



**PATIENT**

Cinna Gallagher

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Mastiff

**SEX**

FI

**AGE**

7 years

**WEIGHT**

204 lbs.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Sara Hansen

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Reid VH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Popowich

**INVOICE**

17274

**DATE**

7/18/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

continuing bladder incontinence. Sedated radiographs on 7/7/23. No stones visualized.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

Current Medications carprofen ; cefpodoxime

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, and cystourethral junction exhibited normal thickness and tone. The urethra exhibited overtly normal structure and overall tone to a depth of 4.0 cm. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no uroliths or sediment. 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 pathology was noted in the area of the uterus or bilateral ovaries.

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. The left kidney measured 7.8 cm in length. The right kidney measured 7.2 cm in length.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland was indistinctly visualized owing to patient size and conformation, yet was overtly normal in size, position, and shape. The left adrenal gland subjectively measured 4.0 cm length x 0.83 cm width at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was not definitively visualized owing to patient size and conformation.

**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.



**PATIENT**

**Gastrointestinal**

Cinna Gallagher

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.

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

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**Pancreas**

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**

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Sonographically unremarkable urinary bladder and visible proximal urethra
- Overall, sonographically unremarkable abdomen

**INTERPRETED BY**

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

No evidence of lower urinary tract structural pathology, calculi, or other abnormality as an obvious cause of the patient's incontinence. Empirical incontinence protocol which may include Phenylpropranolamine or hormonal medication trial and assessment of clinical response may prove beneficial. Urine C/S ideally on a sterile urine sample may be considered 7 days post completion of the current antibiotic protocol.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

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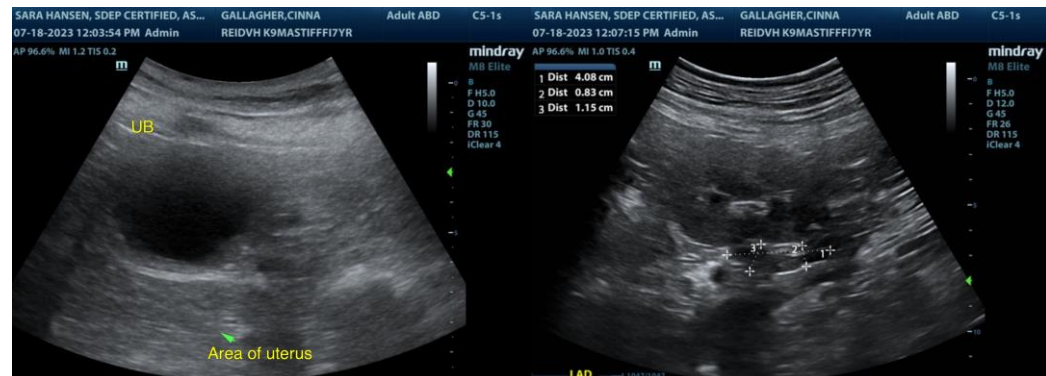
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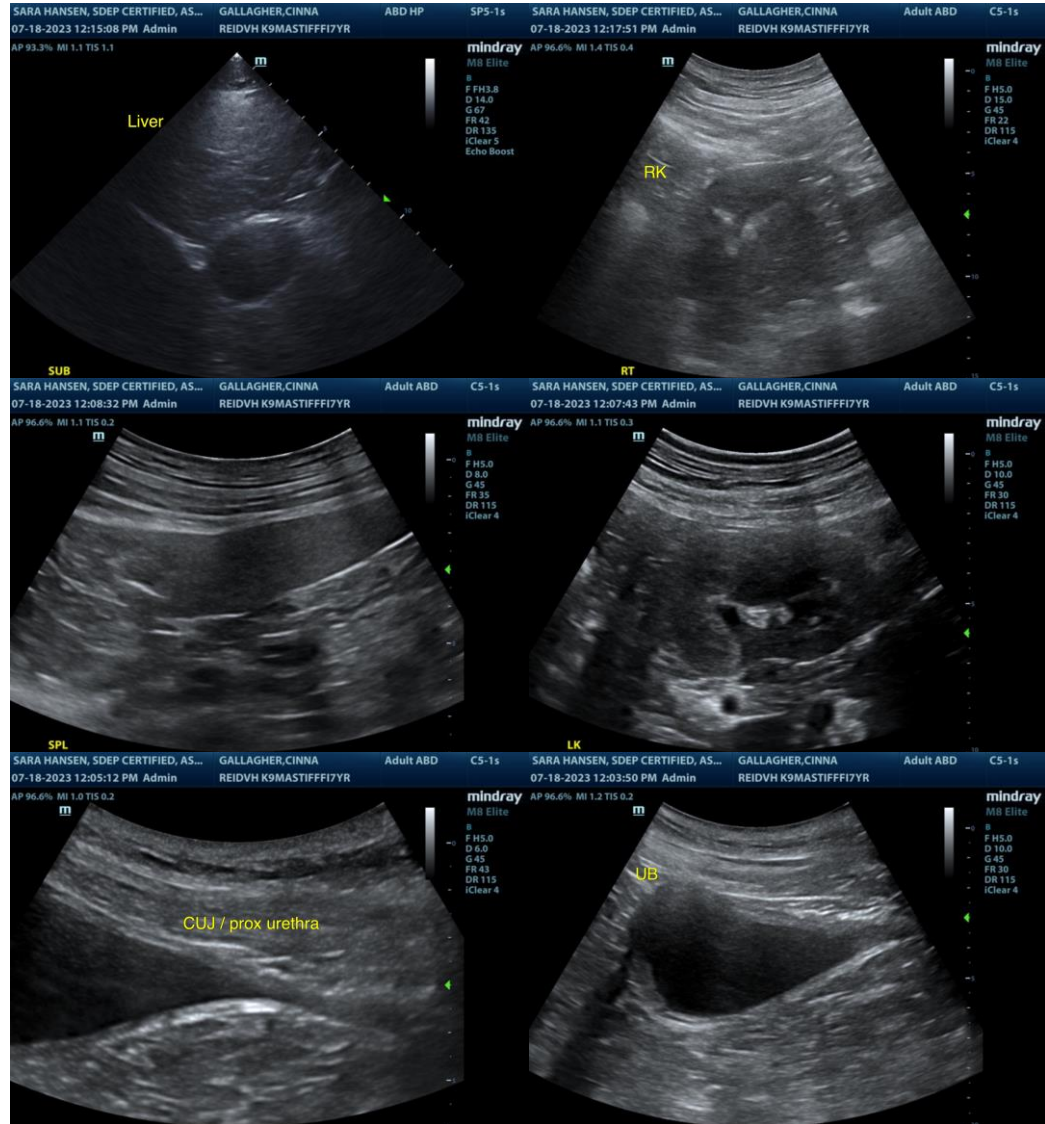
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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