**PATIENT**

Elsa Hoskins

SPECIES

Canine

BREEDLabrador
retriever/Great Dane
mix**SEX**

Femamle, spayed

AGE

7 Yrs.

WEIGHT

59 Pounds

INTERPRETED BYAndrea Nicastro,
DVM, Diplomate
ACVIM (*Small Animal
Internal Medicine*)**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

PMVU

HOSPITAL NAME

Silver Spring AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Cathy Jarrett

INVOICE

13193

DATE

4/12/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Recurrent urinary tract infections. Just recently finished a course of antibiotics.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: (01/2022) CHEM/CBC: WNL. U/A: USG 1.010, pH 6.0, WBC 17, RBC 7.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN*Urinary System*

The urinary bladder is moderately distended. The wall in the region of the apex is mildly thickened (up to 0.33 cm) and irregular. The wall tapers to a normal thickness as it extends toward the urinary bladder neck. A scant amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The left kidney is normal size (5.49 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.

The right kidney is normal size (5.55 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.55 cm at cranial pole) (0.57 cm at caudal pole) (2.78 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 (0.67 cm at cranial pole) (0.42 cm at caudal pole) (2.44 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.

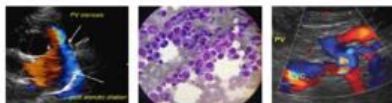
Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.57 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 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.

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 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

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.

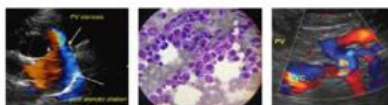
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- The urinary bladder wall changes are consistent with mild cystitis, likely secondary to recurring urinary tract infections.
- An obvious cause for the infections is not identified in this study.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- A urine culture and sensitivity is recommended, preferably 5-7 days after the last dose of antibiotics. If the culture is positive, a prolonged antibiotic course (i.e., 3-4 weeks) may be warranted with a urine culture midway through the course and again 5-7 days following the last dose of antibiotics.
- A thorough evaluation of the patient's external genitalia is also recommended to assess for predisposing factors.
- Consider supplementation with cranberry (i.e., Cranadin) to help reduce the risk of future urinary tract infections.





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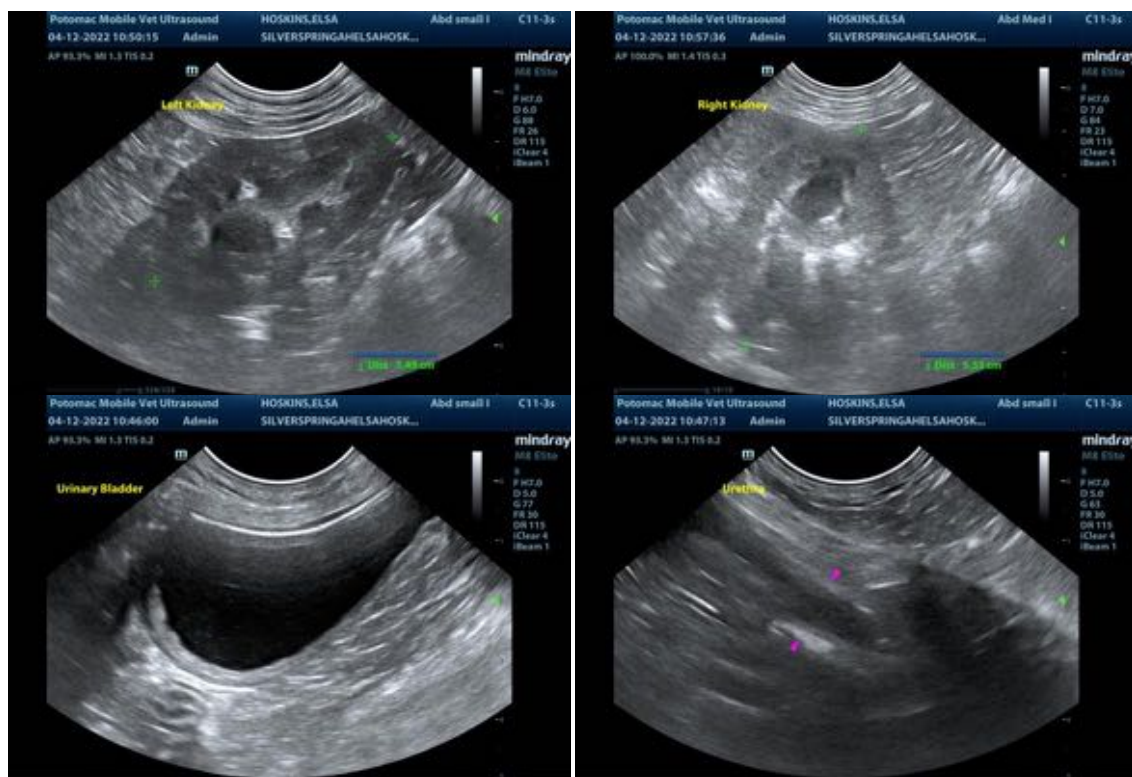
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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 ACVIM (*Small Animal Internal Medicine*)

Andrea.nicastro@sonopath.com