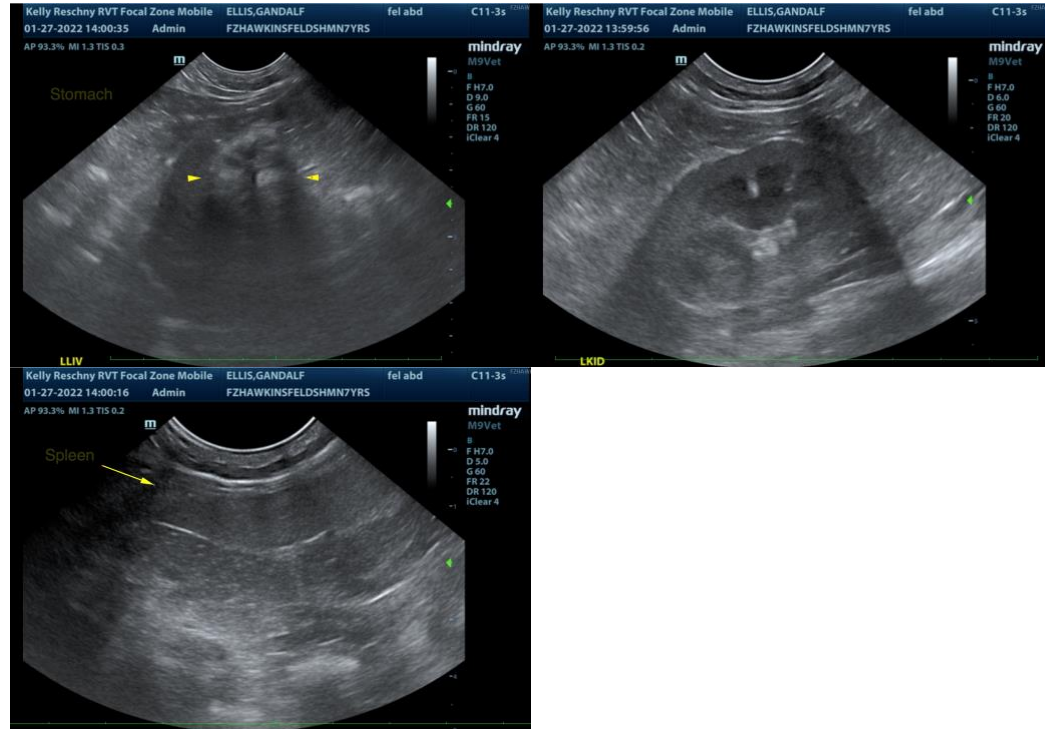
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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info@SonoPath.com