



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Bella Digregorio History: urinating inappropriately.

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is mildly distended with anechoic urine. The wall is of appropriate thickness for the level of repletion. The trigone is prominent to enlarged (0.57 x 0.42 cm) and slightly irregular. No cystic calculi are observed.

BREED

Bichon

The left kidney is normal size (4.18 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

SEX

Female, spayed

The right kidney is normal size (3.94 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

AGE

14 Yrs.

Adrenal Glands

WEIGHT

4.5 kg.

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.78 cm at cranial pole) (0.54 cm at caudal pole) (1.58 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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The right adrenal gland is normal size (1.05 cm at cranial pole) (0.55 cm at caudal pole) (1.39 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

Kelly Reschny

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (0.82 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Beattie Pet Hospital
Ancaster

Liver

The liver is normal to slightly prominent in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and subtly mottled 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 normal in thickness. A few polypoid like lesions are arising from the luminal surface. A scant amount of adherent debris is also seen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Pandya

Gastrointestinal

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta. 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 segmentally dilated with chyme. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate

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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

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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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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings:

- The prominent to enlarged/irregular urinary bladder trigone area is concerning for infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., transitional cell carcinoma). However, an inflammatory process cannot be completely excluded.

Secondary Findings:

- Bilateral, chronic, age-related renal changes.
- The diffuse hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy, regenerative nodular hyperplasia, and/or age-related remodeling. Inflammatory and infiltrative disease are considered less likely. Correlation with the patient's liver values is recommended.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

A urine BRAF test is recommended to further screen for lower urinary tract neoplasia. It should be noted however that a negative result does not completely rule out the possibility of cancer. Therefore, if a negative result is obtained, further testing (i.e., biopsy) may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis. A urine culture and sensitivity is also recommended to assess for occult infection. However, cystocentesis should be avoided due to the potential for seeding of the abdomen with neoplastic cells.

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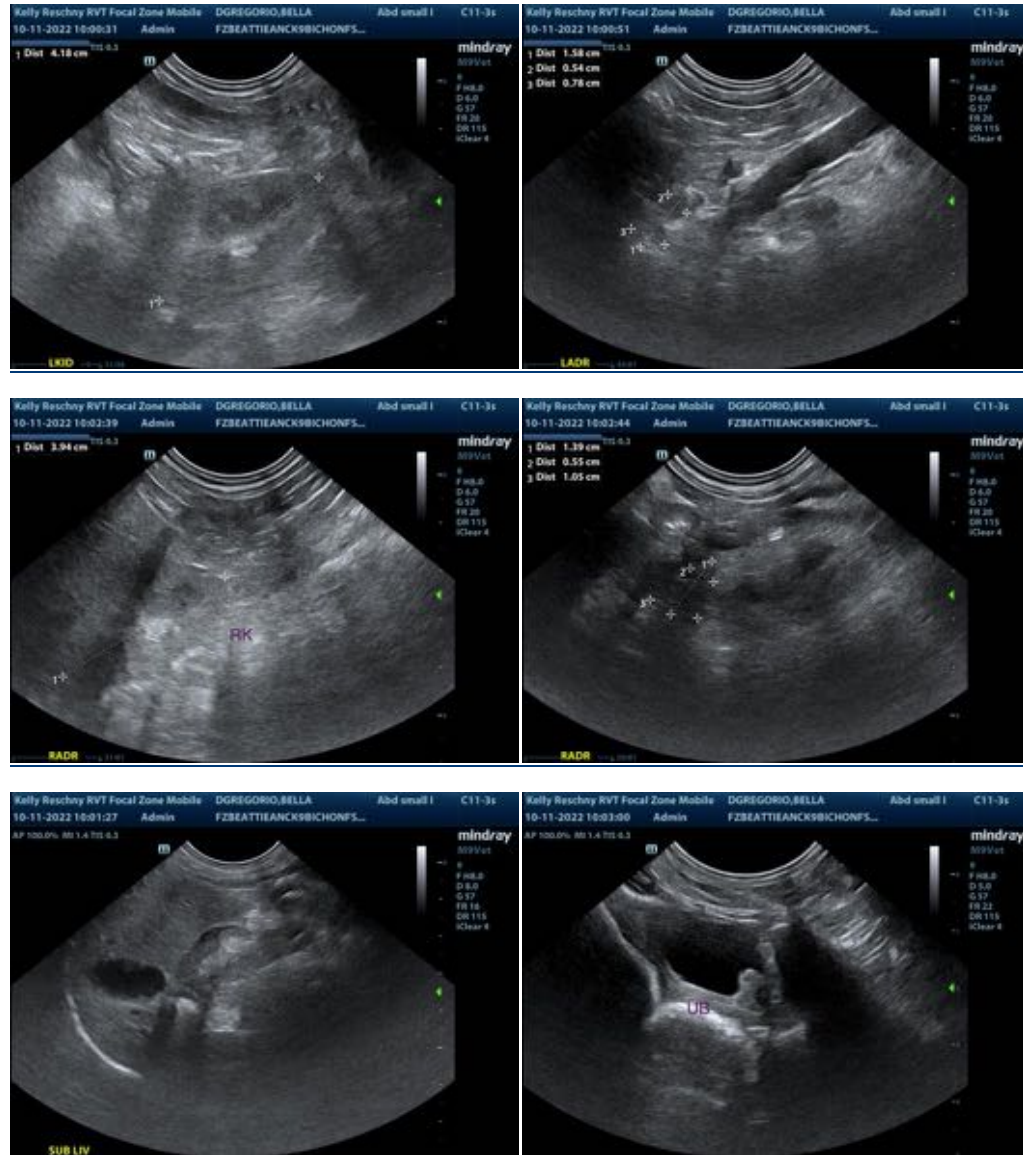
Kelly Reschny

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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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