



PATIENT

Mica White

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd Mix

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

122 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Hess

HOSPITAL NAME

Petmedic Urgent Care
Vet Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Armstrong

INVOICE

44065

DATE

4/27/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: 6-7 month history chronic UTI's treated with antibiotics no culture performed radiograph taken recently showed no stones at rDVM- was started on piroxicam 2 weeks ago for "inflammation" Presented to Urgent care for urinating blood concerned about possible bladder wall mass
CBC/Chem/Lytes- WNL CXR- WNL UA (free catch)

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder** revealed apical wall thickening that measured 2.4 x 2.8 cm. Dependent debris and sand was noted. Imbedded mineralization and mucous was noted in the apex of the urinary bladder. Given the position of the wall thickening underlying urachal remnant may be an issue. The pathology appears resectable. Resection of the cranial half of the urinary bladder is recommended. Underlying transitional cell carcinoma is possible.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some age-related loss of curvilinear patterns regarding the capsule and C/M junction. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with some increased echogenicity expected for his age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 6.0 cm. The right kidney measured 6.0 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The left **adrenal gland** was visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The left adrenal gland measured 0.5 cm. The right adrenal gland was not visualized.

Spleen

The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes was noted.

Liver

The **liver** images submitted revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Parenchymal echogenicity was naturally coarse and hypoechoic to the spleen. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder presented acceptably thin walls with primarily anechoic content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.



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Gastrointestinal

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Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed a stomach and intestine free of stasis, of normal wall thickness, acceptable curvilinear mural detail, and peristaltic activity. Small and large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.

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Pancreas

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The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Pancreatic duct and capsular contour were acceptably normal and parenchyma respected normal curvilinear patterns. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

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Spayed female

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE

9 years

Apical bladder wall thickening.

Chronic cystitis or possible underlying urachal remnant with secondary, hypertrophied tissue. Potential for transitional cell carcinoma.

Otherwise, age related abdominal changes.

WEIGHT

122 lbs

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

Resection of the cranial half of the bladder is warranted. Further imaging of the pelvic urethra should also be considered to assess for further pathology.

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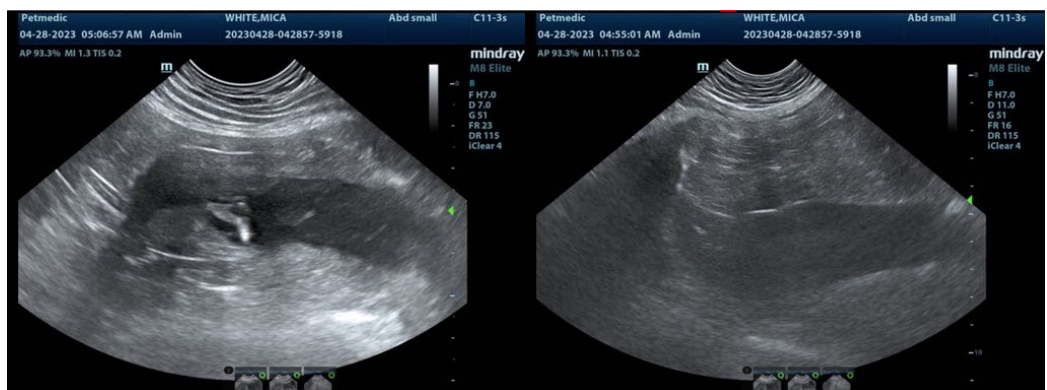
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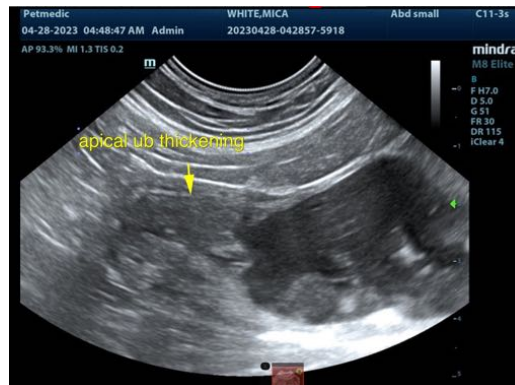
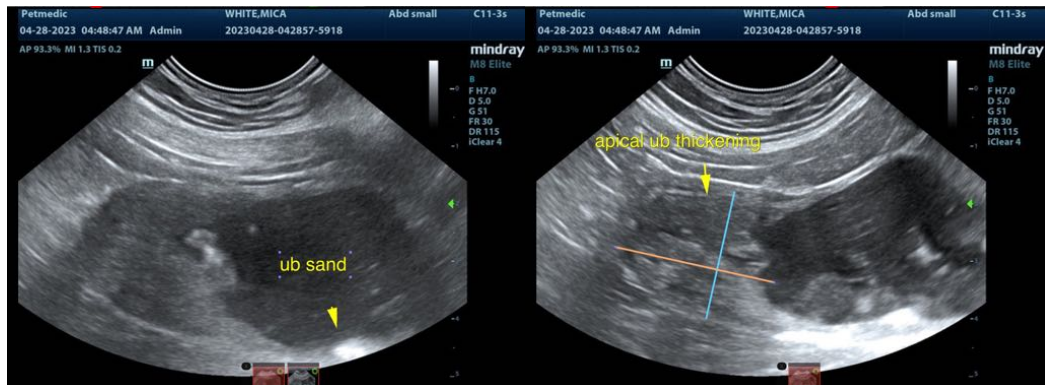
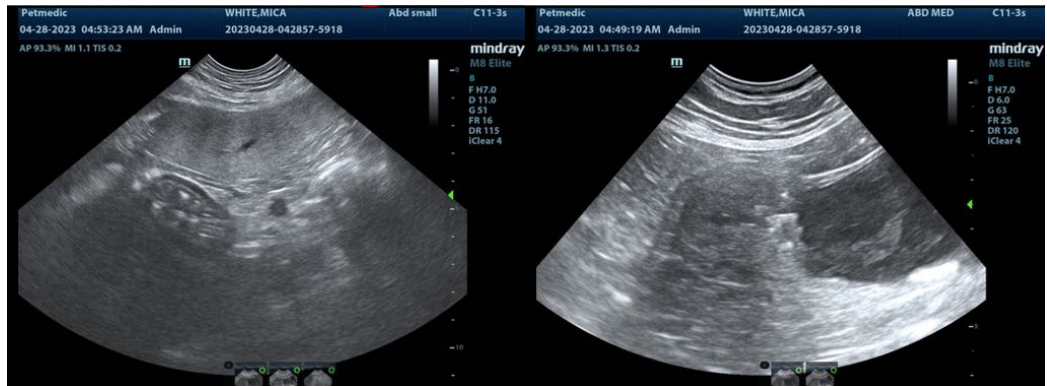
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP, Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com
info@SonoPath.com