



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Lulu Jaramillo History: Grade 11/VI systolic murmur, chronic vomiting + inappetence
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Creat 2.6

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

7.2 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Val Shumskaya

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal General
Edgewater

REFERRING VET

Dr. Dima

INVOICE

13746

DATE

7.19.23

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

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 the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 1-2 cm, are normal.

The left kidney is small in size (2.57 cm in length) with smooth curvilinear peripheral contours. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Trace pyelectasia is present. There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature appears normal.

The right kidney is borderline small in size (3.05 cm in length) with smooth curvilinear peripheral contours. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction.

There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature appears normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.23 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature appear normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.21 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature appear normal.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (0.76 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.

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 gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is mildly fluid-distended. A few small hyperechoic shadowing structures are also observed within the lumen. 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 in thickness. There is slight disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in some segments. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecolic junction and colonic wall are normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

Pancreas

The left limb is visible, with minimal deviation from the normal peripheral contours. The parenchyma is slightly hypoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat. No focal lesions are observed. The pancreatic duct is not overtly dilated.



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Free Abdomen

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Findings

- The small intestinal wall changes may be a normal variant for this patient or could be consistent with an inflammatory bowel disease. Emerging lymphoma is also possible but considered less likely in this patient.
- The hyperechoic shadowing structures within the gastric lumen may represent foreign material, medication (if applicable), other. They appear nonobstructive at the time of this study.
- Bilateral chronic nephropathy with trace left pyelectasia

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Regarding the renal changes and elevated creatinine, consider the following:
 1. Urinalysis with culture and sensitivity
 2. UPC (if proteinuria is present in the absence of infection)
 3. Baseline blood pressure measurement
- Regarding the GI signs, the following diagnostics/therapeutics can be considered:
 1. Fecal evaluation for internal parasites
 2. Texas GI panel including serum cobalamin and folate, TLI and PLI
 3. Hypoallergenic or hydrolyzed protein diet trial (if the patient will eat it). A nutritional consultation (Univ of Tennessee) can be considered to address both the GI and renal issues.
 4. Heartworm, antigen and antibody testing
 5. Three-view thoracic radiographs to assess for occult esophageal disease.
 6. Initiation of a probiotic
 7. +/- endoscopic or surgical GI biopsies.





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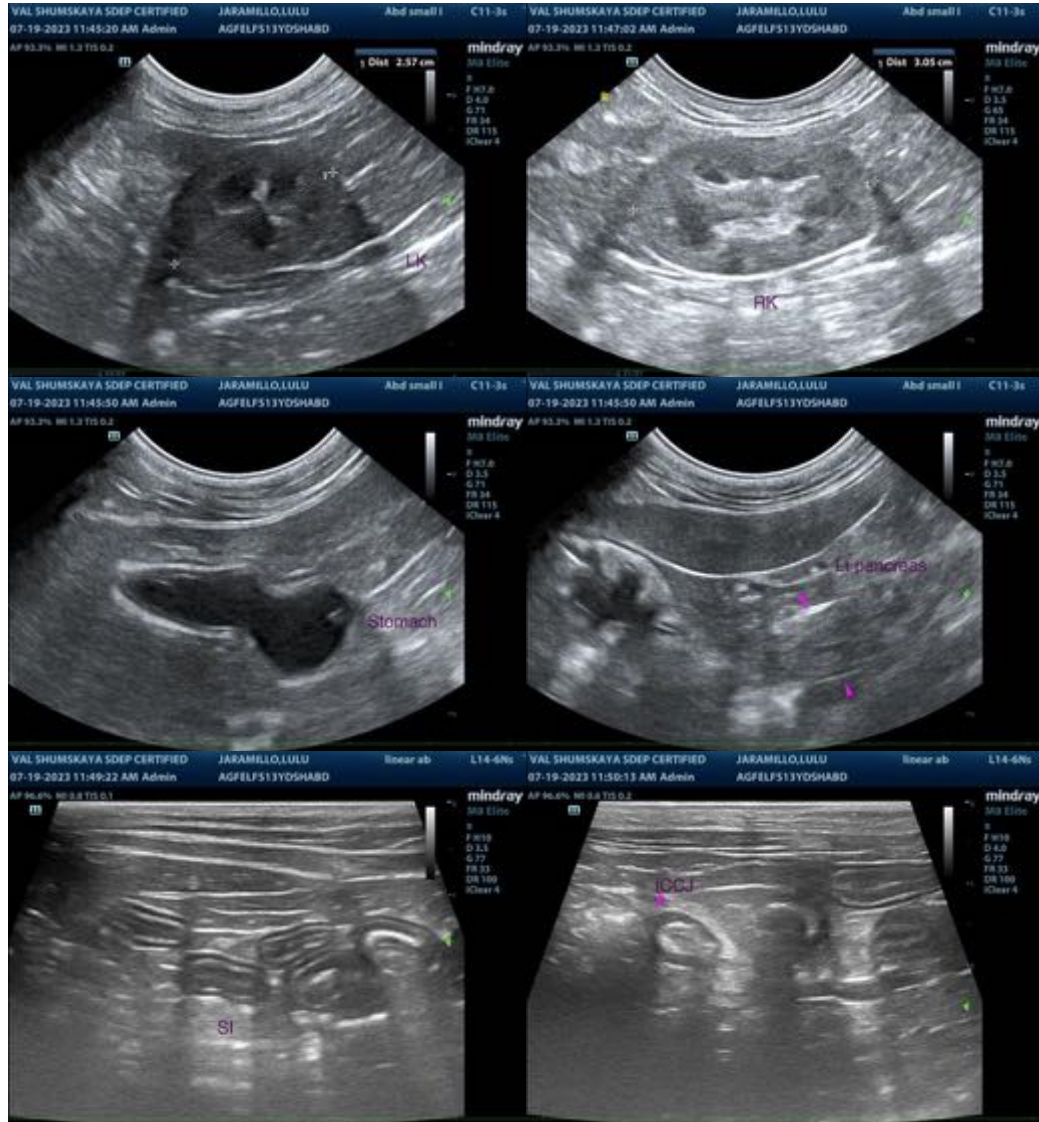
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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