



PATIENT

Zigzag Hooge/Walton

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic shorthair

SEX

Female, spayed

AGE

14 Yrs.

WEIGHT

9.3 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Saum Hadi

HOSPITAL NAME

Bethany Family Pet
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Saum Hadi

INVOICE

14060

DATE

10/4/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: P presented for an abdominal ultrasound after an increased ALT/AST was seen on lab work. P has severe periodontal disease. Work up was recommended prior to extensive COHAT. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: AST: 170 U/L ALT: 270 U/L BUN: 46 mg/dL Creatinine: 2.3 mg/dL USG: 1.043 T4: 4.0 (historically around this area, prior work up showed normal fT4).

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is moderately distended. A scant amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. No masses, inflammatory changes or calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The left kidney is normal size (4.11 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. Mild pyelectasia is present (0.16 cm in the longitudinal plane). There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

The right kidney is normal size (3.76 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. Trace pyelectasia is present. There is no nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

Adrenal Glands

The region of the adrenal glands is evaluated. No obvious pathology is observed.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (0.84 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

Liver

The liver is subjectively enlarged with irregular peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen. Numerous ill-defined hyperechoic nodules/masses are observed throughout the organ, the largest measuring >3.5 cm. Some of the lesions are attenuating. A few hypoechoic nodules are also seen, the largest measuring 1.40 cm on the left side. Vascular is of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is mildly to moderately distended with ingesta. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is segmentally dilated with chyme. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileoceocolic junction and colonic wall are normal. No obstructive disease is noted.



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Pancreas

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A portion of the pancreas is obscured by the gastric distention. In the visualized portions, no obvious abnormalities are seen.

SPECIES

Free Abdomen

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There is no obvious evidence of free fluid. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

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Domestic shorthair

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings:

SEX

- The hyperechoic hepatic nodules trend toward the benign (i.e., lipogranulomas). However, neoplasia cannot be completely excluded. The hypoechoic nodules are more concerning for a neoplastic process (i.e., round cell tumor, carcinoma, other).

Female, spayed

Secondary Findings:

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- Bilateral, degenerative renal changes with pyelectasia.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(*Small Animal Internal
Medicine*)

- Regarding the renal changes, consider the following:
 - Urine culture and sensitivity is recommended.
 - UPC (if proteinuria is present in the absence of infection)
 - Baseline blood pressure measurement
- Regarding the hepatic changes, consider the following:
 - Three-view thoracic radiographs to assess for pulmonary metastatic disease.
 - Fine needle aspirates with particular attention to the hypo- and hyperechoic nodules. Clotting times (i.e., PT/PTT) should be assessed prior to tissue sampling. If results are inconclusive, biopsies may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.

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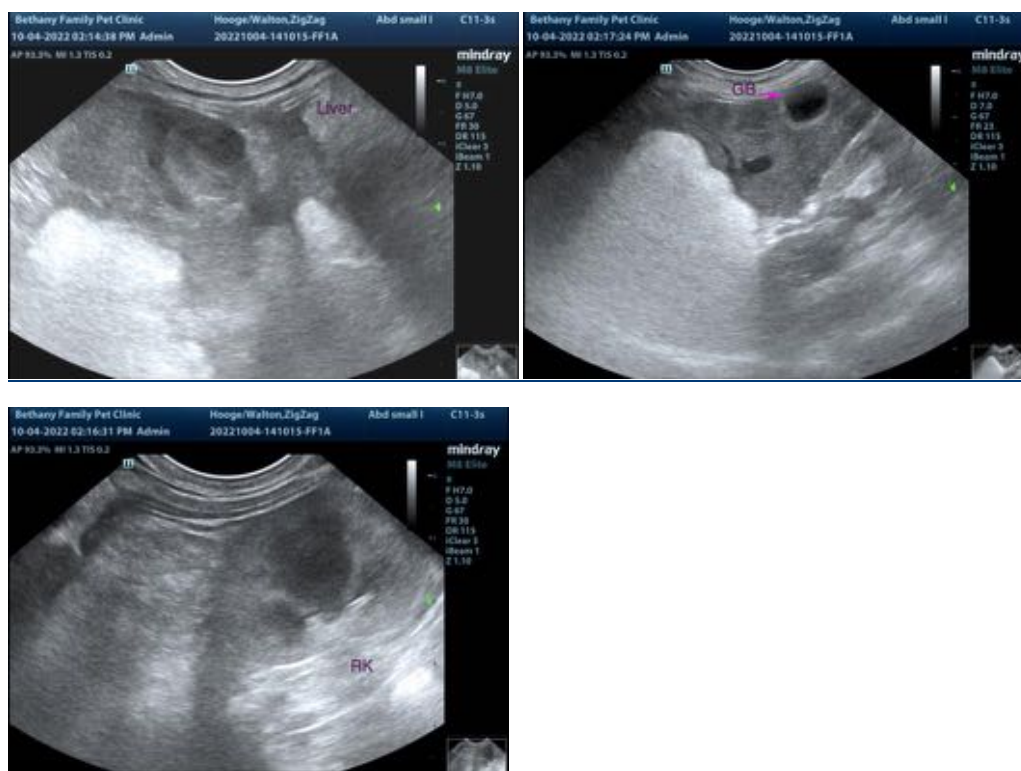
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Andrea Nicastro, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
info@SonoPath.com