



PATIENT

Benji Morales

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Welsh Corgi Mix

SEX

MN

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

21 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Julia Bakker

HOSPITAL NAME

Orange Blossom
Veterinary Imaging

REFERRING VET

Dr. Carla Olivo

INVOICE

11811

DATE

4/28/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient originally presented on 04/12/26 to establish care and reported that they noticed him straining and having difficulty with his bowel movements for the past few weeks. Clindamycin 150 mg BID and Carprofen 37.5 mg SID for 14 days.

Radiograph report: CONCLUSIONS: Prostatic enlargement is most commonly an indicator of malignant prostatic neoplasia in castrated male patients, and prostatic mineralization is an indicator of prostatic malignancy in both castrated and intact patients. However, there are some exceptions, notably patients that were castrated as adults in the face of severe, chronic prostatitis (resulting in dystrophic mineralization). The details of the patient's clinical history and basis for the previous diagnosis of prostatic hyperplasia are not indicated in the request. FNA sent for cytology today.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

Urinary bladder is adequately distended. It has a normal uniform wall thickness. Contents include primarily anechoic fluid with a moderate amount of echogenic non-shadowing debris, most consistent with exfoliated cells, mucous and/or small blood clots. Both sterile inflammation as well as urinary tract infection can present with echogenic debris. No masses or cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

The prostate is large measuring approximately 2.0 cm x 2.5 cm in size in the sagittal view. Parenchyma is diffusely heterogenous and hypoechoic to surrounding tissue with multifocal mineralization's. Largely normal distinct margins and symmetrical bilobed shape are maintained.

The right kidney is normal is size (4,9 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 (4.4 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 (0.6 cm at cranial pole and 0.4 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.9 cm at cranial pole and 0.5 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.

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



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homogenous in echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as suspended and gravity dependent echogenic debris. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of cystic or CBD dilation. There is no evidence of effusion or inflammation.

Gastrointestinal

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

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.

Medial iliac lymph nodes are prominent in size with swollen capsular contour. Normal elongated shape (length to width ratio) is maintained. There is no loss of parenchymal detail.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- The appearance of the prostate is concerning for infiltrative neoplasia such as uroepithelial neoplasia versus other. Having said that, a benign bacterial, fungal, other prostatitis can't be ruled out without additional information.
- Moderately reactive medial iliac lymph nodes – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Mild gallbladder debris - Cholecystic debris is of unknown clinical significance. It can be seen with biliary stasis from fasting or illness. Cholecystic debris is not necessarily related to hepatobiliary disease. Echogenic bile is most commonly an incidental finding in dogs and should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs such as nausea, inappetence, cranial abdominal discomfort and/or laboratory changes such as increased ALP and/or increased Tbili.
- A moderate amount of echogenic urinary bladder debris.



