

**PATIENT**

Oslo Koontz

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Boxer

**SEX**

Male, neutered

**AGE**

8 Yrs.

**WEIGHT**

63 lbs.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Jenna Walsh

**HOSPITAL NAME**

West Hills AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Fogarty

**DATE**

8/21/21

**INVOICE**

11938

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Seizure episode early this month that lasted 10-15 seconds (became stiff, mild paddling, post-ictal period lasted 30 minutes, then completely normal). Current Medications Bravecto, Dasuquin  
Primary Question/Differential to Be Answered in This Exam R/O splenic issue because he's a Boxer vs anything abnormal that may have precipitated seizure.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Mild CBC changes with low-normal HCT, mild schistocytes/acanthocytes/keratocytes seen on slide review. No chemistry abnormalities noted except for lifelong low thyroid.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

*Urinary System*

The urinary bladder is moderately distended. The wall is normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface. A small to moderate amount of gravity-dependent mineralized sand is present within the lumen along with a scant amount of suspended echogenic debris. The region of the trigone is normal.

The prostate is not definitively visualized due to its pelvic location.

The left kidney is normal size (6.70 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 (7.36 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 (0.53 cm at cranial pole) (0.60 cm at caudal pole) (2.66 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 region of the right adrenal gland is evaluated. No obvious pathology is observed.

*Spleen*

The spleen is normal in size (2.12 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 curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen with minor changes consistent with age-related remodeling. No focal lesions are observed. Hepatic vasculature and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gall bladder is not definitively visualized.



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***Gastrointestinal***

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The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is segmentally dilated with chyme. 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.

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***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.

**BREED**

Boxer

***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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***Other***

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A brief echocardiogram reveals no evidence of pericardial effusion.

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- The hepatic changes are consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling and are not considered clinically significant at this time.
- Urinary bladder sand.

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\*An obvious cause for the patient's seizures is not identified in this study.

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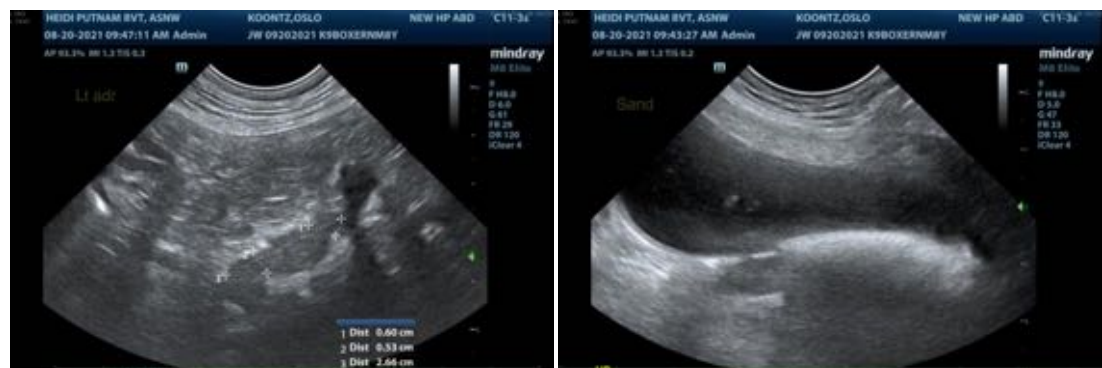
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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for occult neoplasia.
- Consider referral to a board certified veterinary neurologist for further workup.





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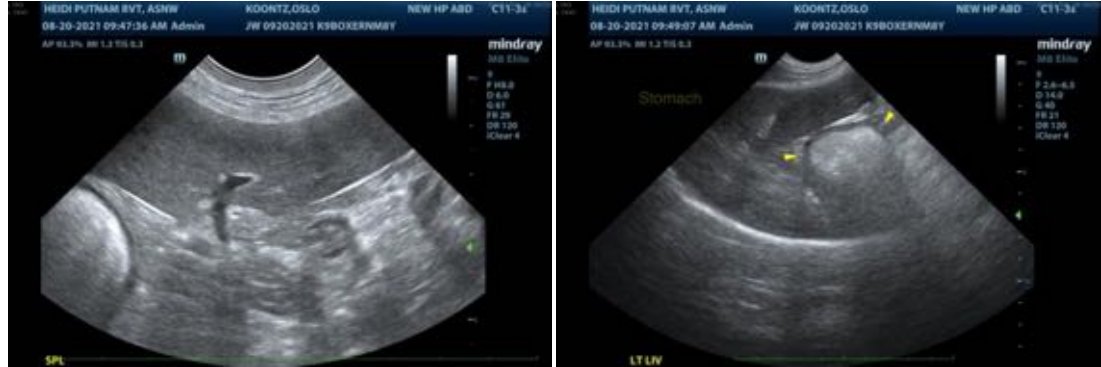
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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](mailto:andrea.nicastro@sonopath.com)



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