



PATIENT

Totoro Zheng

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

M/N

AGE

2

WEIGHT

10

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Sharkaway

HOSPITAL NAME

Kew Gardens AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Sharkaway

INVOICE

14374

DATE

7/22/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

MILD URINARY BLOCKAGE FOR 24 HRS
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BW- WNL

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The bladder was normal in size and tone. The urinary bladder presented uniformly thickened urinary bladder wall isoechoic to the adjacent normal urinary bladder wall. The luminal margin of the thickened urinary bladder wall was mildly asymmetrical in contour. Ventral apical urinary bladder wall thickness measured 0.34 cm width. The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra exhibited normal structure and tone to a depth of 2.0 cm. Anechoic urine was primarily present in the lumen. Pinpoint to focal areas of luminal mineral with solitary small mobile calculus measuring 0.36 cm in diameter were present. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal.

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 pyelectasia. A mild hyperechoic corticomedullary band, consistent with a mild medullary rim sign, was present. This is a nonspecific finding seen in both normal and abnormal kidneys. It may be associated interstitial renal disease, hypercalcemia, tubular necrosis, lymphoma, and FIP. However, it is a nonspecific finding. The left kidney measured 3.9 cm in length. The right kidney measured 3.9 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

No overt pathology was noted in the area of the left or right adrenal glands.

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

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.

AGE

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mild cystitis with pinpoint to focal luminal mineral to small calculus
- Bilateral nonspecific renal medullary rim sign

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Urine culture and sensitivity on a sterile urine sample is recommended to rule out underlying infection. Suspect interstitial / idiopathic cystitis with concurrent mild nonobstructive urinary bladder mineral to small calculus.

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Assuming no evidence of infection on culture and sensitivity, medical therapy for interstitial / idiopathic cystitis including urinary diet and sonographic monitoring of the urinary bladder mineral is recommended. Recheck sonogram for a reassessment of the urinary bladder is indicated if recurrent urinary blockage is noted.

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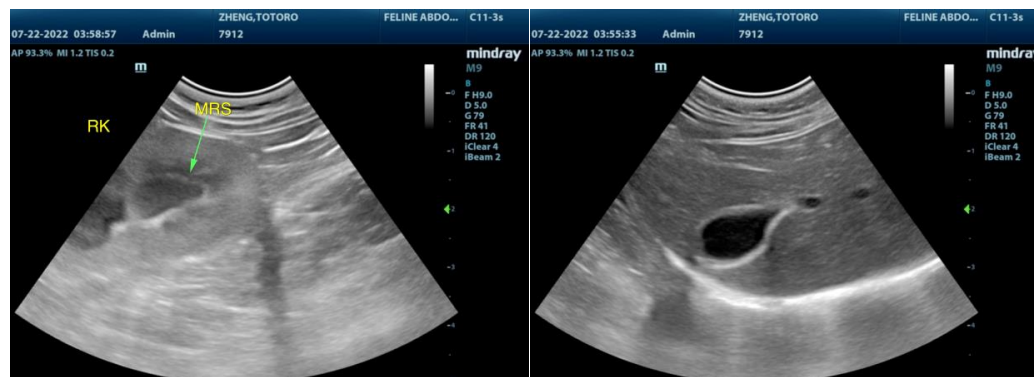
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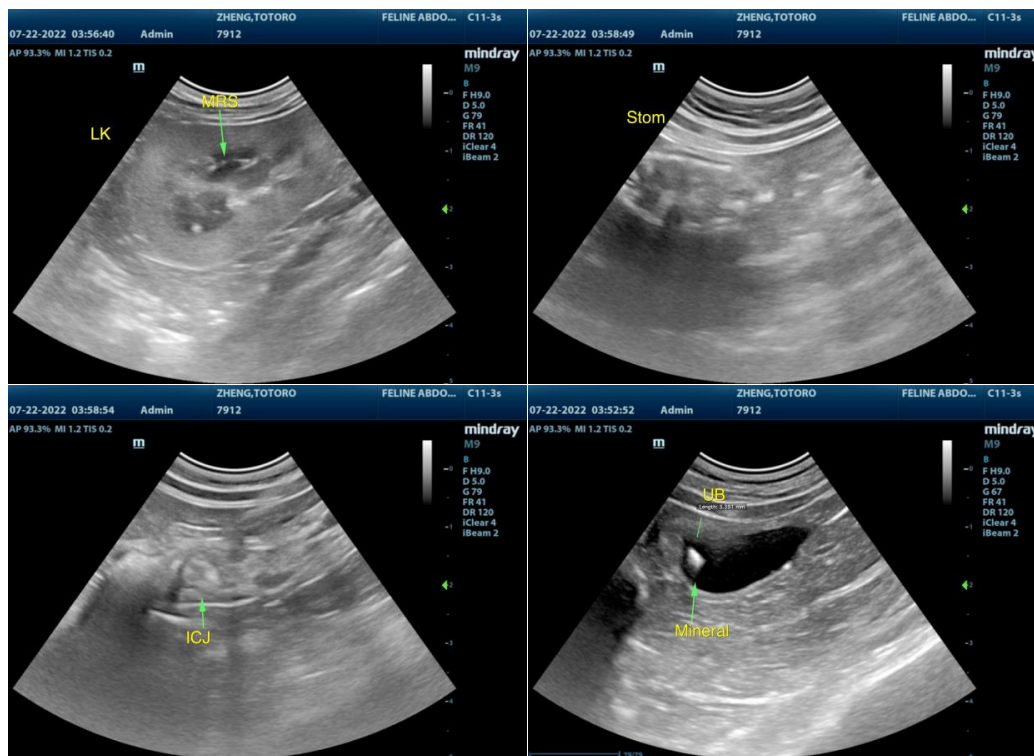
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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