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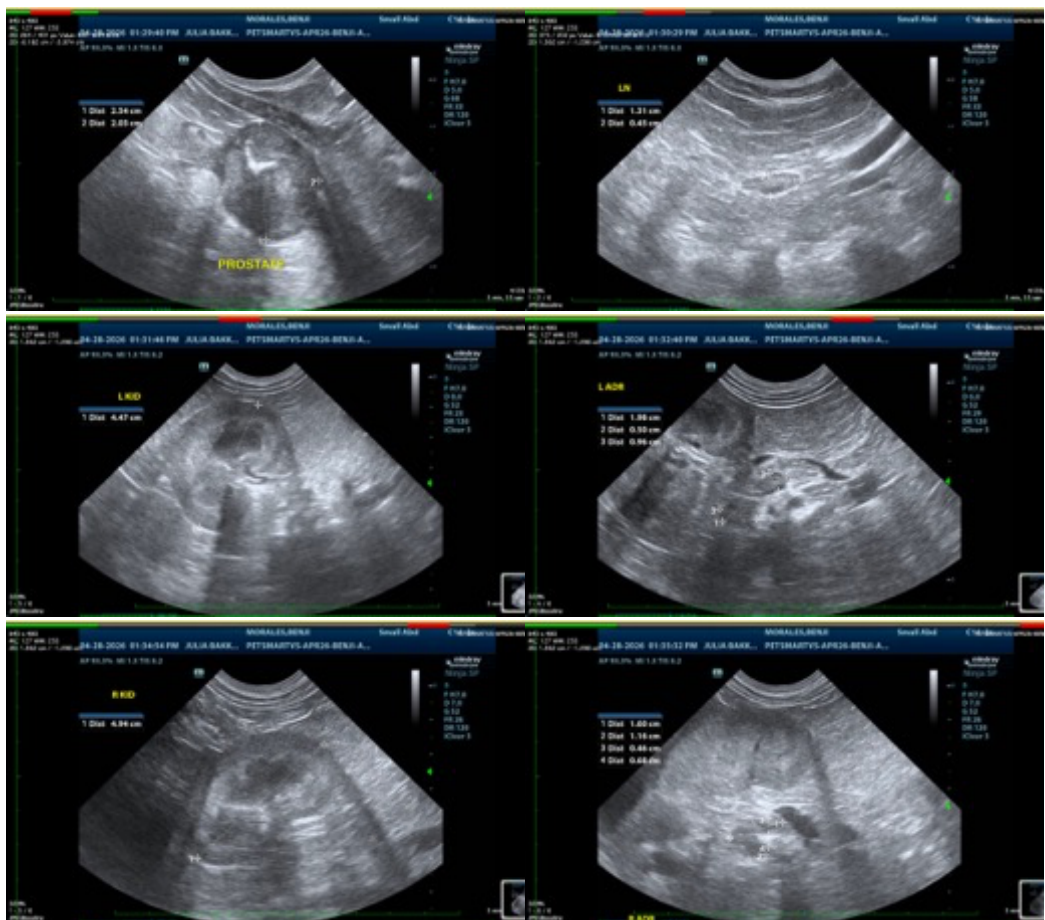
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Urinalysis and urine culture, if indicated based on urinalysis results, are recommended. Submission of urine to look for BRAF gene mutation, which is associated with urinary bladder/prostate cancer, could be considered. Other diagnostic options include traumatic catheterization, fine needle aspirate (with small risk of tumor seeding/trailing) or cystoscopy for further sampling. In the meantime, empirical therapy with a broad-spectrum antibiotic (or ideally an antibiotic based on culture and sensitivity results) as well as an anti-inflammatory (unless otherwise contraindicated based on patient co-morbidities) may begin to help alleviate clinical signs.

Three view thoracic radiographs are recommended for further assessment of cardio-pulmonary status as well as to further evaluate for any evidence of metastatic disease, if not recently evaluated.





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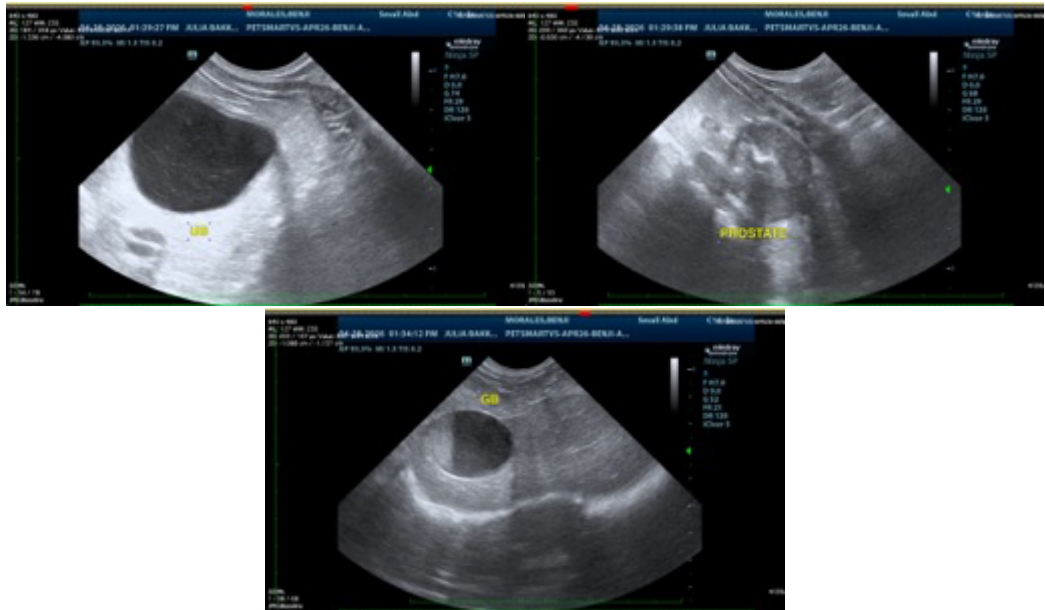
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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