



PATIENT

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Duke Vanderhoof

History: Urinary incontinence, non-responsive meds
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: all wnl

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

Great Dane

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.

SEX

Neutered Male

The prostate is normal in size (2.80 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

AGE

4 years

The left kidney presented normal size (8.48 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

104 lbs

The right kidney presented normal size (8.40 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.58 cm at cranial pole) (0.45 cm at caudal pole) (3.35 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.

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Jeanine French

The right adrenal gland is normal size (2.20 cm at cranial pole) (0.70 cm at caudal pole) (3.98 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

Fredon AH

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.79 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. Ben Goldstein

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.

INVOICE

10402

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.

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Gastrointestinal

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

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

- Unremarkable abdomen. An obvious cause for the patient's urinary incontinence is not identified in this study. Considerations include urinary tract infection, ectopic ureters (rare in male dogs), other structural lower urinary tract abnormality, occult hepatic dysfunction, urethral sphincter mechanism incompetence, other.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Urine culture and sensitivity.
- Pre-and post-prandial serum bile acids can be considered to assess for occult hepatic dysfunction.
- Consider radiographs of the caudal abdomen/pelvis to assess for small stones in the penile urethra.
- Ultimately a contrast CT scan may be necessary to further assess for ectopic ureters.



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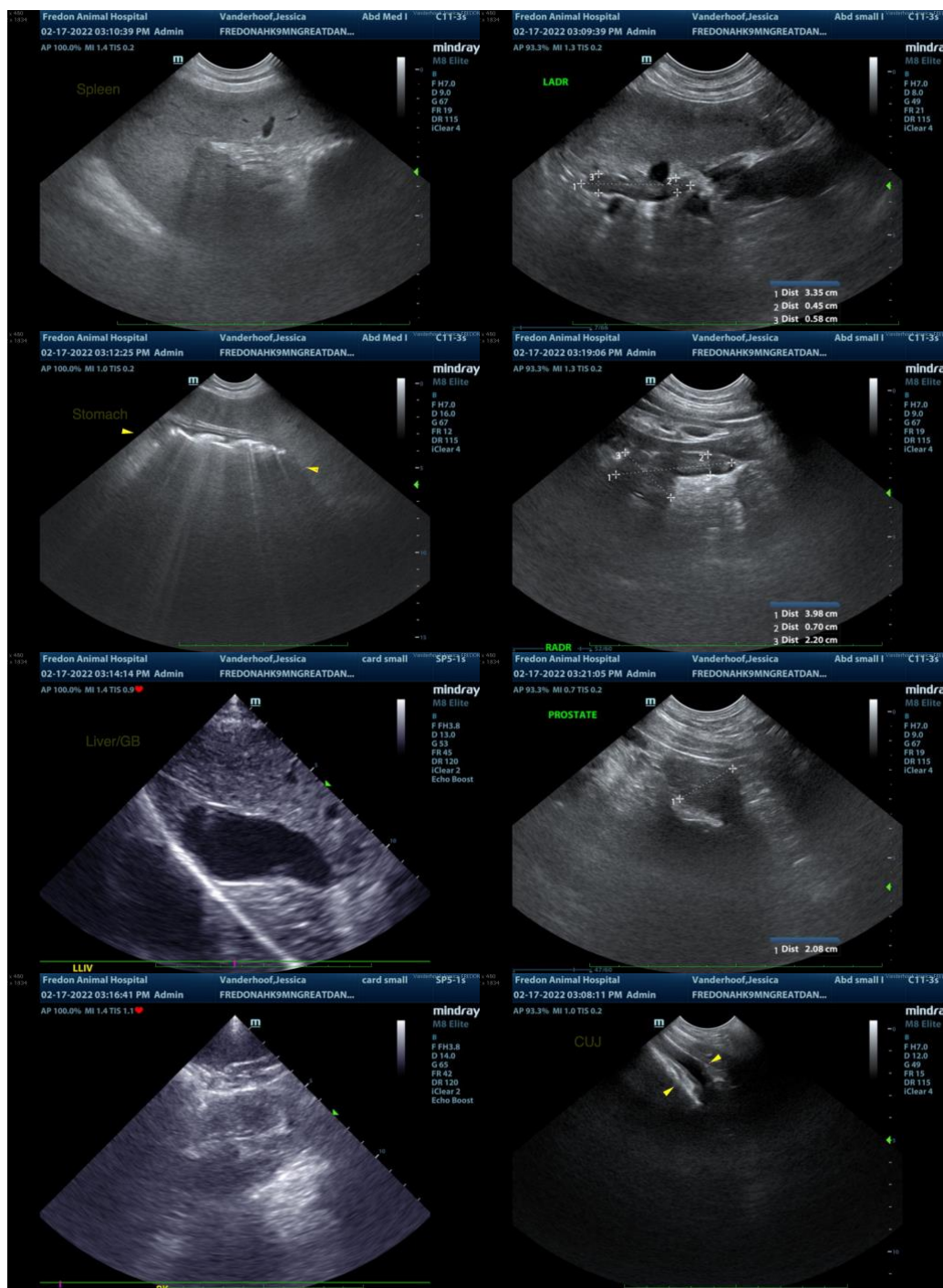
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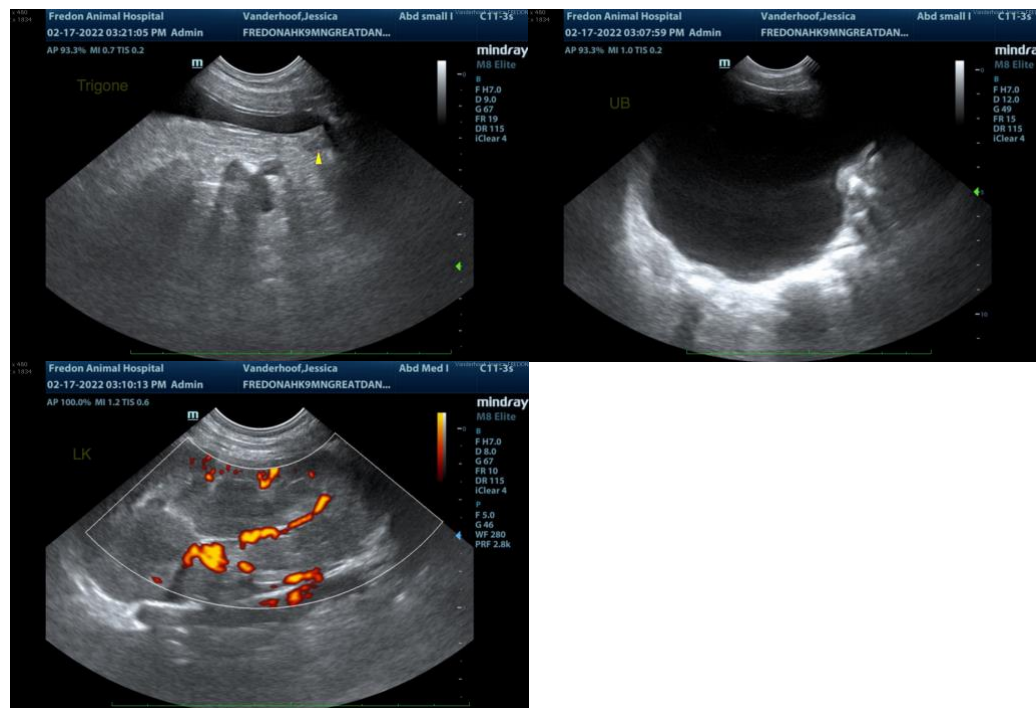
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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