



PATIENT

Lucas Stevens

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

6.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

West Hills AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Remcho

DATE

3/3/22

INVOICE

10479

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Unexplained weight loss with normal lab work

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 170, ALP 90 Current Medications Adequan for joint pain, Mirataz to improve appetite

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 moderately distended with mostly 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 in size (3.83 cm in length) with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins, and normal internal architecture. There is mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. A few nonobstructive nephroliths are visualized. Trace pyelectasia is present (0.14 cm in the longitudinal plane). There is no evidence of infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal in size (4.46 cm in length) with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins, and normal internal architecture. There is mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. A few nonobstructive nephroliths are visualized. Trace pyelectasia is present (0.13 cm in the longitudinal plane). There is no evidence of infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.47 cm length; 0.25 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 length; 0.19 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (0.69 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 slightly swollen peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hyperechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely homogeneous in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A small amount of aggregated echogenic partially dependent debris is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.



PATIENT

Lucas Stevens

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A small amount of aggregated, echogenic suspended debris is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal.

SPECIES

Feline

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 mildly thickened (up to 0.30 cm), with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. There is disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in most segments. The submucosal layer is also thickened in some regions. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecal colic junction and colonic wall are normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

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 pancreatic duct is visible but not overtly dilated. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

6.8 lbs

Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of free fluid. A few prominent mesenteric and colic lymph nodes are seen, the largest node measuring 1.47 cm in length. A few of the nodes are cystic in appearance. Surrounding mesentery is slightly hyperechoic.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Other

A brief echocardiogram reveals no evidence of pericardial effusion.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- The small intestinal wall changes are most suggestive of inflammatory bowel disease. However, there is some potential for emerging lymphoma.
- Non-specific diffuse hepatopathy. Top differentials include hepatic lipidosis, inflammatory hepatopathy (i.e., bacterial cholangiohepatitis, lymphoplasmacytic hepatitis), infiltrative neoplasia (less likely), other hepatopathy.
- The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.

Secondary Findings

- Bilateral degenerative renal changes with nonobstructive nephrocalcinosis
- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

West Hills AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Remcho

DATE

3/3/22

INVOICE

10479



PATIENT

Lucas Stevens

**Based on the patient's history and sonographic changes, "Triaditis" is a consideration for this patient

SPECIES

Feline

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

6.8 lbs

- Serum cobalamin, folate, PLI and TLI is recommended.
- Fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia
- Consider transitioning to a hypoallergenic diet, if the patient will tolerate it.
- To get a definitive diagnosis, gastrointestinal +/- liver biopsies would be necessary. If biopsies are not to be pursued, empirical treatment for inflammatory bowel disease (i.e., corticosteroids, hypoallergenic diet), can be considered. However, the client must be informed of the risks of treatment without a definitive diagnosis.
- Given the patient's age, chest radiographs are recommended to evaluate cardiopulmonary status, particularly if corticosteroids are to be initiated.

