



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Buki Misdo  
History: Buki presented for an evaluation of vomiting / hairball issues  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Exam and bloodwork WNL

**SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

Feline

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. A scant amount of echogenic debris is suspended 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.

**BREED**

Birman Mix

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The left kidney is normal size (3.87 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. The cortex is hyperechoic. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

**AGE**

10 years

The right kidney is normal size (4.23 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. The cortex is hyperechoic. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

**WEIGHT**

15.6 lbs

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.37 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.40 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**Spleen**

The spleen is normal in size (0.86 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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew LVT

**Liver**

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative, or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

SVS Imaging Michigan

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.

**REFERRING VET**

Oxford VH

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The pyloric outflow tract is patent. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall is normal to mildly thickened (up to 0.27 cm) with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. There is disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in most segments with a >1:1 ratio in some regions. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecal colic junction and colonic wall are normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

**INVOICE**

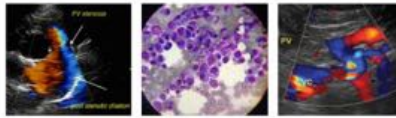
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**Pancreas**

The left limb of the pancreas is visible with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is largely isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat and slightly mottled in appearance. The

**DATE**

11.9.22



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pancreatic duct is visible but not overtly dilated (0.16 cm in diameter). There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.

**Free Abdomen**

There is no evidence of free fluid. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. A few prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized, the largest measuring 1.38 cm in length. Surrounding mesentery is slightly hyperechoic.

**SPECIES**

Feline

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**BREED**

Birman Mix

**Primary Findings**

- The small intestinal wall changes could be consistent with inflammatory bowel disease. However, given the muscularis: mucosal ratio, emerging lymphoma is also of concern.
- Age-related pancreatic remodeling +/- fibrosis. Mild chronic pancreatitis is also possible, particularly if the patient exhibits pain on cranial abdominal palpation.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**Secondary Findings**

- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.
- Bilateral, minor age-related renal changes

**AGE**

10 years

**WEIGHT**

15.6 lbs

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Given the patient's clinical history and bowel pattern, a fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia is recommended, if not already performed.
- A malabsorption panel, including serum cobalamin and folate, TLI and PLI, should also be considered, along with transitioning to a prescription limited antigen or hydrolyzed protein diet.
- Ultimately, endoscopic or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies will likely be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis. If biopsies are not pursued, consider empirical treatment for inflammatory bowel disease (i.e., corticosteroids, limited antigen diet), as long as the client understands the risks of treatment without a definitive diagnosis. If surgery is pursued, three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended prior to anesthesia to evaluate cardiopulmonary status.
- Regardless of other surgeries pursued, consider initiation of a probiotic.

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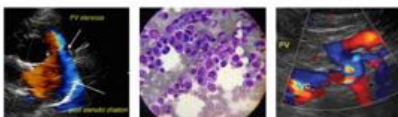
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not

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Clinical Sonography & Telecytology

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visible in the image/video clips provided.

Buki Misdo

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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