



PATIENT

Zeus Dergigoli

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Border mix

SEX

MN

AGE

7 years

WEIGHT

74 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

R. McKenzie Daniel,
DVM, DABVP
(Canine and Feline)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Shari Reffi, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Tranquility VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Christensen

INVOICE

16049

DATE

2/7/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Sporadic hematuria. No current meds.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: USG 1.011. BW wnl

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 5.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no uroliths, sediment, or calculi. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted. No evidence of urinary bladder tumors or inflammatory criteria.

The residual prostate was symmetrically normal in size with uniform parenchyma and slight coarse echotexture measuring 1.2 cm in diameter.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and normal corticomedullary definition were maintained. The echogenicity of the cortex was similar to or slightly less than normal liver parenchyma while the medulla echogenicity was hypoechoic to the cortex with no evidence of pelvic dilation or pyelectasia. The left kidney measured 6.5 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.3 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 2.6 cm length x 0.63 cm width at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 2.2 cm length x 0.71 cm width at the caudal pole.

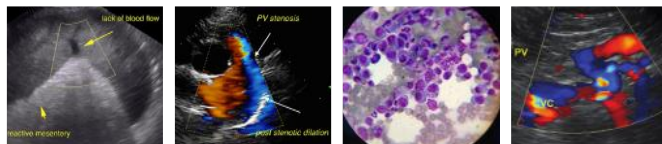
Spleen

The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute to chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or benign parenchyma changes were not noted.

Liver/ Gallbladder

The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

Gastrointestinal



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The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction, or foreign material.

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The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction, or foreign material.

BREED

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

Pancreas

Border mix

The parenchyma of the left limb, body, and right limb of the pancreas presented isoechoic to the adjacent omental fat. A normal curvilinear capsule contour of the pancreas was present. The visible pancreatic duct was normal. No signs of active inflammation or neoplastic disease were evident.

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Free Abdomen

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No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

WEIGHT

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- Sonographically normal abdomen

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

R. McKenzie Daniel,
DVM, DABVP
(Canine and Feline)

No sonographic evidence of visceral pathology, specifically upper or lower urinary tract or residual prostatic pathology as an obvious cause or contributing factor to the sporadic hematuria. Urine C/S on a sterile urine sample is suggested to assess for or rule out underlying UTI, if not done.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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If microscopic hematuria and no evidence of underlying infection, continued monitoring would be reasonable. If gross hematuria, recheck sonogram +/- cystoscopy if available could be considered.

