

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

9/3/21

History: Owners noted swelling of the scrotum which has been progressively getting larger and seems to be bothering patient. First noted in April 2021 and initially treated with Cephalexin and Rimadyl. Swelling palpates like 'clotted blood'.

PATIENT

Bear Van Deusen

Current Medications: Rimadyl 100mg - 1 tab PO BID long-term.

SPECIES

Canine

Lab Results: Bloodwork in April 2021. CBC – unremarkable. Chem - mild hyperalbuminemia.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous IntraPet scans.

Sedation: IV torb

BREED

Labrador

Stat Report: not requested

SEX

Male Neutered

**This study was limited to the urinary system. There is a potential for pathology in organs that were not visualized.

AGE

2011

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.

WEIGHT

93.5 lbs.

The prostate is normal in size (1.13 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

The left kidney is normal size (7.89 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.

The right kidney is normal size (7.30 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.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
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Medicine)

Other

There is no evidence of thrombosis at the aortic trifurcation.

The scrotal sac is severely distended (> 7 cm) and filled with heterogeneous, aggregated, echogenic debris or avascular tissue) as well a small to moderate amount of echogenic fluid. There was no evidence of herniation of abdominal organs into the scrotal sac.

HOSPITAL NAME

Churchville Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Brooks

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**INVOICE**

11770kk

Primary Findings:

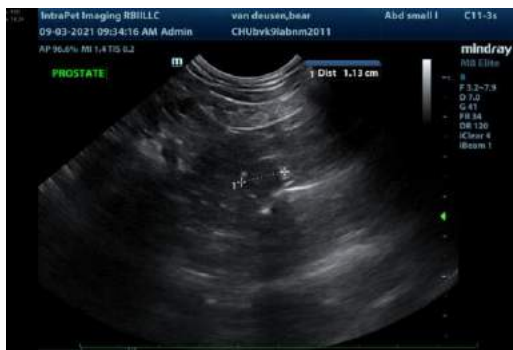
- Scrotal swelling of uncertain etiology. The scrotal contents may represent cellular debris or avascular tissue.

Secondary Findings:

- Bilateral, age-related renal pathology.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Consultation with a board-certified veterinary surgeon is recommended to discuss scrotal ablation with submission of the scrotal tissue for histopathology +/- aerobic and anaerobic cultures.
2. Repeat baseline blood work and three-view thoracic radiographs should be performed prior to surgery. Also consider a complete abdominal ultrasound to assess for other abdominal organ pathology.





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.

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