

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Thor Murray Mink
Chronic nasal discharge and upper respiratory illness. Has been on Fortiflora and Viralys in past. Not eating well, weight loss, jaundiced, thin. Thought could feel abdominal mass.

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 lumen 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 1-2 cm, are normal.

BREED

Kurilian Bobtail

SEX

Neutered Male

The left kidney is normal size (5.20 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

13 Months

The right kidney is normal size (5.08 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

9 Pounds

Adrenal Glands

The region of the adrenal glands is evaluated. No obvious pathology is observed.

Spleen

INTERPRETED BY

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

The spleen is enlarged in size (1.41 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with swollen peripheral contours. Using the high frequency probe, the parenchyma appears mottled. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal with no evidence of thrombosis.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Crystal Hill

Liver

The liver is subjectively prominent in size with slightly swollen peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen, and is homogeneous in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Hepatic vasculature and intrahepatic biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gall bladder is contracted. Luminal contents are minimal. The wall is normal in thickness. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

HOSPITAL NAME

The Maples AH

Gastrointestinal

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kazienko

The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. In a few segments, the small intestinal wall is thickened up to 0.39 cm with loss of the normal layering pattern. In other segments, there is disruption of the normal 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio with an otherwise normal layering pattern. The colonic wall is normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern. (See also "other" category)

INVOICE

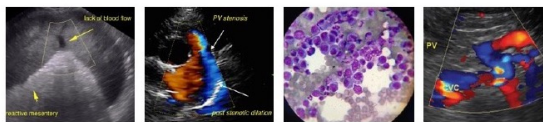
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Pancreas

The region of the pancreas is isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat. No obvious parenchymal abnormalities are observed. There is no evidence of regional inflammation or effusion.

DATE

4/25/22



PATIENT

Free Abdomen

Thor Murray Mink

The mesentery throughout the abdomen is hyperechoic. A small amount of anechoic free fluid is observed.

SPECIES

Lymph Nodes

Feline

See "other" category.

BREED

Other

Kurilian Bobtail

A > 6.0 cm, irregular, echogenic mass effect is observed in the mid abdominal region.

SEX

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Neutered Male

- The origin of the mass effect in the mid abdominal region is unclear. It is suspected to be arising from lymph nodes. However, a bowel origin cannot be completely excluded. Neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma) is suspected with a lower possibility of a severe inflammatory process (i.e., pyogranulomatous).

AGE

13 Months

- The bowel segments that exhibit loss of normal layering pattern are also concerning for infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma) with a lower possibility of severe pyogranulomatous inflammation.

WEIGHT

9 Pounds

- Diffuse peritonitis is present, likely secondary to the mass effect and bowel pathology.

- The splenic parenchymal changes could be consistent with infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., round cell tumor), lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, splenitis or antigenic stimulation.

*An obvious cause for the patient's jaundice is unclear. This finding in conjunction with the mild hepatomegaly could suggest hepatic lipidosis, an inflammatory hepatopathy, or emerging neoplasia.

INTERPRETED BY

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- Baseline lab work including CBC/Chem panel, urinalysis and T4 is recommended if not already performed.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for pulmonary metastases.

Crystal Hill

- Fine needle aspirates of the mid abdominal mass and spleen can be considered if clotting status is appropriate. If cytology results are inconclusive, surgical biopsies of the mass and GI tract may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.

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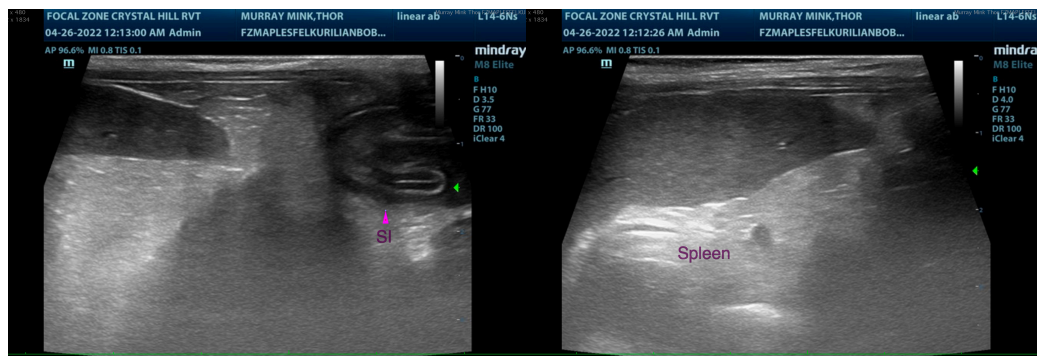
Dr. Kazienko

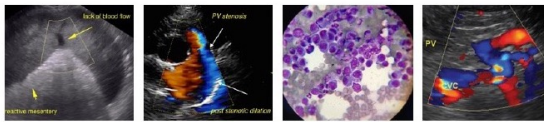
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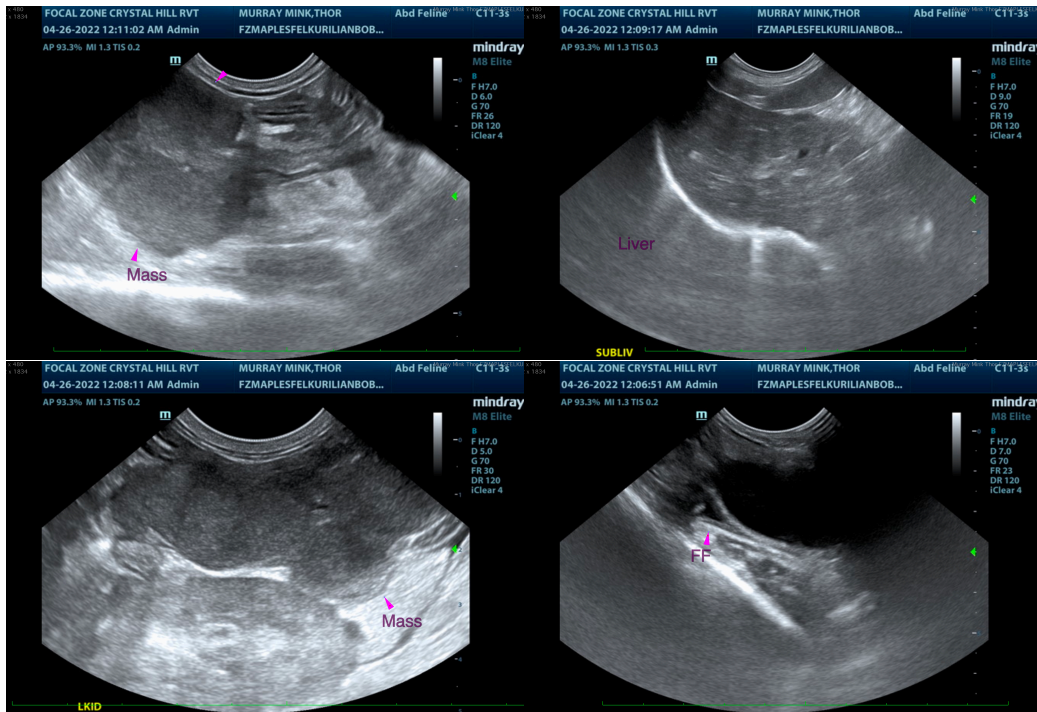
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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