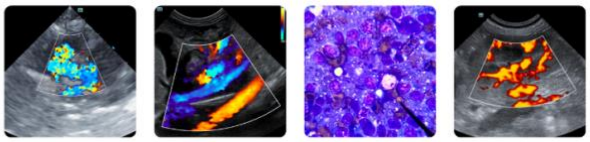

PATIENT

Liy Munson

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DMH

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

5

WEIGHT

7.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Shannon Matthies DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Saugerties AH

REFERRING VET

Shannon Matthies DVM

INVOICE

23113

DATE

6-3-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Chronic, intermittent vomiting and mild constipation. Arthritic changes in her hips and mild right hindlimb lameness.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE - mild RH lameness, rest WNL CBC/Chem-WNL Fecal – negative.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness. The mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. A scant amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The left kidney is subjectively normal-in-size with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. The cortex is isoechoic relative to the spleen. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is subjectively normal-in-size with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. The cortex is isoechoic relative to the spleen. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.34 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The region of the right adrenal gland is evaluated. No obvious pathology is observed in this region.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal-in-size 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 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.

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are mostly anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is minimally fluid-distended. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall is normal in thickness. Ther eis slight disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in most segments. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. There is no obvious evidence of an obstructive pattern.

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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.

Lymph Nodes
The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Free Abdomen
The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- The small intestinal wall changes could be consistent with inflammatory bowel disease, emerging lymphoma (less likely), or normal variation for this feline patient.

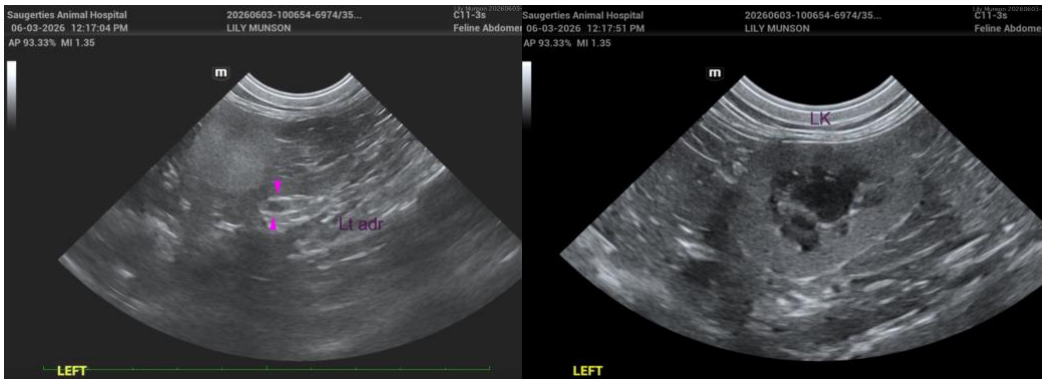
Secondary Findings

- Mild bilateral nonspecific age-related renal changes

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following diagnostic/treatment recommendations can be considered:

1. Serum cobalamin, folate, PLI and TLI
2. A fecal evaluation for ova/Giardia
3. 3-4-week limited antigen or hydrolyzed protein diet trial to assess for food allergies
4. Initiation with a probiotic may also prove beneficial.
5. Also consider heartworm antigen and antibody testing as heartworm disease can be a cause of chronic vomiting in cats.
6. If the above diagnostics/therapeutics are inconclusive, endoscopic or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies may be warranted. Thoracic radiographs are recommended prior to anesthesia.
7. For patients where chronic vomiting is present but additional diagnostics are not to be performed, consider empirical treatment for Helicobacter gastritis, which includes a 14–21-day course of amoxicillin, metronidazole, clarithromycin and an acid blocker (i.e., omeprazole or famotidine).



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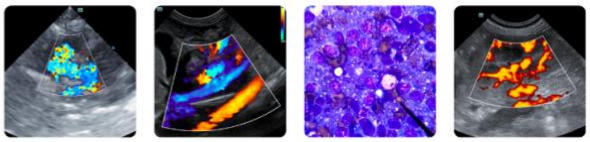

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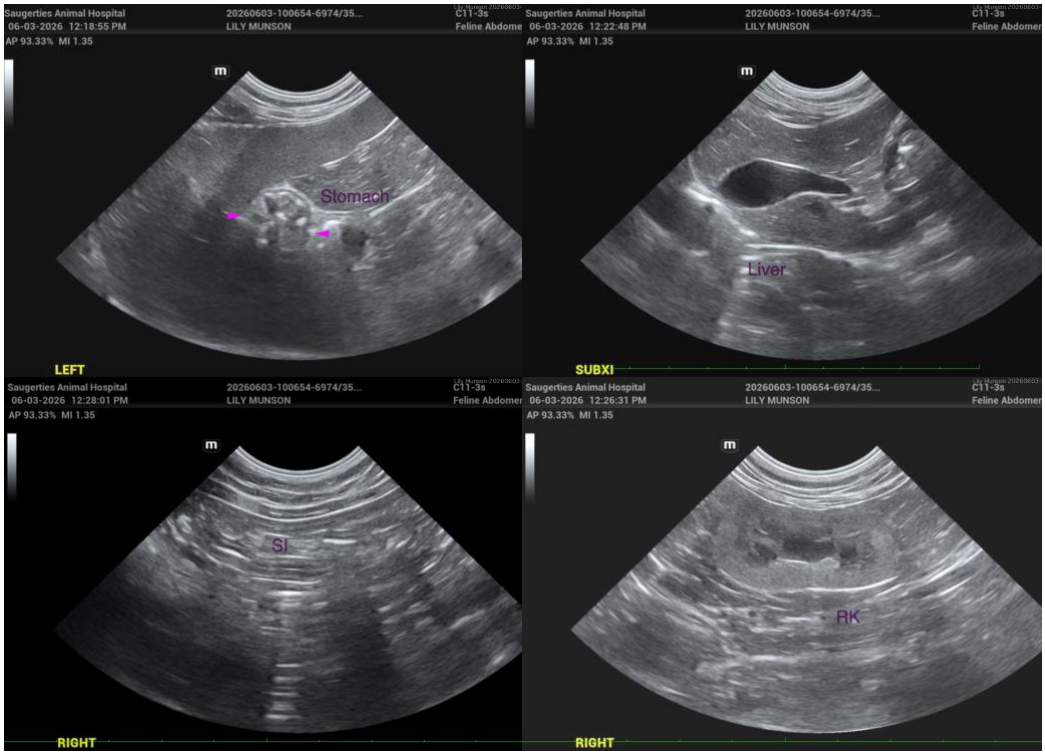

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)
info@SonoPath.com