



PATIENT

Gigi Silva

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Poodle

SEX

Spay Female

AGE

10Y

WEIGHT

14

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mateo Cidre, TV

HOSPITAL NAME

Paseos Veterinary
Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Nohema Garcia

INVOICE

75310

DATE

6-4-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Gigi presented to us for acute hematuria. Hx of chronic UTIs for years now, despite multiple diet trials. Last cystotomy performed approximately 7 months ago. Has received multiple courses of antibiotics based on culture and sensitivity.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated ALKP 565 Mildly elevated GLU 112

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

Radiographs of abdomen in two imaging planes are provided for review totaling 3 images. One right lateral view. One left lateral view. One ventrodorsal view.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The urinary bladder is moderately distended and contains mixed soft tissue/fluid opacity material with multifocal intraluminal gas bubbles. Circumferential intramural gas is present within the urinary bladder wall.

There is increased soft tissue opacity and mild loss of definition of the perivesicular fat in the region of the bladder neck.

Both kidneys are normal in size and shape. Multiple pinpoint mineral opacities are superimposed over the renal parenchyma bilaterally.

The stomach is mildly gas distended and in normal position.

The small intestines are normally distributed and of normal diameter, containing a small amount of gas and homogeneous fluid/soft tissue opacity material.

The liver and spleen are within normal limits for size, shape, and contour.

The colon and rectum contain a moderate amount of gas and heterogeneous fecal material.

The remaining abdominal serosal detail is preserved.

Incidental periarticular ossification is present within the stifle joints, visible in the border of the field.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Emphysematous cystitis characterized by intraluminal and circumferential intramural urinary bladder gas.
- Mild pericyclic soft tissue opacity centered at the bladder neck region, compatible with regional inflammation.
- Multiple punctate renal mineral opacities, consistent with nephrolithiasis, less likely nephrocalcinosis.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Radiographic evidence of emphysematous cystitis. This condition is most commonly associated with urinary tract infection caused by gas-producing microorganisms and may occur in association with underlying metabolic disorders, particularly diabetes mellitus.

Given the history of recurrent urinary tract infections, urine culture and antimicrobial susceptibility testing are strongly recommended. Investigation for underlying predisposing factors, including metabolic disease (especially diabetes mellitus), radiotransparent urolithiasis, or other causes of recurrent infection, is also advised.



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Fig. 1. Emphysematous cystitis

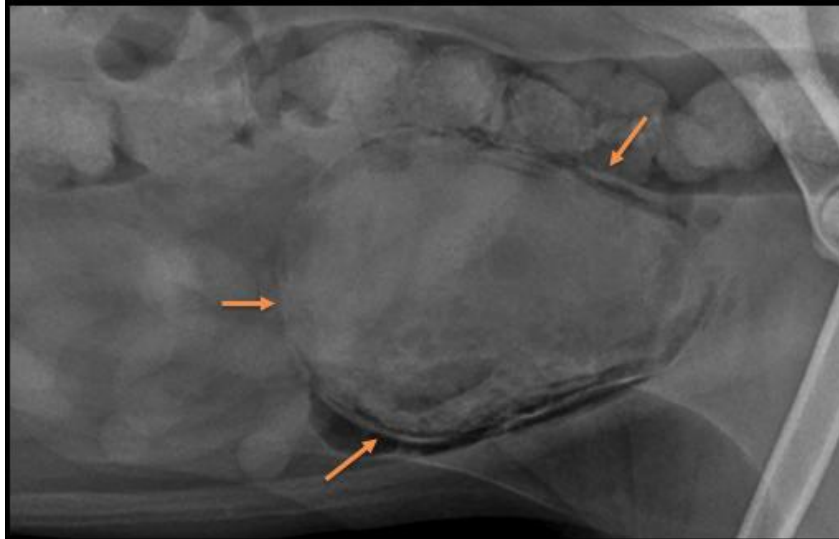
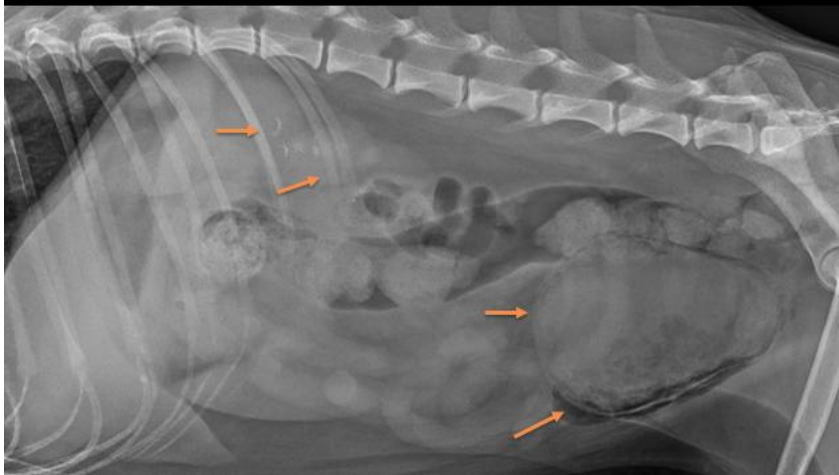


Fig.2. Emphysematous cystitis and Multiple punctate mineral opacities are superimposed over both renal silhouettes



The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. 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.

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