**FELINE OSSEOUS**

Osseous transformation of the urothelium is uncommon. There is little know as to why this occurs and if recurrence is likely.

SEE PUBLICATION: Ectopic Bone as a Nidus for Calcium Oxalate Urocystolithiasis in a Cat, J Vet Intern Med. 31(6):1866–1870

**MINIMIZING RECURRENCE**

**DIAGNOSTIC CONSIDERATIONS**

- Biopsy affected area to identify cause for urothelial transformation into pathological calcification (e.g. neoplasia, trauma, ischemia) or ectopic ossification (e.g. trauma, bleeding, inflammation, genetic variants)

**MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Most cases are idiopathic and treatment is unknown. See specific urolith recommendation (e.g. CaOx) to prevent minerals that formed over osseous portion at z.umn.edu/mnurolith RX.

**NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Canned foods or adding water to food may lower specific gravity and minimize nucleation of minerals that form over osseous portion.

**MONITORING CONSIDERATIONS**

- Medical imaging every 12 months to detect recurrence. Recurrence is an indication for further evaluation and alternative treatment strategies.

** Support from veterinarians, pet owners, and Hills Pet Nutrition, make our work possible.**