

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

2/4/2022 History: Chronic diarrhea. Have tried Panacur, Ponazuril, Metronidazole, Tylan, Probiotics, GI and hydrolyzed protein diets. No improvement.

PATIENT

Kevin (Feline Rescue Association)

Current Medications: Panacur x 5 days; repeated in 2 wks, Praziquantel, Ponazuril, Droncit, Metronidazole x 2 wks, Tylan x 10 days - no change. repeated later for 3 wks and some improvement noted. Have attempted hydrolyzed protein, GI diets w/ no improvement or changes.
Lab Results: Negative Diarrhea PCR, IPS negative.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous IntraPet scans.
Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
Stat Report: Not requested.

SPECIES

Feline

Imaging Performed By: Andi Parkinson, RDMS.

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

7-13-2020

WEIGHT

10 Lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

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

HOSPITAL NAME

Timonium Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. McMichael

INVOICE

10288

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 is moderately distended. A scant amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. 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 (3.76 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

The right kidney is normal size (3.56 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.43 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.43 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively prominent in size (0.93 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. 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 portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1.

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 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 intestine is normal to mildly thickened (up to 0.31 cm) with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. There is disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in most segments. Discrete masses are not identified. The ileocecal colic junction and colonic wall are normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

Pancreas

The pancreas is normal in size with normal peripheral contours. The pancreatic duct is normal. The base and limbs of the pancreas are isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. No focal lesions are observed. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.

Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. A few prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized the largest measuring 2.77 cm in length.

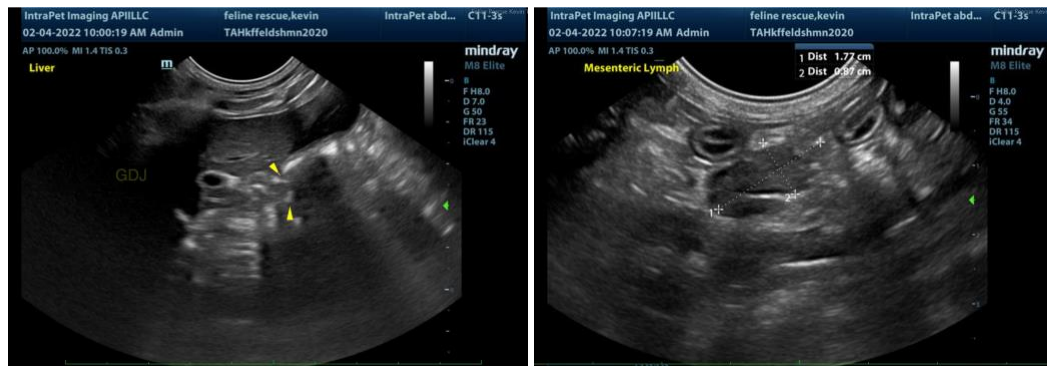
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

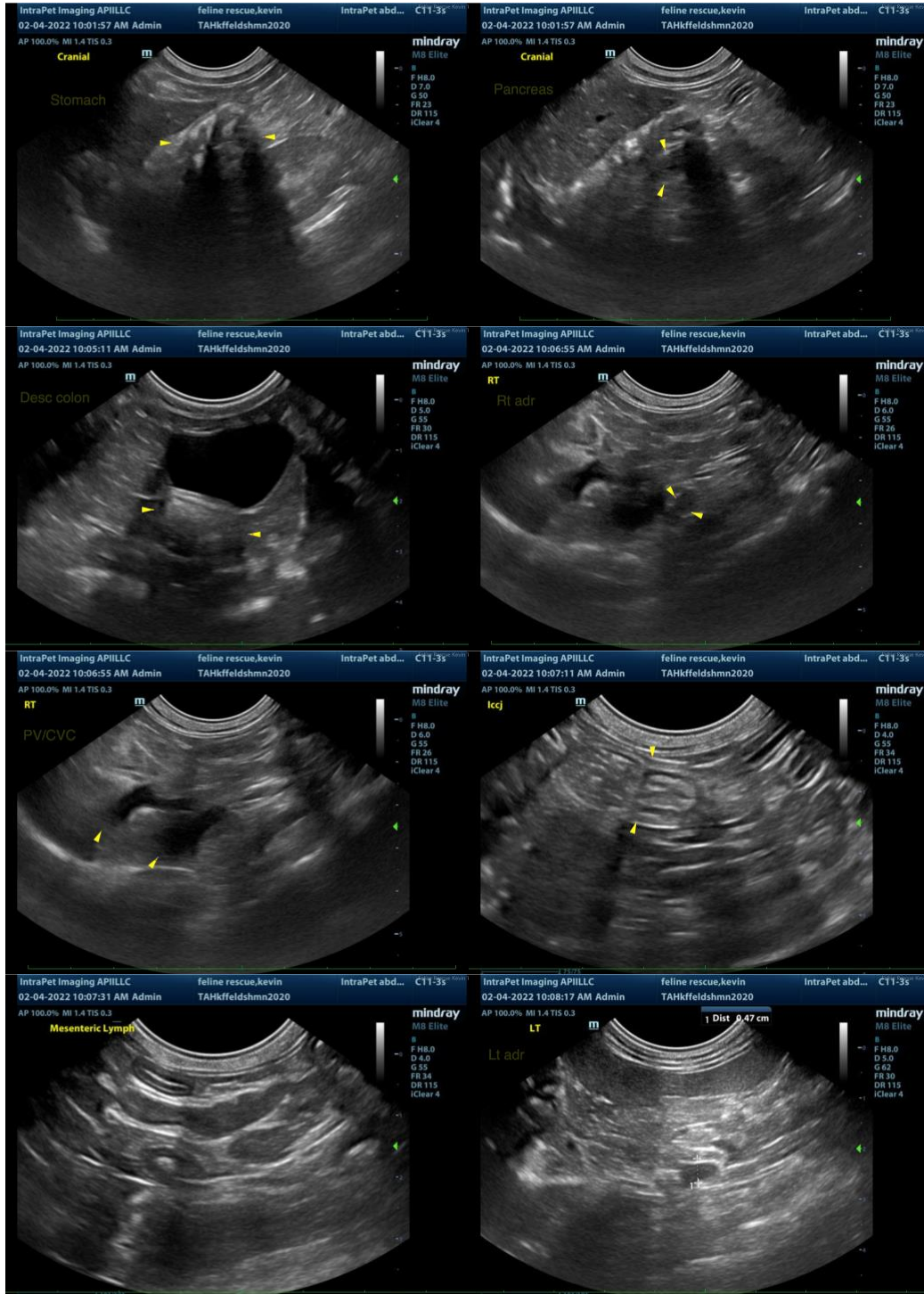
Primary Findings

- The small intestinal wall changes are most consistent with inflammatory bowel disease. There is potential for emerging lymphoma, but neoplasia is considered less likely at this time.
- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.
- The mild splenomegaly may be a normal variant for this patient or may be secondary to lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, splenitis, or less likely, infiltrative neoplasia.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Gastrointestinal biopsies (i.e., endoscopic or surgical), would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis. If biopsies are not to be pursued, a consider empirical treatment for inflammatory bowel disease with corticosteroids along with a limited antigen diet.







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