

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Izzy Mason History: DOB=2009 Papillon 3-4/6 systolic murmur Current meds are meloxidyl 1.5mg/ml Vetmedin 1.25mg 1 bid amlodipine (0.625 p.o. sid) BP=135/85 Straining to urinate, put on ABS today. (re-check echo) Hyperechoic foci seen in UB and urethra not seen on RADS taken today

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED *Urinary System*

Papillon The urinary bladder is moderately distended. In the region of the bladder neck, a 1.13 x 0.51 cm irregular heterogeneous mineralized mass effect is observed and extends into the urethra, which is diffusely thickened up to 0.83 cm. Foci of mineralization are also observed within the urethral wall. The remaining urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness. Luminal contents are anechoic.

SEX

Female, spayed

The left kidney is normal size (3.44 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal to mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. Small mineralized foci are observed near the renal pelvis. A small cortical cyst is visualized. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

AGE

11 Years

The right kidney is normal in size (3.73 cm in length) with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins and normal internal architecture. There is mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. A small cortical cyst is observed at the caudal aspect. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydronephrosis.

WEIGHT

4.1 kg.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.49 cm at cranial pole) (0.50 cm at caudal pole) (1.41 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.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.47 cm at cranial pole) (0.52 cm at caudal pole) (1.63 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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Spleen

Roundhill AH

The spleen is normal in size (1.43 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Carl Kelly

Liver

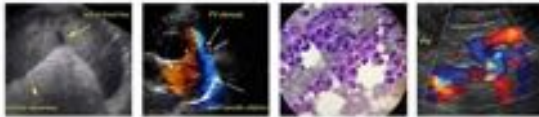
The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely heterogeneous in appearance. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder is of normal contours and contains some dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal.

INVOICE

12322

DATE

10/11/21



PATIENT *Gastrointestinal*

Izzy Mason 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 segmentally dilated with gas and chyme. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Papillon

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.

SEX

Female, spayed

Free Abdomen

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

AGE

11 Years

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

WEIGHT

4.1 kg.

Primary Findings:

- Mass effect in the urinary bladder neck/proximal urethra. Neoplasia (i.e., transitional cell carcinoma) is considered likely with a low possibility of an inflammatory process.

Secondary Findings:

- Bilateral age-related renal changes with dystrophic mineralization.
- The diffuse hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy, regenerative nodular hyperplasia, and/or age-related remodeling. Inflammatory disease and infiltrative neoplasia are also possible differentials. Sonographic findings should be correlated with the patient's bloodwork results.

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Roundhill AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Carl Kelly

INVOICE

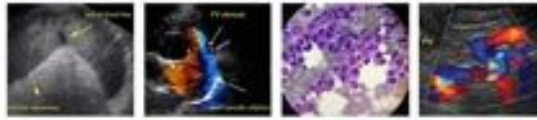
12322

DATE

10/11/21

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for pulmonary metastases.
- A urine BRAF test is recommended to further evaluate for lower urinary tract neoplasia. If the BRAF test is inconclusive, a biopsy of the bladder mass may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis. If bladder neoplasia is confirmed, consider referral to a board certified veterinary oncologist to discuss chemotherapy options. Alternatively, if a palliative approach is desired, consider the following protocol:
 1. Piroxicam at 0.3 mg/kg PO every 24 hours (may need to be compounded in smaller patients)
 2. Misoprostol (stomach protectant) at 2 mcg/kg PO every 12 hours
 Baseline renal values should be performed then repeated every 4 weeks to monitor for nephrotoxicity



PATIENT

Izzy Mason

*It should be noted that all other non-steroidal and steroidal medications must be discontinued for at least 3-5 days prior to the initiation of Piroxicam.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Papillon

SEX

Female, spayed

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

4.1 kg.

