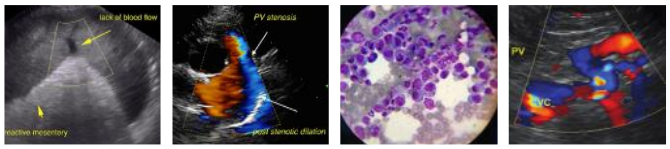
SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™



SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Nala Mastropolo

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Husky Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

9

WEIGHT

43.5

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INVOICE

14466ag

DATE

08/01/2023

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

hematuria, hx of bladder stones

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder was normal in size and tone with normal bladder wall. The trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 4 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. 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 were noted.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and adequate 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. Mild areas of medullary mineral in the lateral diverticuli were present. The left kidney measured 5.9 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.0 cm in length.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.56 cm width at the caudal pole and 1.6 cm length. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.57 cm width at the caudal pole and 2.0 cm length.

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.

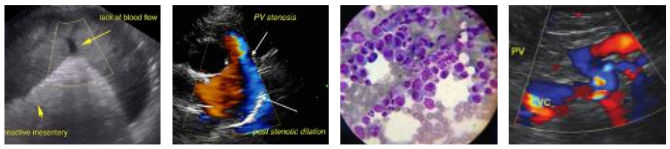
Liver/Gallbladder

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. Adequate to normal vascular volume. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. No evidence of intrahepatic or extrahepatic macroscopic shunt was visualized. 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.

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.

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 was evident.

Free Abdomen

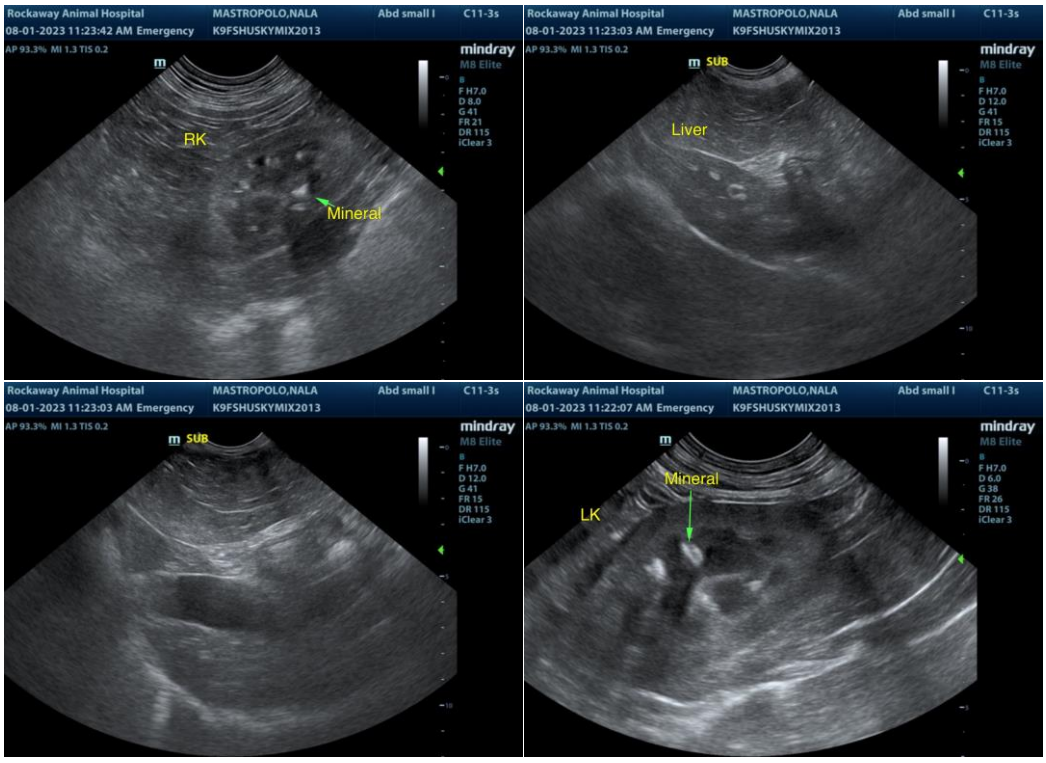
No omental masses, overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Sonographically normal urinary bladder and visible proximal urethra.
- Bilateral mild renal medullary mineral.
- Normal to adequate hepatic vascular volume.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No evidence of lower urinary tract pathology i.e., masses or recurrent calculi as a contributing factor to the reported hematuria. Screening C/S on a sterile urine sample is recommended if not recently done. If there is no evidence of underlying infection, renal origin of the hematuria may be a primary consideration potentially owing to medullary mineral or possible idiopathic renal hematuria.



