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Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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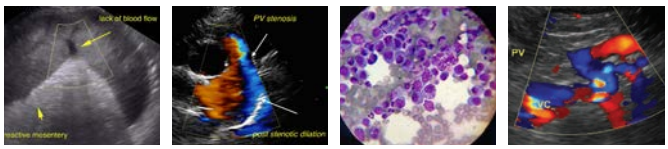

PATIENT

Molly Evans

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8 Years

WEIGHT

16.4 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Marco Lichfield

HOSPITAL NAME

Sova Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Robert Sova

INVOICE

39733

DATE

7/21/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

P having a history of hematuria and urinating outside litter box.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Results are pending.

LIMITED ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION

The urinary bladder is mildly distended with mildly echogenic urine. The bladder wall appears diffusely mildly thickened, particularly in the dependent portion, where the wall thickness approaches 0.52 cm. Additionally, in the dependent portion of the urinary bladder, there is hyperechoic dependent shadowing material, most consistent with small mineralizations. This material is visualized in both the dependent portion of the urinary bladder in some views, and in the trigone region in others, indicating it is mobile. The proximal urethra appears within normal limits. No mass lesions are observed. Findings are consistent with small bladder calculi and urinary bladder wall thickening.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.97 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate 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.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (4.4 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate 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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Echogenic mineralized dependent debris in the urinary bladder – most consistent with small calculi – correlate with abdominal radiographs. Recommend urinalysis and culture.
- Urinary bladder wall thickening, particularly in the dependent portion of the urinary bladder – findings are likely associated with cystitis (sterile or bacterial), and the small stones observed. Recommend urinalysis and culture. Underlying neoplasia cannot be excluded as a possibility (seems unlikely).

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The urinary bladder wall is mildly diffusely thickened. This is exacerbated by the lack of urine distention visualized. This thickening is exaggerated in the dependent portion of the urinary bladder, and there is shadowing mineralized debris visualized, which is most consistent with a grouping of small stones. Correlate these findings with abdominal radiographs, urinalysis and culture. If the debris is too small to be passed, and there is no evidence of infection to indicate struvite stones, you could consider a cystotomy (as long as stones are confirmed on radiographs).

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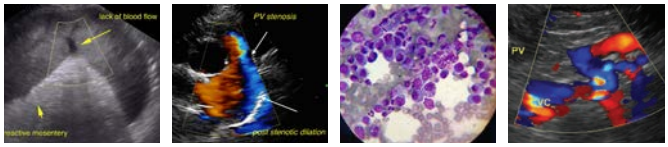

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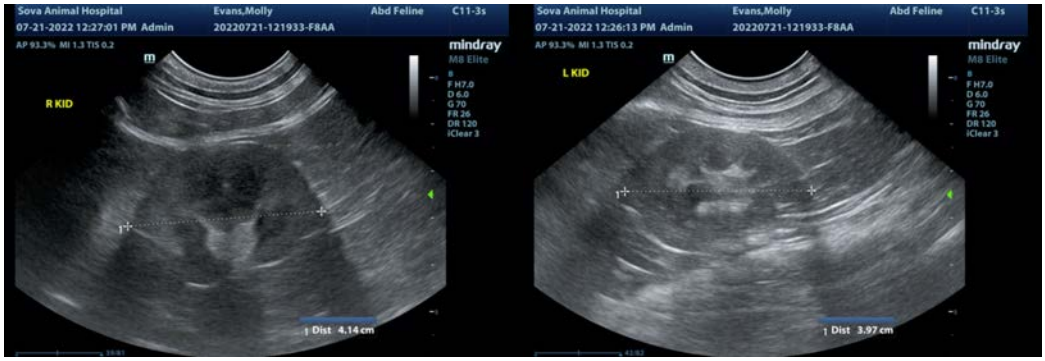

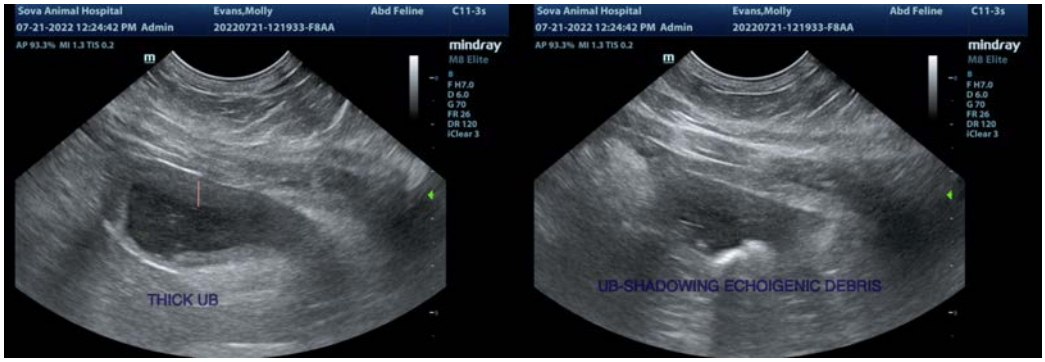

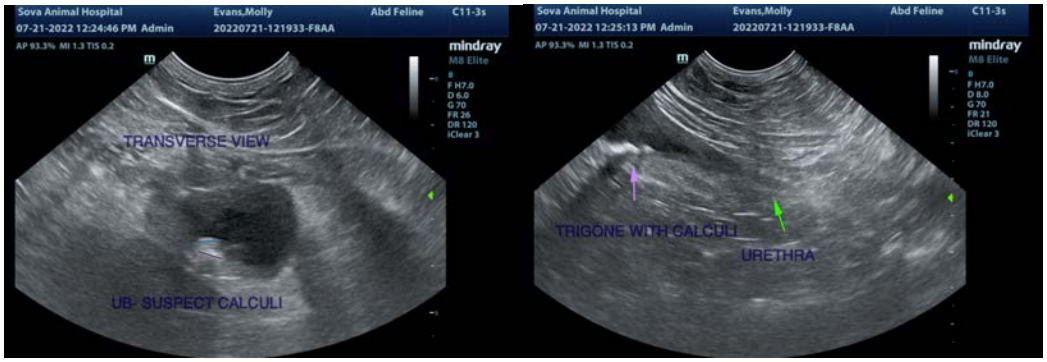

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com