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Roundhill AH

REFERRING VET

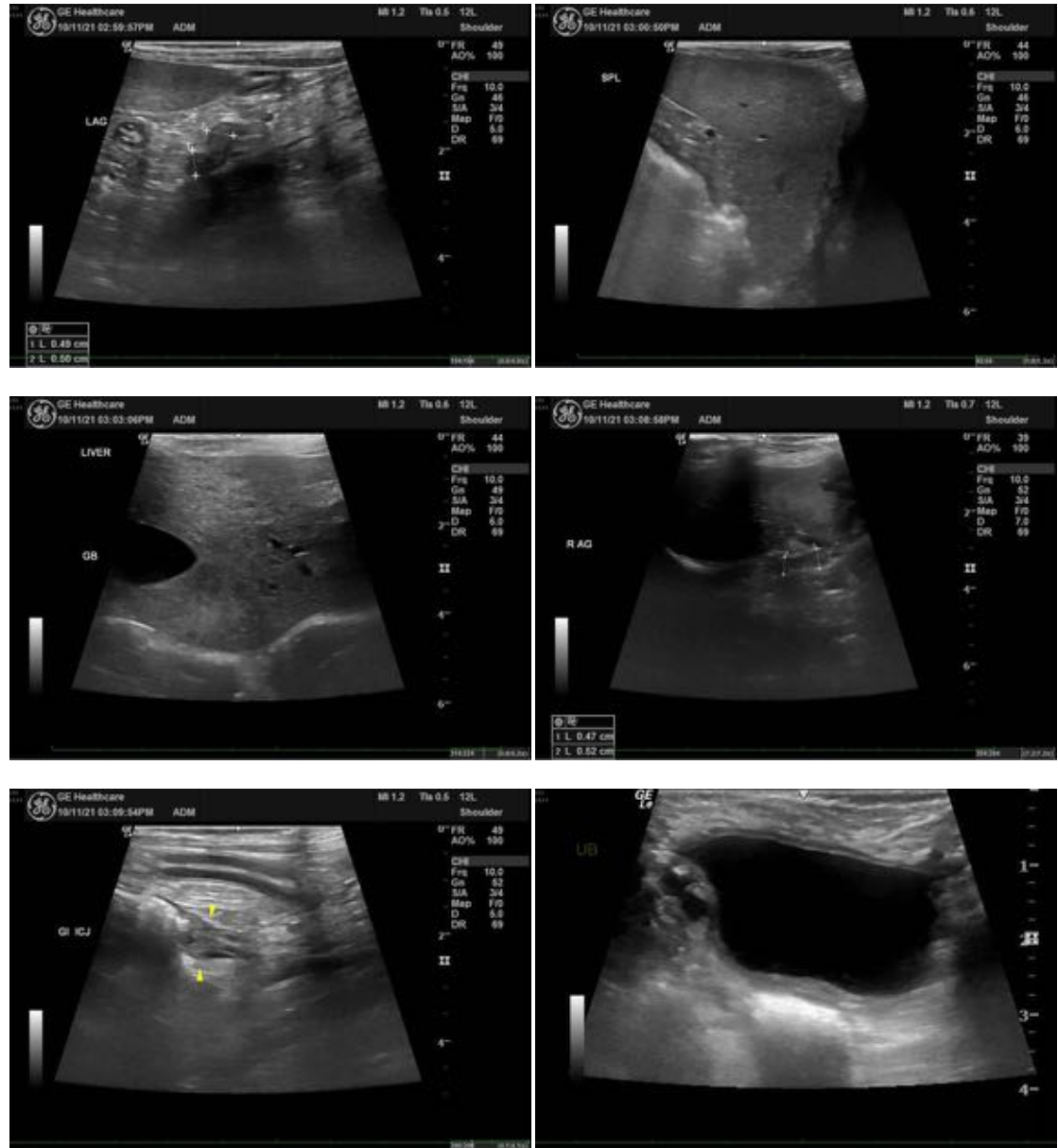
Dr. Carl Kelly

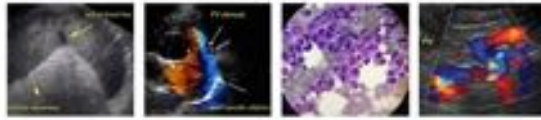
INVOICE

12322

DATE

10/11/21





PATIENT

Izzy Mason

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Papillon

SEX

Female, spayed

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

4.1 kg.

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Roundhill AH

REFERRING VET

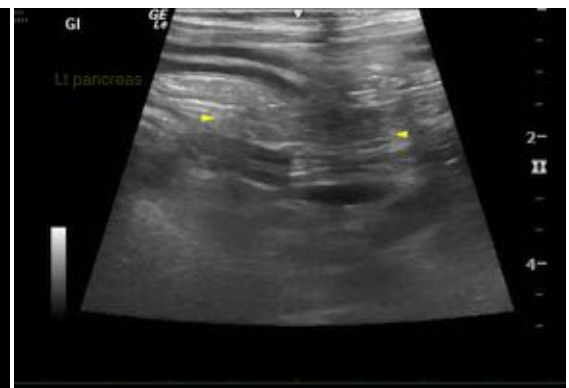
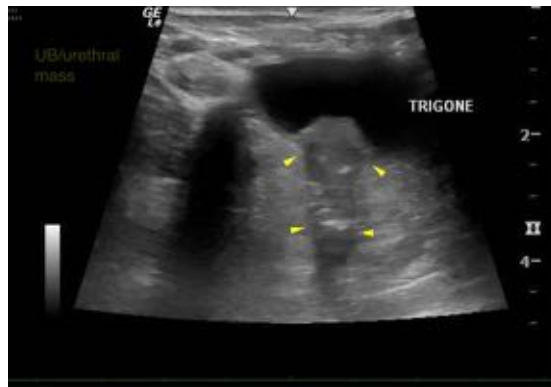
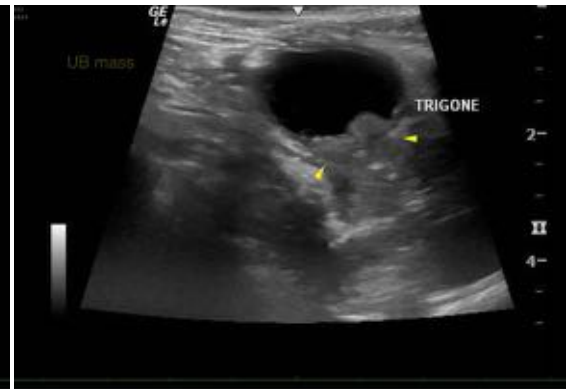
Dr. Carl Kelly

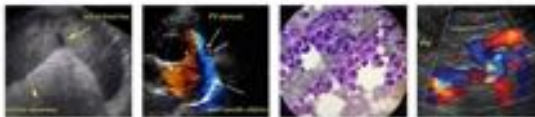
INVOICE

12322

DATE

10/11/21





PATIENT

Izzy Mason

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.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

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

BREED

Papillon

andrea.nicastro@sonopath.com

SEX

Female, spayed

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

4.1 kg.

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED
BY**

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Roundhill AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Carl Kelly

INVOICE

12322

DATE

10/11/21