



PATIENT

Malachy Swift

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DLH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

16 Years

WEIGHT

N/A

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DMV,
Diplomate DACVIM
(Small Animal
Internal Medicine)

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Shari Reffi, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Parsippany Troy Hills
AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Dulude

INVOICE

13983

DATE

2/18/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Chronic diarrhea. Current meds: Metronidazole
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Unremarkable

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is mildly distended with anechoic urine. No masses, inflammatory changes or calculi are observed. Ureteral papillae and visualized portion of the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

The left kidney is normal size (3.70 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. The cortex is hyperechoic. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal size (3.57 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. The cortex is hyperechoic. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.41 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.36 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (0.87 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 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.

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.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta. 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 segmentally dilated with chyme. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal with a normal



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layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecolic junction and colonic wall are normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

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Pancreas

The pancreas is diffusely enlarged with slightly irregular peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat. No distinct focal lesions are observed. The pancreatic duct is borderline dilated (0.24 cm in diameter). The mesentery effacing the serosal surface is mildly hyperechoic.

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Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of free fluid. 1-2 prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized, the largest measuring 0.55 cm in length. Surrounding mesentery is hyperechoic.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

AGE

16 Years

- The pancreatic changes are consistent with chronic +/- active pancreatitis. It is unclear if the pancreatitis is causing the patients clinical signs or if there is a concurrent underlying issue (i.e., microscopic gastrointestinal disease).

WEIGHT

N/A

Secondary Findings

- Minor age-related renal changes

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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- Gi panel (send to Texas A & M)
- 6-week hypoallergenic diet trial
- Fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia
- Consider transitioning from metronidazole to tylosin (4-week course), as empirical treatment for small intestinal bacterial overgrowth.
- Consider prophylactic deworming with Fenbendazole
- Depending on the results of the above diagnostics/therapeutics, GI biopsies (i.e., endoscopic or surgical) may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis. If biopsies are pursued, chest radiographs should be performed prior to assess cardiopulmonary status.



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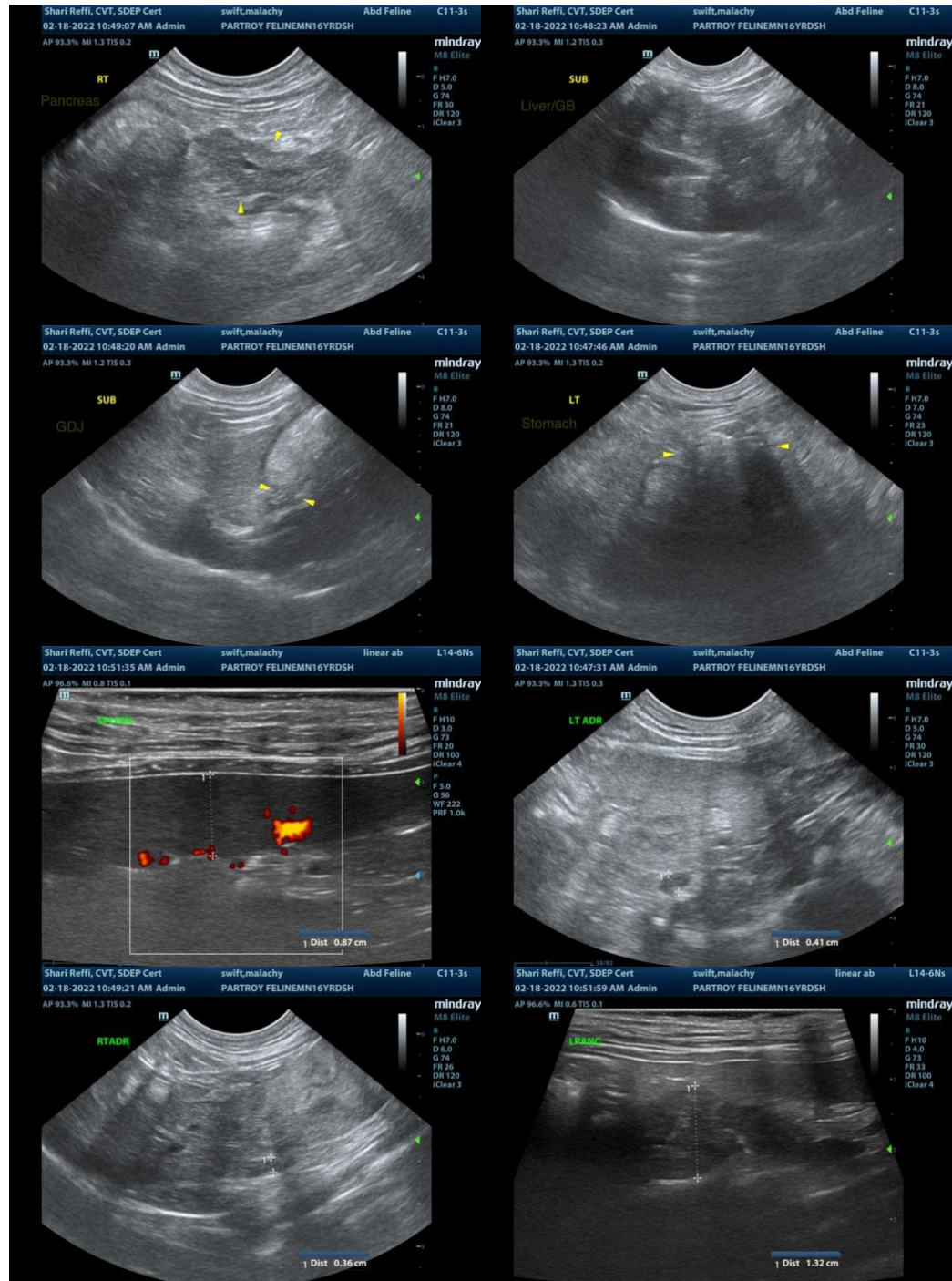
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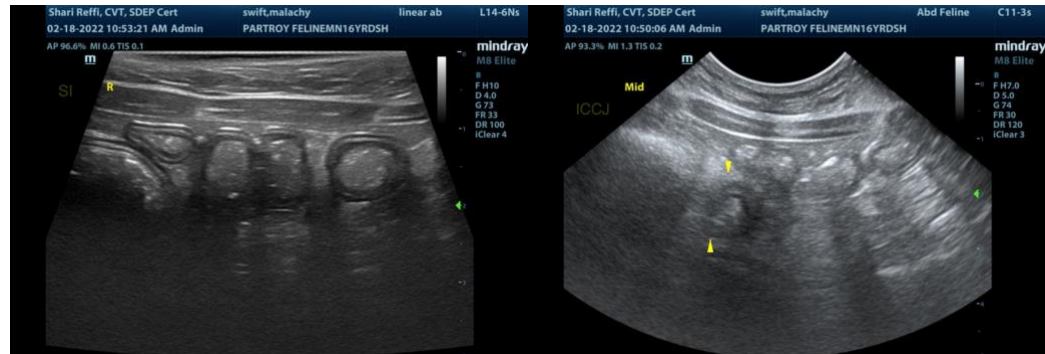
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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