



PATIENT

Simba Cadotte

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

American Bulldog

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

7 Years

WEIGHT

33 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
 DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

East Credit Veterinary
 Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Gardiner

INVOICE

74460

DATE

4/15/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presenting Complaint: progressive PUPD, weight loss, and urinary incontinence that began around December 2025.

-Began December 2025. Presented for inappropriate urination, increased urinary urgency and frequency, urine dribbling, increased drinking, and a 3% weight loss over two months. A free-catch urinalysis on that day showed USG 1.007 and pH 8.0. A catheterized urine culture on 01/27/2026 revealed mixed flora, suggesting contamination.

-On 01/30/2026 CBC, chemistry panel, T4, and 4Dx were WNL

-On 02/13/2026 free-catch urinalysis showed USG 1.030 and pH 8.0. A culture grew Arcanobacterium and a 14-day course of Doxycycline was prescribed with no improvement.

-Continues to lose weight despite a good appetite. He is PUPD and apparently incontinent.

-Cryptorchid neuter May 2021

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is adequately distended with anechoic contents. No masses, inflammatory changes, echogenic sediment or cystoliths are observed. The urinary bladder, trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

Prostate is mildly enlarged (1.6 cm wide in the sagittal view). Parenchyma is diffusely homogenous and relatively hyperechoic. Normal distinct margins and symmetrical bilobed shape are maintained. This finding is likely normal patient variant, especially if patient was neutered as an adult; however, if patient was neutered as a puppy, prostatitis or, less likely, infiltrative neoplasia cannot be ruled out. This finding should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs, urinalysis results, etc. and either further investigated or monitored, as indicated.

The right kidney is normal is size (7.05 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

The left kidney is normal is size (7.8 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.2 cm at cranial pole and 0.49 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.53 cm at cranial pole and 0.58 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size with a normal smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is appropriately finely textured and homogenous with normal echogenicity relative to surrounding tissue (hyperechoic to liver). No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.



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Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal smooth curvilinear peripheral contour. Parenchyma is appropriately hypoechoic to the spleen in echogenicity and appropriately mildly coarse and homogenous in echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

The gallbladder is non-distended in size. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. There is no evidence of cystic or common bile duct dilation.

Gastrointestinal

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is mildly distended with very echogenic reverberation artifact from intraluminal gas. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material, or infiltrative disease; however, visualization is partially inhibited by gas.

The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

Pancreas

The pancreas that is observed appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. Visible pancreatic parenchyma is homogenous and unremarkable. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

Free Abdomen

There is no visible free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

There is no apparent pathologic lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Very mild/subjective prostatomegaly – Given patient’s history, this is most likely a normal patient variant secondary to later-in-life neutering. Having said that, chronic low-grade smoldering prostatitis can’t be ruled out, especially given patient’s reported clinical history.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Given patient’s reported weight loss, if not already evaluated, a thorough evaluation of daily caloric intake is recommended to assure an adequate daily caloric intake is occurring vs an inadvertent reduction in calories due to change in diet and/or feeding schedule, competitive eating environment, etc.

Especially in the face of normal or even increased daily caloric intake, further evaluation of digestion and absorption is recommended via a gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.

Additionally, a routine fecal/giardia exam could be considered if not recently evaluated.



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There is not a definitive ultrasonographically visible intraabdominal explanation for patient's reported PU/PD.

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Differentials for PU/PD are vast and include, but are not limited to:

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Primary polyuria caused by chronic kidney disease, pyelonephritis, liver disease, diabetes mellitus, hyperthyroidism, hypercalcemia, hyperadrenocorticism, hypoadrenocorticism, E.coli infections ie) pyometra in females, polycythemia, central diabetes insipidus or primary nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.

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Primary polydipsia caused by psychogenic polydipsia, fever, pain, or central nervous system disease.

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Most causes of PU/PD can be diagnosed with a comprehensive history and physical exam, a first AM urine specific gravity to see if urine concentration is possible (as most animals naturally consume less water overnight) followed by a comprehensive CBC, serum chemistry panel, electrolytes, and urinalysis.

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If not, next step(s) may include a urine culture, low dose dexamethasone suppression test, T4, bile acids, Leptospirosis testing and/or an empirical course of antibiotics.

If a diagnosis is still not obtained, a more advanced work-up is indicated and consultation with an internist may be warranted.

