



**PATIENT**

Zack Bowes

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Hematuria noted on routine wellness lab work (free catch, 15-20 RBC/hpf)/ Repeated with a cysto sample - >50 RBC / hpf. No symptoms noted at home. CBC / Chem unremarkable

**SPECIES**

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

**BREED**

Border Collie

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.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The prostate is normal in size (1.4 cm) and shape for this neutered male dog. The parenchyma is homogenous and the external margins are smooth. The prostatic urethra appears normal with no evidence of irregularity, invasion, mass effect or calculi.

**AGE**

11 Years

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (5.7 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with mildly reduced corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**WEIGHT**

51 Pounds

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.51 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with mildly reduced corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**Adrenal Glands**

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.64 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 0.53 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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Tam Mengine

**Spleen**

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Stoney Creek VH

The spleen is subjectively normal in size and the echotexture is homogenous. The splenic capsule is smooth with no visible irregularities. Rare discrete focal hyperechoic, perivascular parenchymal abnormalities are present. The appearance of these lesions is most consistent with benign splenic myelolipomas. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal.

**Liver**

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Tam Mengine

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 gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

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**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.

**SPECIES**

Canine

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 measured 0.42 cm. Jejunum wall measured 0.27 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

**BREED**

Border Collie

The ileocecal junction was visualized and exhibited normal intact wall layering and is subjectively of normal thickness (0.19 cm). 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.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**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.

**AGE**

11 Years

**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.

**WEIGHT**

51 Pounds

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

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(Small Animal Internal  
Medicine)

- Hyperechoic foci visualized within the splenic parenchyma – most consistent with benign myelolipomas. Recommend continued monitoring and fine needle aspirates if concerned, as other possible differentials exist.
- Mildly reduced corticomedullary distinction – The bilateral renal findings are consistent with age-related change.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

No significant lesions are visualized on today's exam to explain the hematuria reported. Recommend urinalysis and culture. If there is no evidence of cystitis or an infection, then reevaluation of the prostate could be considered. It appears ultrasonographically relatively normal. A careful digital rectal exam is recommended to examine for any discomfort, extra firmness, etc. Fine needle aspirate of the prostate could be considered, but is difficult when it is not significantly enlarged.

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Additionally, serial imaging of the prostate over time may be necessary to ensure that it is not enlarging, or that there is not a very small bladder wall lesion not evident on today's exam, etc. A urine BRAF test could be considered. If it positive, this would increase the likelihood of a non-visualized transitional cell carcinoma (but does not diagnose it). If negative, this is a non-diagnostic test, and additional evaluation would be necessary.

