



## PATIENT

Tasma Avgi  
Kalampaliki

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Australian Shepherd x  
Lab

## SEX

Spayed Female

## AGE

1.5 Years

## WEIGHT

29.0 kg

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Carlie Koltek, RVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Tuxedo Animal  
Hospital

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Chartrand

## INVOICE

73448

## DATE

3/5/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Owner started noticing blood in her urine (a drop) in her urine a few days prior. Sometimes no blood in urine. She's been licking her vulva excessively. Asking to go outside more frequently and urinating more frequently on walks. She has also had to accidents inside the house. Eating normally, energy seems normal, drinking normally.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: There is some irritation around her vulva from licking, but no frank blood present. Bladder doesn't appear to be painful. • Vitals are normal CBC: WNL Urinalysis: Urinalysis: USG = 1.044 pH = 7 urine protein 0.3 g/L 250 ery/uL Bilirubin = 17 umol/L Urobilinogen = 70 umol/L Sediment: <1 WBC/hpf >50 RBC/hpf No bacteria No crystals <1 non-squamous epithelial cells/hpf

## 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 (6.91 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 no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (6.87 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 no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

### Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.39 cm at the cranial pole and 0.45 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 0.76 cm at the cranial pole and 0.71 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 (1.95 cm), 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.



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## 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.

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. Duodenum wall measures 0.34 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.26 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

- No significant ultrasonographic lesions visualized.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No focal lesions were visualized associated with the urinary bladder to explain the hematuria and lower urinary tract symptoms reported. Recommend a urine culture to look for evidence of bacterial cystitis. Additionally consider a vaginal exam, looking for any evidence of focal irritation, vaginitis, etc. If symptoms are persistent and no infection is present, you could consider cystoscopy to further evaluate the urogenital tract and the bladder.

Additionally, you could consider repeat imaging in the future, looking for the development of a more pronounced lesion.



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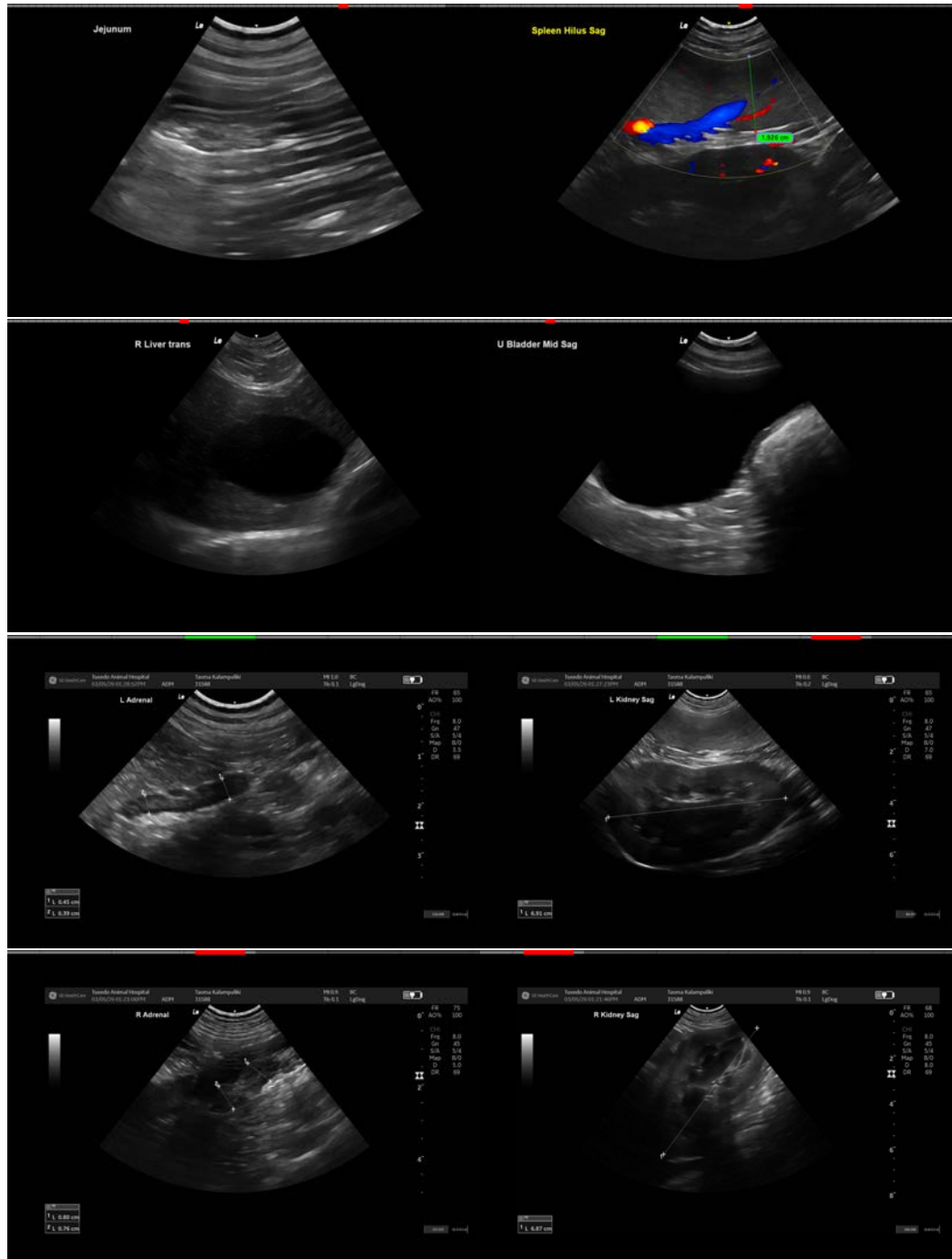
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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