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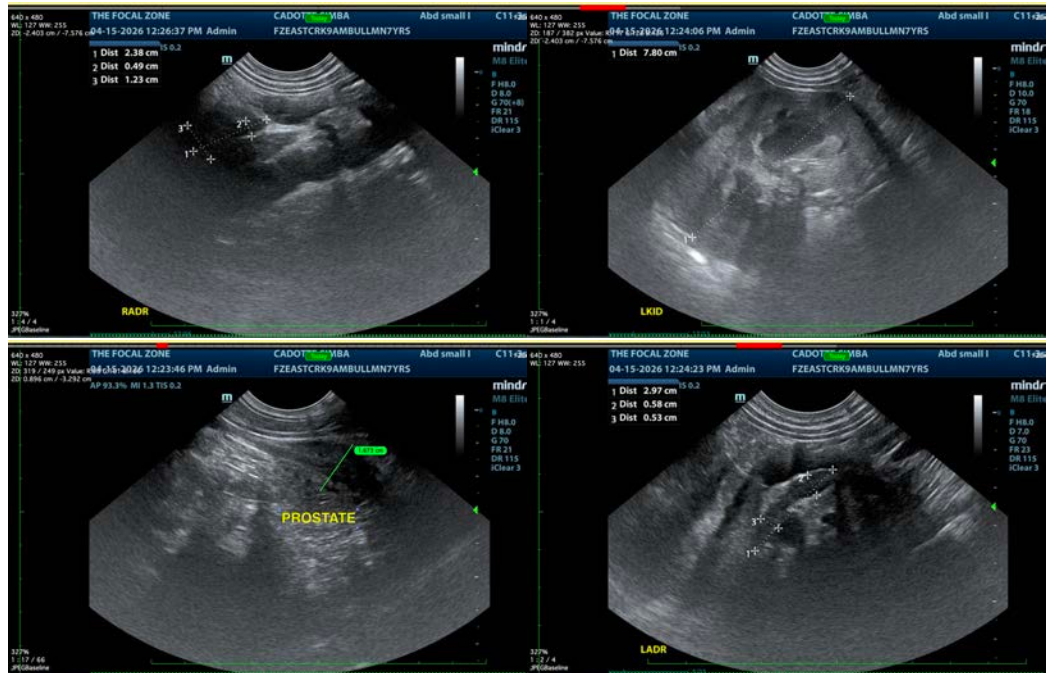
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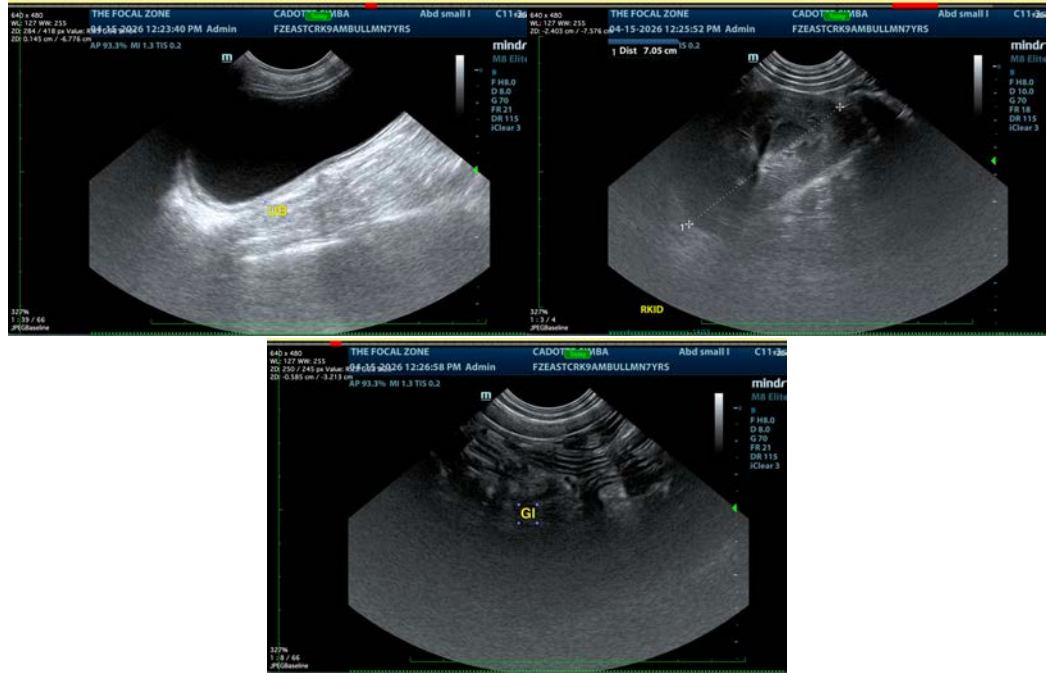
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM
 info@sonopath.com