



**PATIENT**

Gia Saladucha

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Havanese

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

6 Years

**WEIGHT**

11.2 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Scott

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Ho-Ho-Kus VH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Eisenberg

**INVOICE**

33273

**DATE**

12/4/21

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

1 month hx of on and off lameness, decreased appetite. Worsening lameness in the hind legs. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: hx of lyme positive (was treated with doxy for about 2 weeks or so). Globulins elevated and protein electrophoresis showed generalized inflammation cortisol normal UPC 5.6- pending urine culture, pending tick pcr with quant c6 blood pressure 115mmHg

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is mildly distended. The wall is normal in thickness with a slightly irregular mucosal surface in the region of the apex. Luminal contents are anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The left kidney is subjectively normal in size with 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 hydroureter.

The right kidney presented normal size (4.03 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 hydroureter.

**Adrenal Glands**

The caudal pole of the left adrenal gland is visualized and is normal in size, measuring 0.34 cm in width with normal shape, glandular echogenicity and detail. Surrounding vasculature is normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.34 cm at cranial pole) (0.30 cm at caudal pole) (1.51 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.

**Spleen**

The spleen is normal in size (0.88 cm) 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**

The gastric lumen is moderately distended with ingesta. The gastric wall and pylorus are 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. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease is noted.

**Pancreas**

The pancreas is normal in size with normal peripheral contours. The pancreatic duct is normal. The base and limbs of the pancreas are isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. No focal lesions are observed. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.



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**Free Abdomen**

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

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Unremarkable abdomen. An obvious cause for the patient’s proteinuria is not definitively identified in this study. Given the clinical history, a protein-losing nephropathy is suspected (possibly, Lyme nephropathy). Most cases are idiopathic. However, some cases are secondary to infectious or neoplastic disease.

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Havanese

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**SEX**

Spayed Female

3-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for occult disease in the chest.

**AGE**

6 Years

**PLN protocol:**

1. Angiotensin II receptor blocker (e.g., telmisartan)
2. Antithrombotic (e.g., clopidogrel at 2.5 mg/kg PO q 24 hours)
3. Omega-3 fatty acids (65 mg/kg of DHA and EPA combined daily)
4. Prescription renal diet
5. Serial blood pressure monitoring
6. Routine monitoring of UPC and bloodwork (CBC, chemistry panel) to assess for progressive disease

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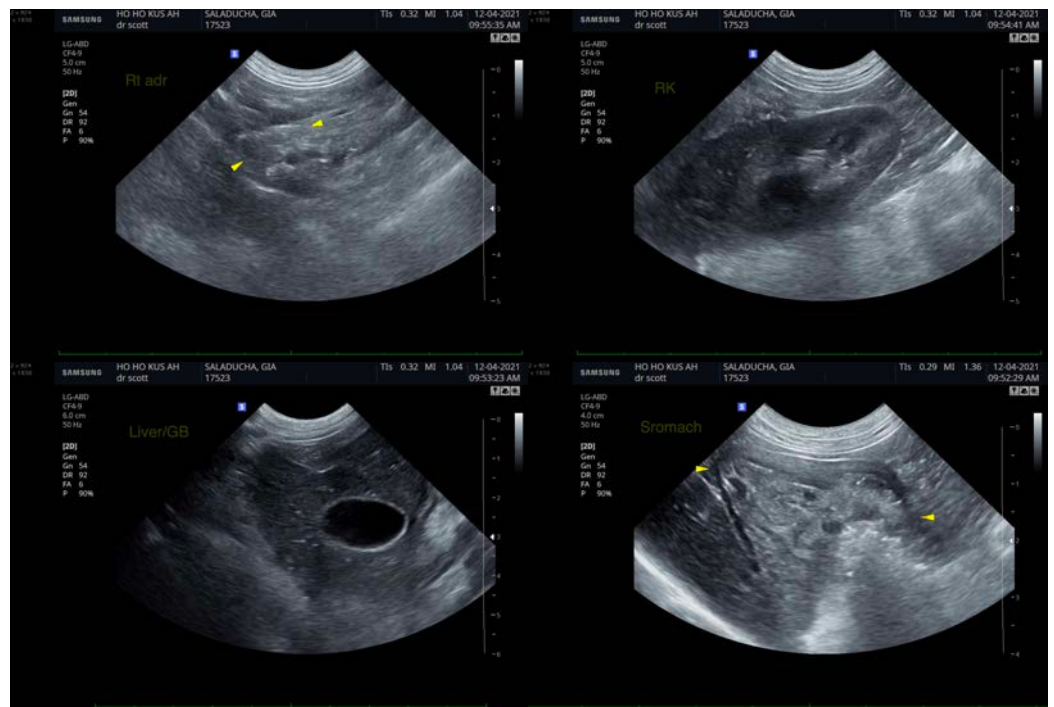
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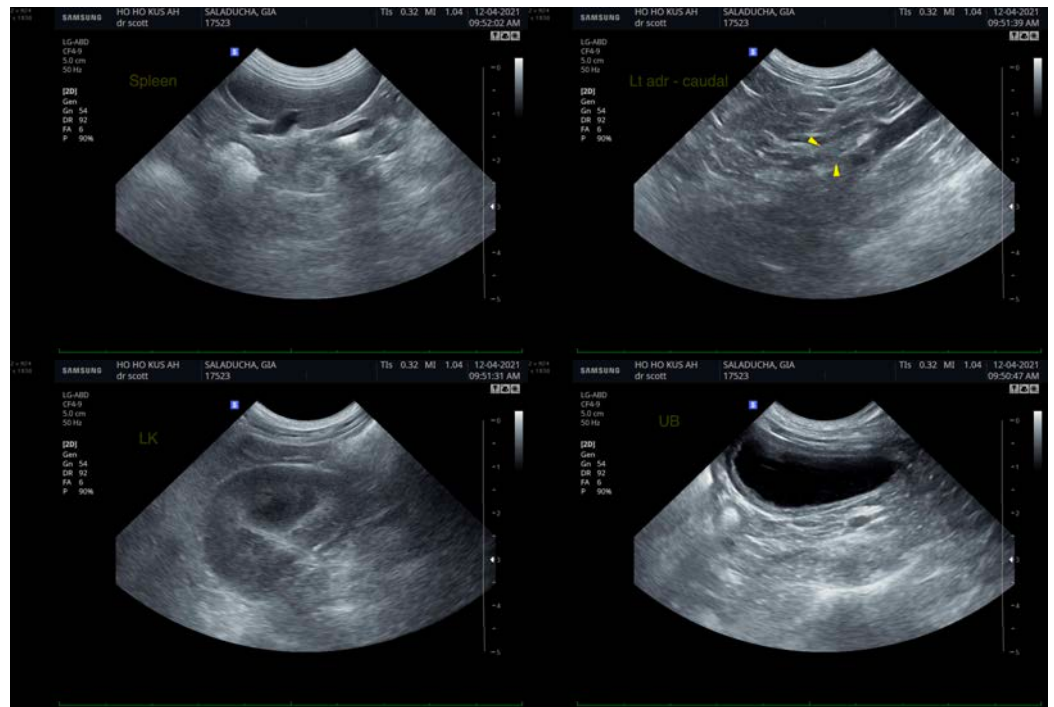
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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