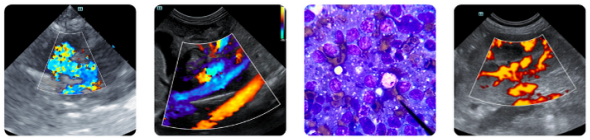


PATIENT

Zoe Gift

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boxer Mix

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

12.8 years

WEIGHT

55 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Kristen Carpenter

HOSPITAL NAME

Pennridge Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Alex Peters

INVOICE

10724

DATE

11/11/2025

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient was sedated with butorphanol. Patient presented for acute onset severe PU/PD starting in mid-October. O measured water intake and is around 100 ml/kg/day. Current Medications: None. Trialed clavamox (O declined culture and elected for empirical tx to see if signs would resolve), no response and was discontinued. Previous Diagnostics or Scans: -BW: mild lymphopenia, ALT very mildly elevated (127) -UA: USG 1.006, rest wnl, quiet sediment. Full body rads taken at time of US: Overall NSF. No thoracic masses seen. Anal glands WNL. tCa pending to Idexx. If elevated, next step will be iCa, PTH, PTHrp to Michigan state.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

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.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (5.56 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is pyelectasia noted measuring 0.48 cm. There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.76 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is pyelectasia noted measuring 0.32 cm. There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.72 cm at the cranial pole and 0.67 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.

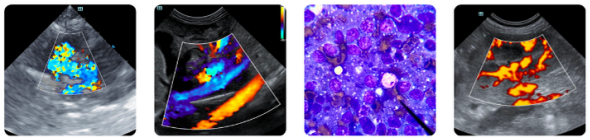
The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.9 cm at the cranial pole and 0.73 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (2.12 cm) and the echotexture is homogenous. The splenic capsule is smooth with no visible irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal.

Liver

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.



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The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are mild and likely incidental at this time. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

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.

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. The duodenum measured as normal (0.52 cm in wall thickness) and the jejunum measured as normal (0.27 cm.) Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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

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

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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Bilateral renal pyelectasia. Pyelectasia of the kidney(s)could be consistent with pyelonephritis, chronic renal disease, secondary to PU/PD or fluid therapy (if applicable), other.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

An obvious lesion responsible for the reported increase in thirst and urination was not visualized. Some issues such as early renal disease, cushings disease, behavioral, neurologic, dietary, electrolyte disturbances etc.. are not able to be diagnosed with ultrasound alone. These can be challenging cases. The top 10 differentials can be ruled in/out with routine bloodwork, urinalysis and culture, several more can be evaluated with a good history and imaging. Unfortunately, as you work your way down the list the differentials become harder to definitively diagnose. This is the differential list I start with.

- Diabetes Mellitus
- Chronic Renal Disease/Renal Failure (can present pre-azotemic, especially in dogs, but expect the BUN & creatinine not to be at the low end of the reference range)
  Hypercalcemia
- Urinary tract infection

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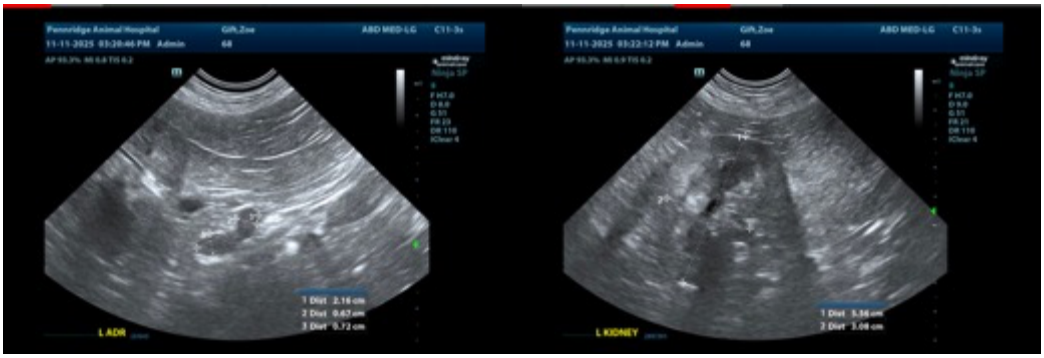
- Iatrogenic Disease due to medications (diuretics, phenobarbital, KBr; diets either high in salt [such as S/D] or very low in protein (such as U/D))
- Hyperthyroidism
- Hypokalemia
- Liver Disease (hepatic encephalopathy may be a mixed primary PU and PD)
- Pyelonephritis
- Polycythemia
- Renal Tubular Diseases (glycosuria or Fanconi & Fanconi-like syndromes or RTA)
- Hyperadrenocorticism (may be a mixed primary PU and PD)
- Hypoadrenocorticism (either Addison's or hypocortisolism)
- Paraneoplastic Syndromes (particularly splenic hemangiosarcoma?)
- Pericardial Effusion
- Pyometra (including stump pyometra in spayed dogs)
- Chronic Partial Urinary Obstruction or Post-Obstructive Diuresis
- Pheochromocytoma
- Psychogenic Polydipsia (as in a true behavior disorder with a compulsive element)
- Primary Non-Medical Polydipsia (aka "I drink a lot because I like it or I engage in activities that promote it, but that doesn't mean I'm sick")
- Primary Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus (Congenital Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus, other diseases that cause primary PU other than Congenital Diabetes Insipidus would be considered
- Acquired Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus)
- Cion
- Atypical Cushing's and SARDS
- Central Diabetes Insipidus

