



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Stetson Brown

History: Hematemesis. Current meds: SQF, Cerenia, Famotidine

**SPECIES**

Feline

**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 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.

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The left kidney is normal size (4.12 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

**AGE**

3 years

The right kidney is normal size (4.26 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

**WEIGHT**

12.25.lbs

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.44 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.47 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

**Spleen**

The spleen is normal in size (0.70 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**

Shari Reffi, CVT

**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**

Newton Vet

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**

Dr. Barron

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is minimally fluid-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 thickness is normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. There is disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in most segments. There is also some thickening of the muscularis layer in some areas. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecal colic junction and colonic wall are normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

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**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.

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**Free Abdomen**

An ill-defined area of reactive mesentery is observed in the midabdominal region. Trace free fluid is seen. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

**BREED**

DSH

**Other**

A brief echocardiogram reveals no evidence of pericardial effusion.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**Primary Findings**

- The small intestinal wall changes are most consistent with inflammatory bowel disease. Emerging neoplasia is also possible. However, neoplasia is considered less likely at this time. Midabdominal peritonitis is present, likely secondary to bowel pathology.

**AGE**

3 years

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for occult disease in the esophagus (i.e., foreign material, herniation).
- The following diagnostic/treatment recommendations can be considered:

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- Serum cobalamin, folate, PLI and TLI
- A fecal evaluation for ova/Giardia
- A 6-week limited antigen diet trial to assess for food allergies
- For patients where chronic vomiting is present but additional diagnostics are not to be performed, consider triple therapy as empirical treatment for Helicobacter gastritis:
  - Amoxicillin: 10-22 mg/kg PO q 12 hours x 14-21 days
  - Metronidazole: 10-15 mg/kg PO q 12 hours for 14-21 days
  - Omeprazole: 0.7 mg/kg PO q 24 hours for 14-21 days
  - (+/- the addition of Bismuth subsalicylate: 3.85 mg/kg PO q 6-8 hours x 14-21 days)
- Also consider heartworm antigen and antibody testing as heartworm disease can be a cause of chronic vomiting in cats.
- If the above diagnostics/therapeutics are inconclusive, endoscopic or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies may be warranted.



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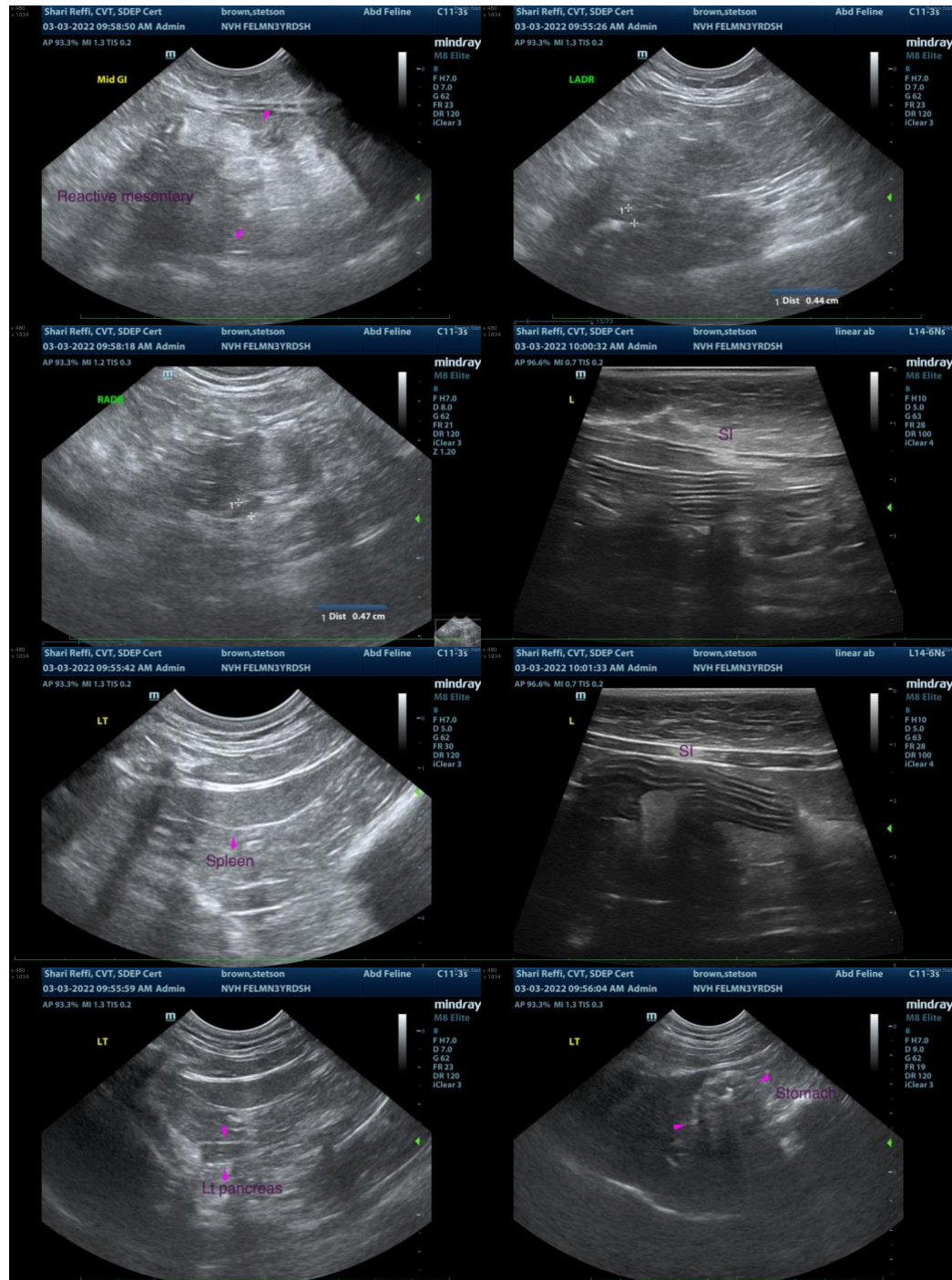
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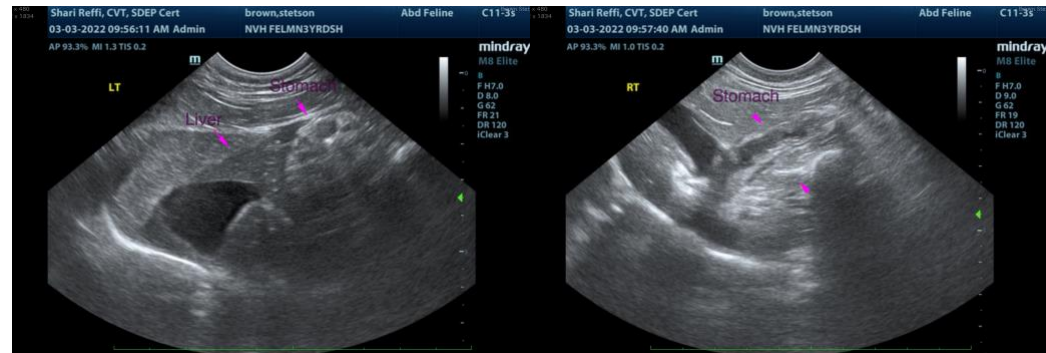
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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