



PATIENT

Oreo Santangelo

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Pet is healthy. Owner lost another pet to cancer and wants to have her screened for issues. Owner does report that she urinates frequently.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: UA pending. CBC/Chemistry panel: no significant findings.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

BREED

Goldendoodle

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is moderately distended. A moderate amount of suspended echogenic to mineralized debris is observed within the lumen. No masses, inflammatory changes or calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

SEX

Female, spayed

The left kidney is normal size (4.96 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

AGE

9 Yrs.

The right kidney is normal size (5.46 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. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

32 lbs.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.41 cm at cranial pole) (0.50 cm at caudal pole); 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)

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.34 cm at cranial pole) (0.45 cm at caudal pole); 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.

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Dr. Sheldon

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.71 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.

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Liver

The liver is normal to slightly prominent in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely homogeneous in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A small to moderate amount of gravity-dependent echogenic to mineralized debris is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

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Gastrointestinal

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

DATE

3/14/23



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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.

Pancreas

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Goldendoodle

Free Abdomen

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

SEX

Female, spayed

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE

9 Yrs.

Primary Findings:

- Minor bilateral age-related renal changes.
- The hepatic changes are most consistent with a benign hepatopathy (i.e., vacuolar (i.e., endocrine, idiopathic)).
- Gallbladder debris- incidental.

WEIGHT

32 lbs.

Secondary Findings:

- The urinary bladder debris could be consistent with cells, crystals, mucous, lipid droplets and/or exfoliated material.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- To further reevaluate for neoplasia, consider three-view thoracic radiographs.
- Also consider baseline labwork and abdominal ultrasounds every 6-12 months to assess for underlying pathology.

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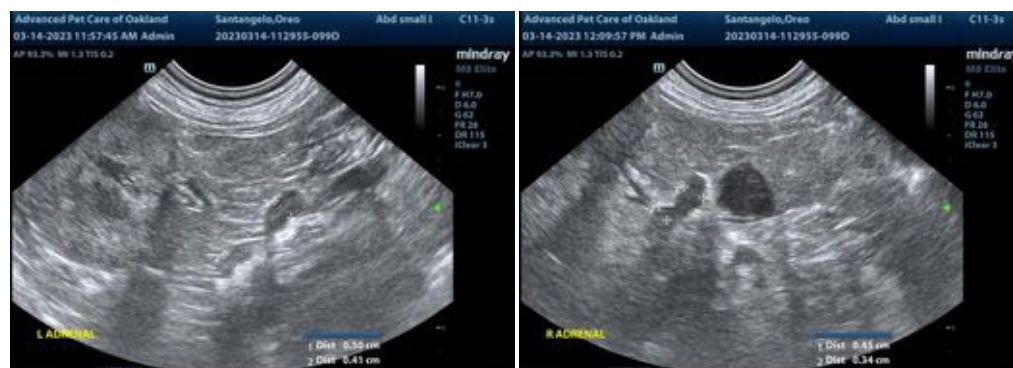
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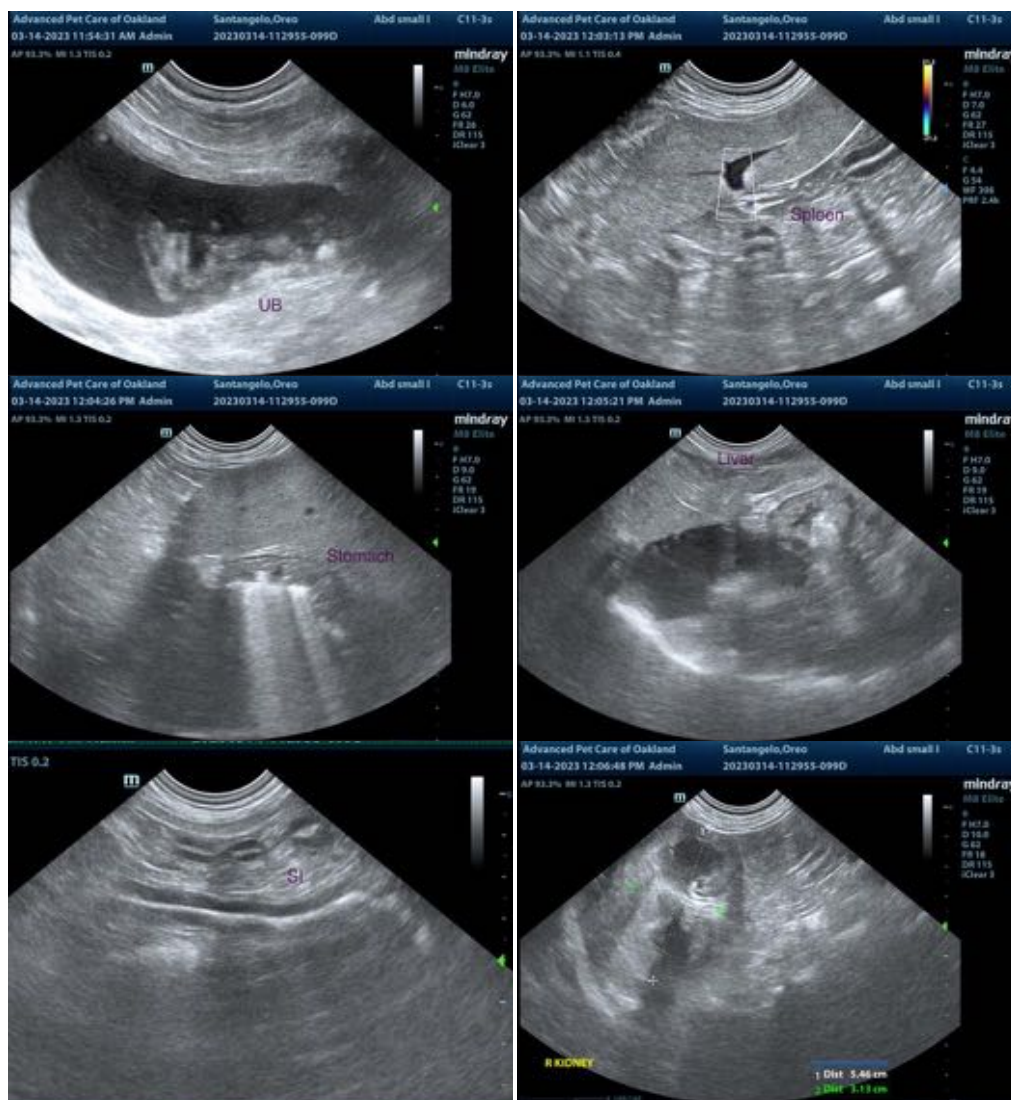
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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