

**PATIENT**

Tipsy Fleming

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

14 yo SF Cavachon started leaking urine at rest 2 weeks ago. Also started vomiting food/bile every other day around the same time. Stools have been normal. Drinking more than usual and getting up earlier to pee in the mornings. 2-3/6 systolic HM. Not on any medications. Hx of UTI years ago. Eats RC s/o diet.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Cavachon

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 10/1 (labwork sent to antech overnight) CBC: WNL Hct 42% Chem: BUN 111 (H), Creat 6.0 (H), Phos 6.4 (H), Na/k 39 (H), Cl 123 (H), CPK 58 (L) UA: spg 1.014 (L), Pro 1+ T4: 0.6 (L) Previous bloodwork on 7/19/21 (asymptomatic at this time) CBC wnl Chem: BUN 47 (H), Creat 1.3, CPK 960 (H), T4: 1.8 UA: spg 1.019, Pro: trace

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall, trigone, ureteral papillae and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of wall thickening, mucosal irregularities, masses or cystic calculi.

**AGE**

14 Years

The left kidney has a normal shape and size. Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of perinephric inflammation or effusion. Two non-obstructive nephroliths are noted at 0.35 and 0.26 cm. Mild pyelectasia noted at 0.24 cm. There is no evidence of infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**WEIGHT**

11 Pounds

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (4.15 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of perinephric inflammation or effusion. Non-obstructive nephroliths noted measuring 0.28 and 0.28 cm. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Kathleen Sennello DVM,  
MS, Diplomate ACVIM  
(Small Animal Internal  
Medicine)

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.50 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position cranial to the left renal artery. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.33 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Donner Truckee VH

**Spleen**

The spleen is subjectively normal in size, echotexture is homogenous, and the splenic capsule is smooth with no irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. No focal parenchymal abnormalities are visualized.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Vannini

**Liver**

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The liver is subjectively normal in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is homogenous echotexture. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.

**DATE**

10/2/21



**PATIENT**

Tipsy Fleming The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. There is a mild amount of non-organized echogenic debris. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of <0.7cm with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

**BREED**

Cavachon

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. Jejunum wall measured 0.35 cm.

**SEX**

Spayed Female

Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

**AGE**

14 Years

The ileocecal junction was visualized and exhibited normal intact wall layering and is subjectively of normal thickness. Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

**Pancreas**

**WEIGHT**

11 Pounds

The pancreas is normal and isoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

**Free Abdomen**

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Kathleen Sennello DVM,  
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(Small Animal Internal  
Medicine)

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion, or subjective lymphadenomegaly. The Medial iliac nodes appear normal and there was no evidence of a caudal aortic thrombus at the bifurcation. The omentum is of normal uniform echogenicity.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

**PRIMARY FINDINGS**

- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys with non-obstructive nephroliths and left-sided pyelectasia – Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis. The hyperechoic mineralized foci observed at the corticomedullary junction of the left and right kidney are consistent with small, non-obstructive nephroliths. Pyelectasia of the left/ kidney could be consistent with pyelonephritis, chronic renal disease, secondary to PU/PD or fluid therapy (if applicable), other.

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**SECONDARY FINDINGS**

- Mild gallbladder debris – The significance of the aggregated gallbladder sludge is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting.

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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The ultrasonographic changes observed in the kidneys are consistent with chronic progressive disease. This seems like an acute exacerbation, and values and symptoms are most consistent with an acute on chronic crisis. These can occur due to infection, blood pressure spikes or drops, mild dehydration due to gastroenteritis, etc.

**DATE**

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- Recommend urinalysis and culture.
- Recommend blood pressure evaluation.



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- Consider Leptospirosis testing if you think there could be exposure.
- Recommend symptomatic therapy and diuresis, as often these can return to their pre-crisis levels.

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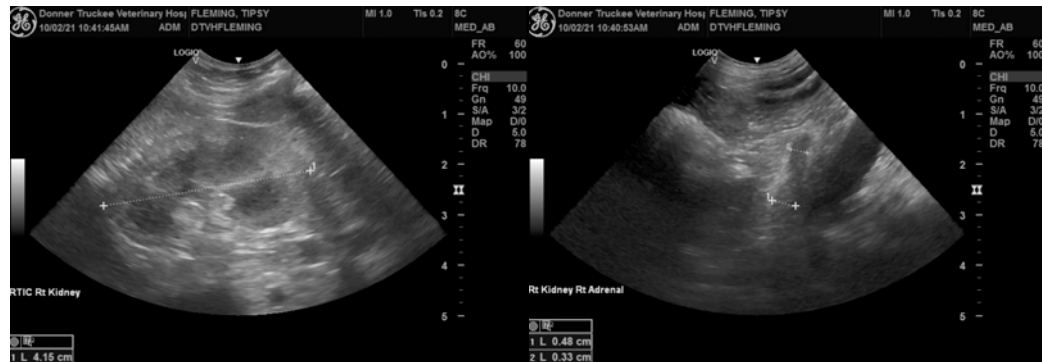
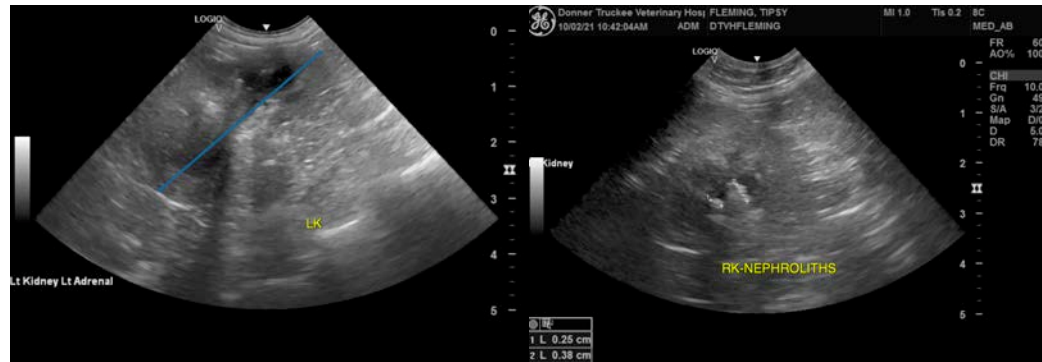
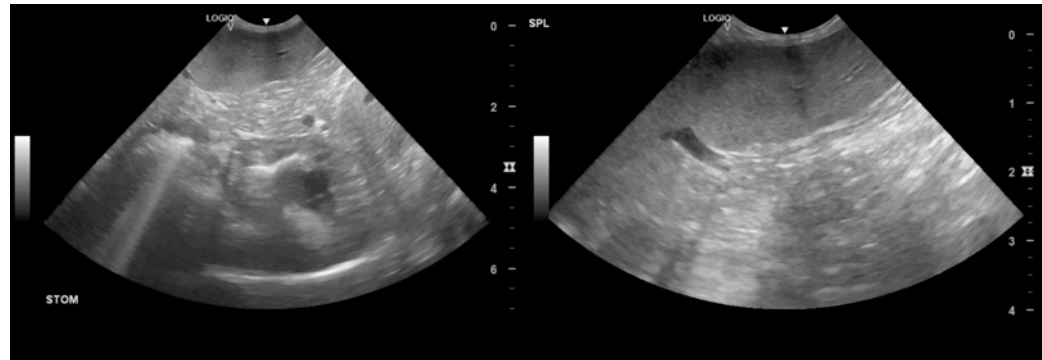
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Kathleen Sennello DVM,MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small animal Internal Medicine)

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