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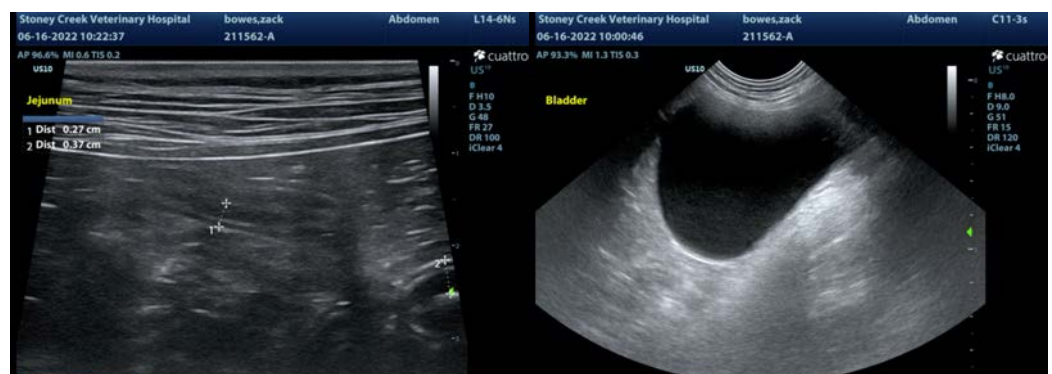
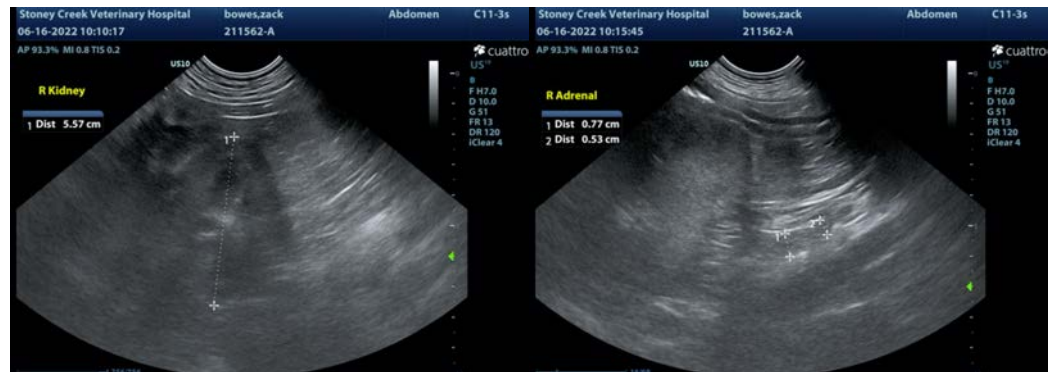
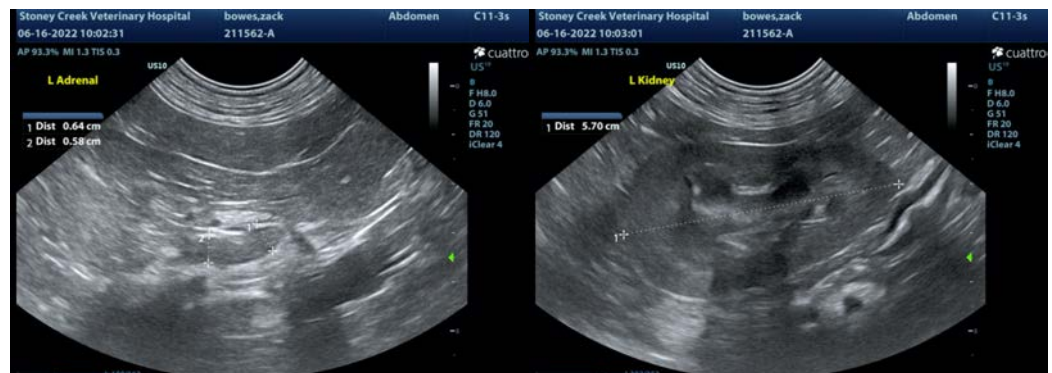
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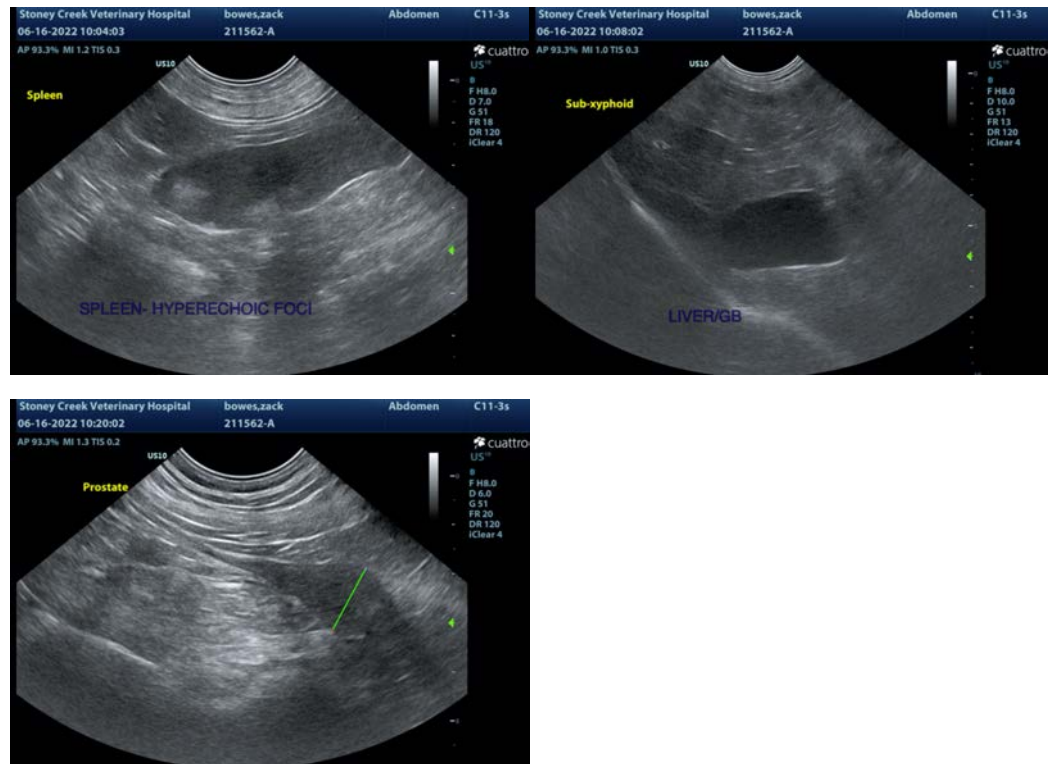
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

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