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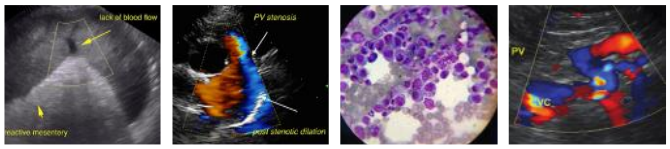

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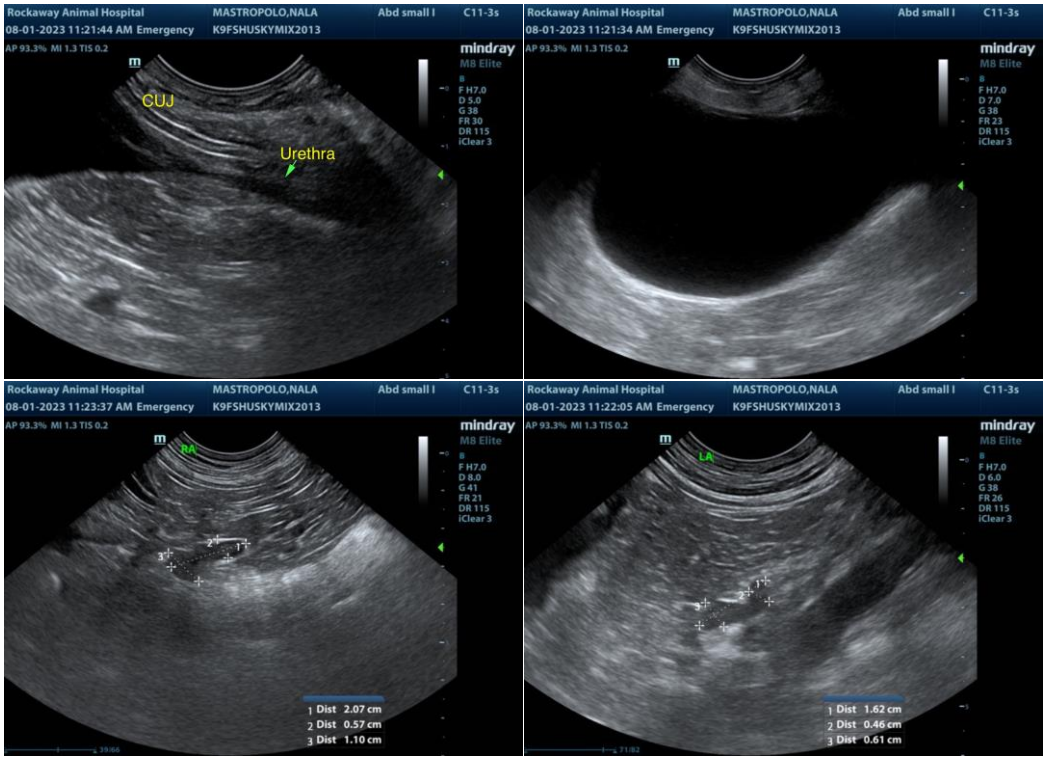

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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