In this individual I might start with a urine culture (once off antibiotics for at least one week because of the pyeletasia reported) as well as screening for leptospirosis, and a liver function test based on the elevation in ALT reported.



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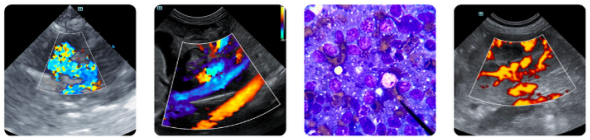

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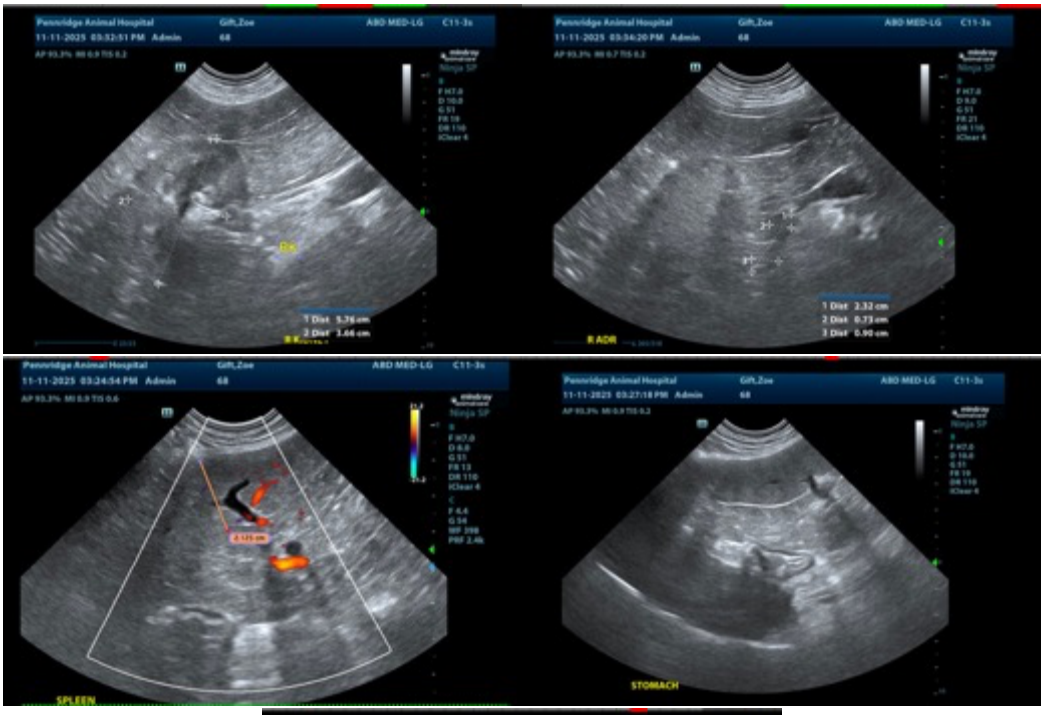

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

info@sonopath.com