



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Milly Kessler History: Patient presents for chronic diarrhea, decreased appetite, weight loss, and ropey intestines on abdominal palpation. Current med: metronidazole.

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Feline Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. Luminal contents are anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

BREED

DSH

The left kidney is normal in size (3.08 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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 appears normal.

SEX

Female Spayed

The right kidney is normal in size (3.13 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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 appears normal.

AGE

11 years, 2 mos

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.30 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature appear normal.

WEIGHT

5.69 lbs

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

Spleen

Two still images and one brief video clip are available for interpretation.

The spleen is normal in size (0.45 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 appears normal.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez

HOSPITAL NAME

Bergen County VC

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 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 normal to mildly thickened (up to 0.33 cm). The intestinal layering appears to be intact. There is disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in most segments. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecolic junction and colonic wall are normal. The colonic lumen is diffusely distended with diarrhetic stool. There is no obvious evidence of an obstructive pattern.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Megan Moore

INVOICE

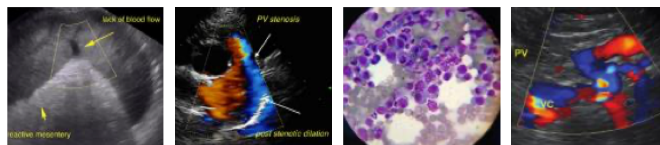
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Pancreas

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

6.14.23



PATIENT *Free Abdomen*

Milly Kessler

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid. A few prominent hypoechoic mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized (the largest measuring 1.15 cm in length). Surrounding mesentery is hyperechoic.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SPECIES

Feline

Findings

- Small intestinal wall changes are consistent with inflammatory bowel disease with potential for emerging lymphoma.
- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

BREED

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Baseline lab work, including a CBC, chemistry panel, urinalysis and T4 is recommended (if not already performed).
- Consider a fine-needle aspirate of the prominent mesenteric lymph nodes (if accessible and if clotting status is appropriate). A 25-gauge needle should be used.
- A fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia is recommended, along with a fecal PCR infectious disease panel.
- Consider prophylactic deworming with Fenbendazole.
- A Texas GI panel including serum cobalamin and folate, TLI and PLI should also be considered
- A 4-week limited antigen or hydrolyzed protein diet trial is also recommended to assess for food allergies.
- Consider initiation of a probiotic (i.e., Visbiome or Provable), along with a fiber supplement (i.e., psyllium).
- Ultimately, endoscopic, or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.

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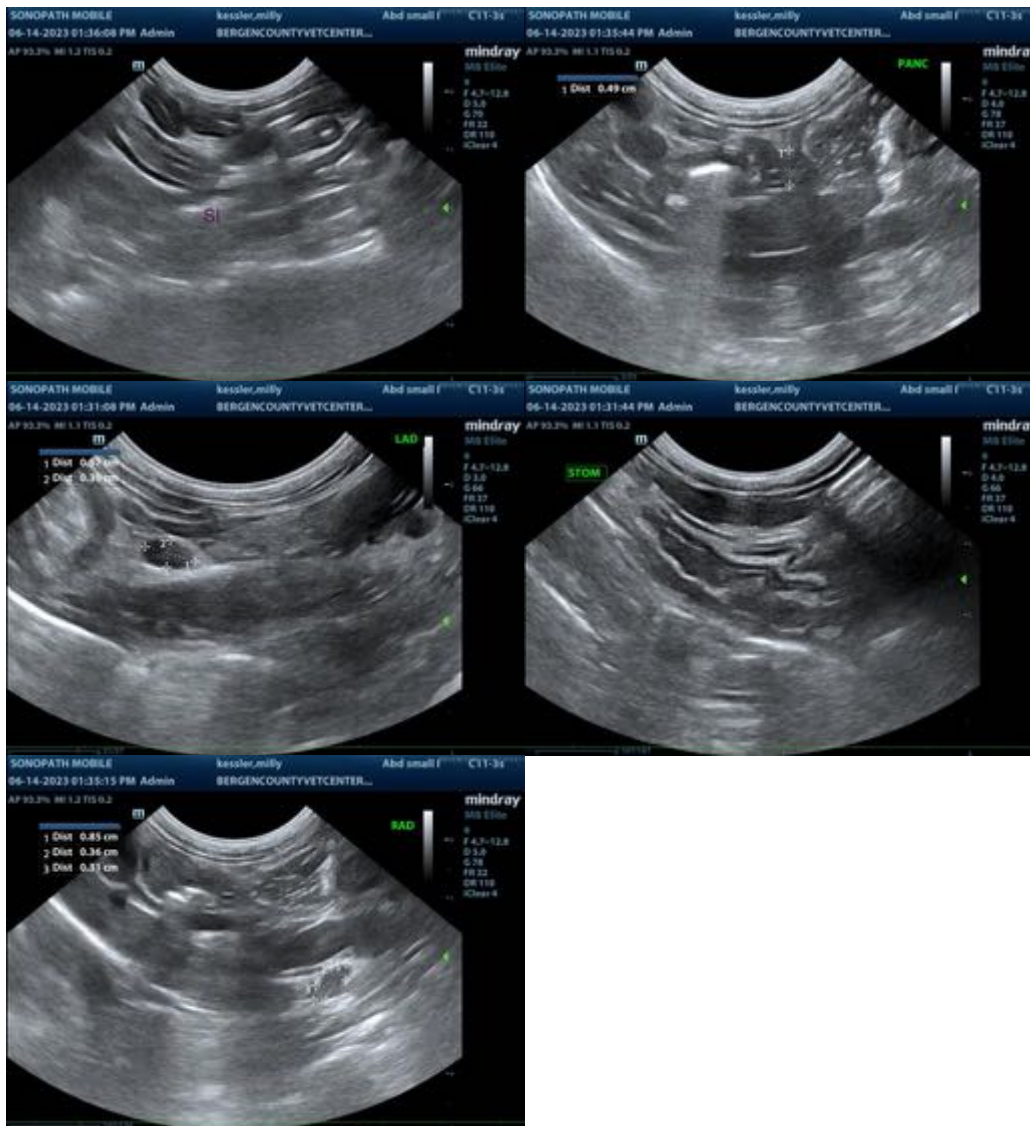
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
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