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

West Hills AH

REFERRING VET

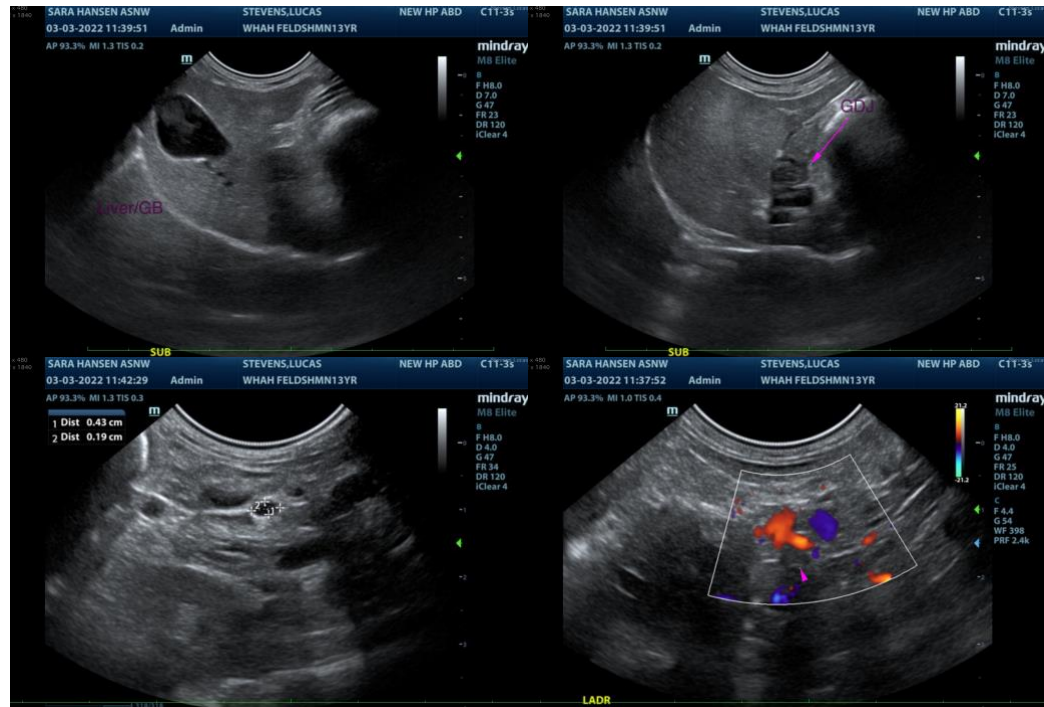
Dr. Remcho

DATE

3/3/22

INVOICE

10479





PATIENT

Lucas Stevens

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

6.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

West Hills AH

REFERRING VET

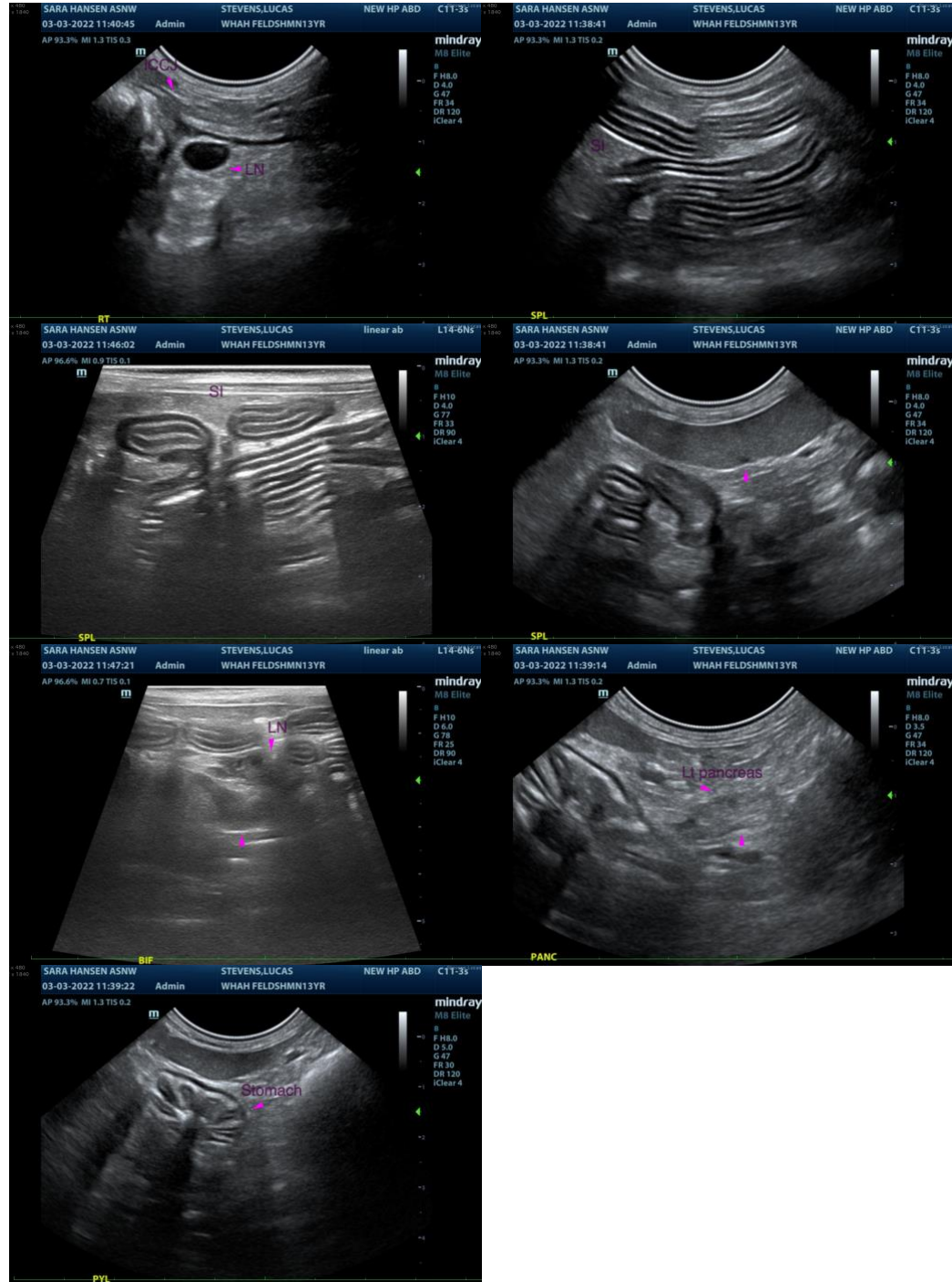
Dr. Remcho

DATE

3/3/22

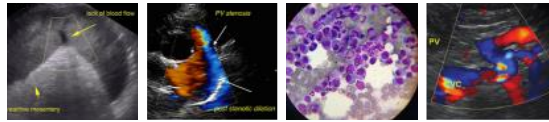
INVOICE

10479



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



PATIENT

Lucas Stevens

can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

SPECIES

Feline

Andrea Nicastro, DVM, Diplomate ACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
andrea_nicastro2@hotmail.com

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

6.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Sarah Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

West Hills AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Remcho

DATE

3/3/22

INVOICE

10479