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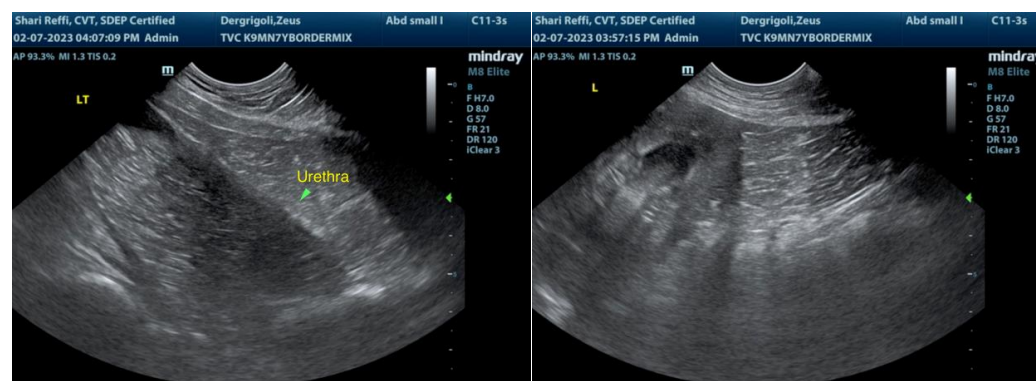
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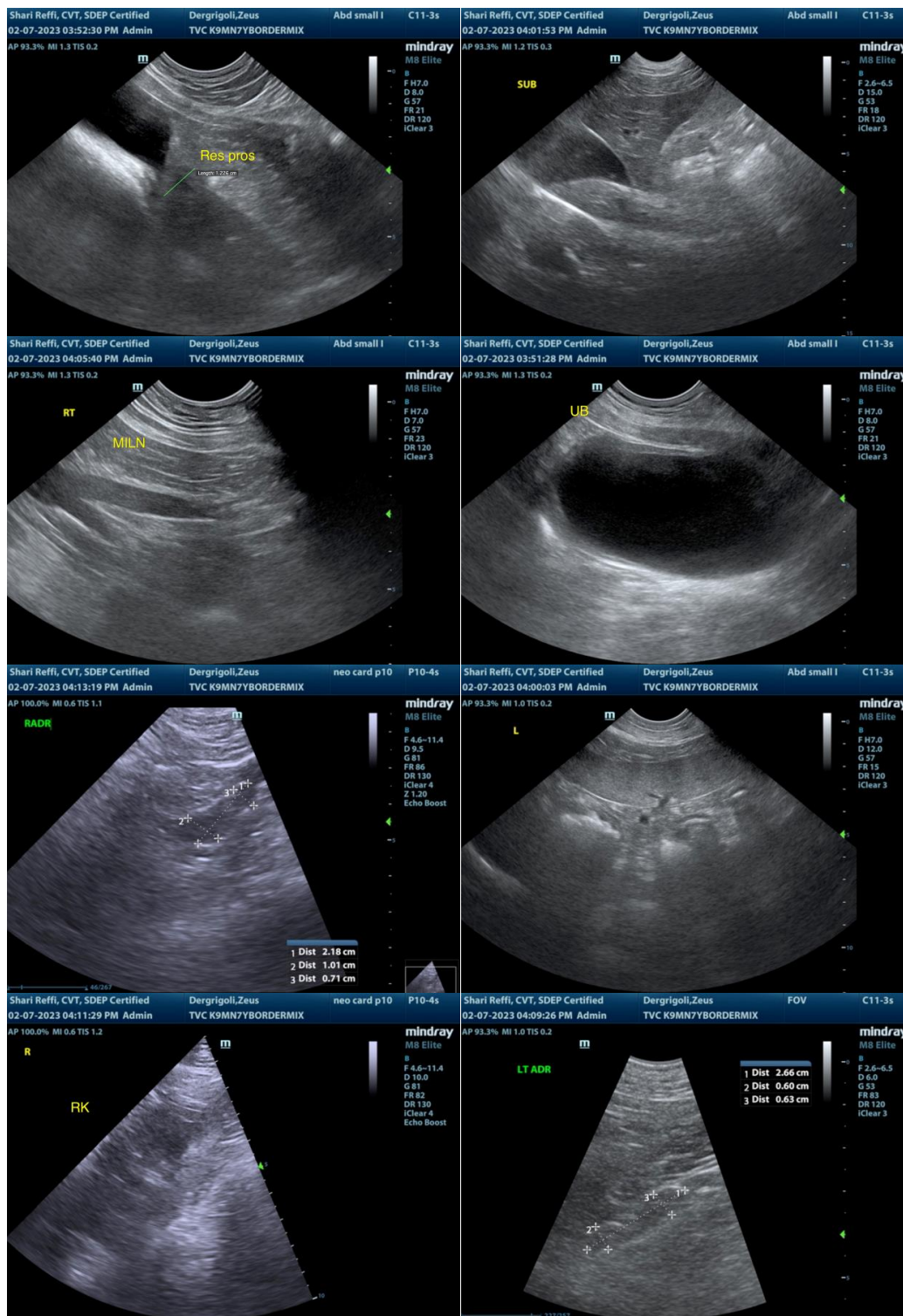
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology



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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.

R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine / Feline Practice)
info@SonoPath.com