



PATIENT

Barbara Wang

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

1 year

WEIGHT

9 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Vazquez

HOSPITAL NAME

North Jersey VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Shaw

INVOICE

11055

DATE

6/9/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient presents for approximately 1 lb weight loss and decreased appetite. Previous history of linear string foreign body (removed via endoscopy).
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC/Chem: anemia.

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.

The left kidney is normal size (3.42 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.

The right kidney is normal size (3.72 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.72 cm length; 0.33 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.

Spleen

The spleen is prominent in size (1.00 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is homogenous. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal with no evidence of thrombosis.

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. The portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1.

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 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 thickness is normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. There is



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disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in some segments. 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 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.

Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

Primary Findings

Spayed Female

- Bowel pattern suggestive of inflammatory bowel disease. However, the changes may be a normal variant for this patient.

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- The splenic parenchymal changes are most consistent with a benign process such as lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, splenitis or antigenic stimulation with a low possibility of infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma, mast cell neoplasia).

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider a fine-needle aspirate of the spleen (if clotting status is appropriate) to rule out round cell neoplasia.
- Other diagnostics considerations include the following:
 - Feline leukemia and FIV testing, if not already performed
 - Thoracic radiographs to assess for occult neoplasia in the chest
 - GI panel (send to Texas A&M)
 - Fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia
 - Depending on the results of the above diagnostics, endoscopic or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.
- Given the anemia, a reticulocyte count is recommended to determine if it is regenerative versus nonregenerative. Further diagnostics may be warranted, depending on whether regeneration is present.

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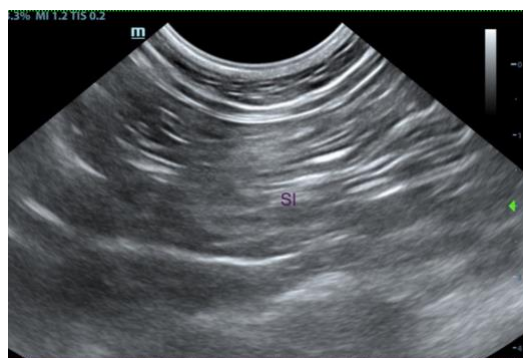
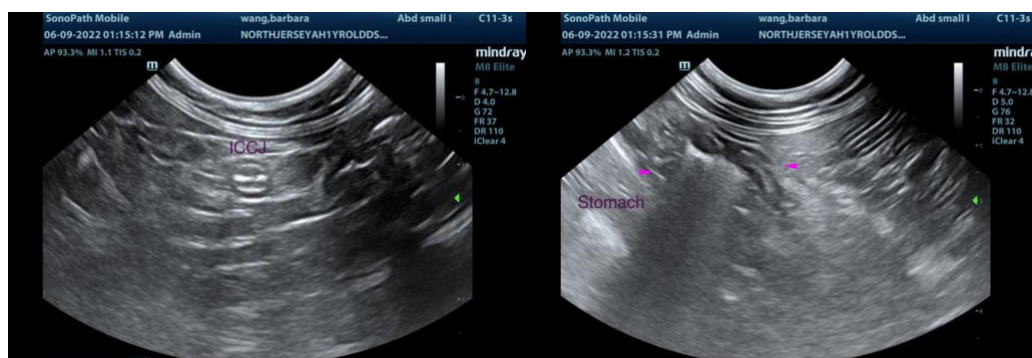
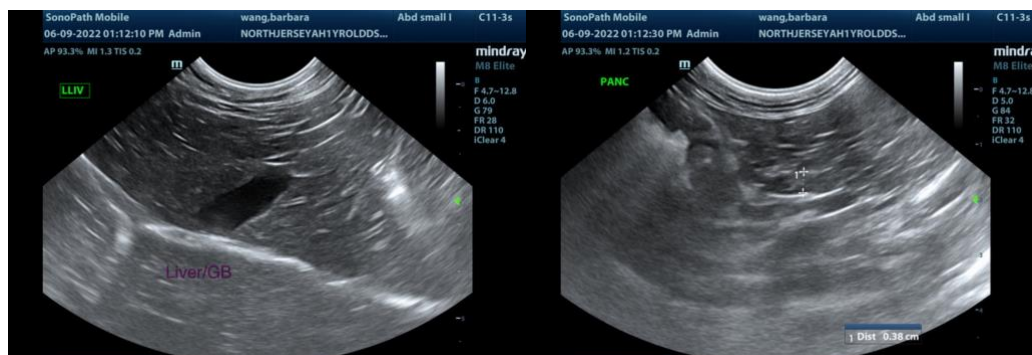
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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