



**PATIENT**

Grace MacConnell

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

Domestic shorthair

**SEX**

Female, spayed

**AGE**

14 Months

**WEIGHT**

3.7 kg.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Callihan

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Emergency  
Care

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Bailey

**INVOICE**

13486

**DATE**

7/4/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Presented on ER for inappetence, lethargy, felt "hot"; Indoor/outdoor 2 other cats in household No ongoing health issues No meds Current preventive care  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: -Temp 105.6 -healthy appearing in coat and body condition, no nasal or ocular discharge -CBC mild neutrophilic leukocytosis with WBC 22K -Chems with mild elev glob and TP, else normal -FeLV/FIV test pending Has been treated through weekend with IVF and broad spectrum antibiotic; was given dose of dex SP which brought fever down but it returned 12 hrs later

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

*Urinary System*

The urinary bladder wall is 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. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The left kidney is normal size (4.24 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. Trace pyelectasia is present. There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

The right kidney is normal size (4.11 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. Trace pyelectasia is present (0.17 cm in the transverse plane). There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

*Adrenal Glands*

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.44 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 (1.01 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. 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. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed. The portal vein: caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1:1. The gallbladder is of normal contours and contains some dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. 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 minimally fluid distended. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering



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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. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecolic junction and colonic wall are normal. The colonic lumen contains granular appearing fecal material. No obstructive disease is noted.

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***Pancreas***

The pancreas is normal in size with normal peripheral contours. The pancreatic duct is normal. The base and limbs of the pancreas are isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. No focal lesions are observed. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.

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***Free Abdomen***

There is no evidence of free fluid. Several prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized, the largest measuring 1.77 cm in length.

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.
- The splenic parenchyma changes are most consistent with a benign process such as lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, antigenic stimulation or splenitis with a low possibility of infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma, mast cell neoplasia).
- The bilateral trace pyelectasia may be secondary to IV fluid therapy, pyelonephritis, PU/PD (if applicable) or some combination thereof.

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\*An obvious cause for the patient's fever and clinical signs is not identified in this study. Considerations include underlying infection, autoimmune disease, inflammatory disease or occult neoplasia.

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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- Thoracic radiographs are recommended, if not already performed.
- Consider further testing for infectious diseases (i.e., FIP, Toxoplasmosis +/- tick-borne diseases).
- Also consider a urine culture and sensitivity, preferably on a pre-antibiotic sample, to assess for pyelonephritis.
- An fPLI may be useful in further assessing for low-grade pancreatitis.
- An echocardiogram can also be considered to assess for endocarditis/myocarditis (i.e., secondary to Bartonella or other infection).

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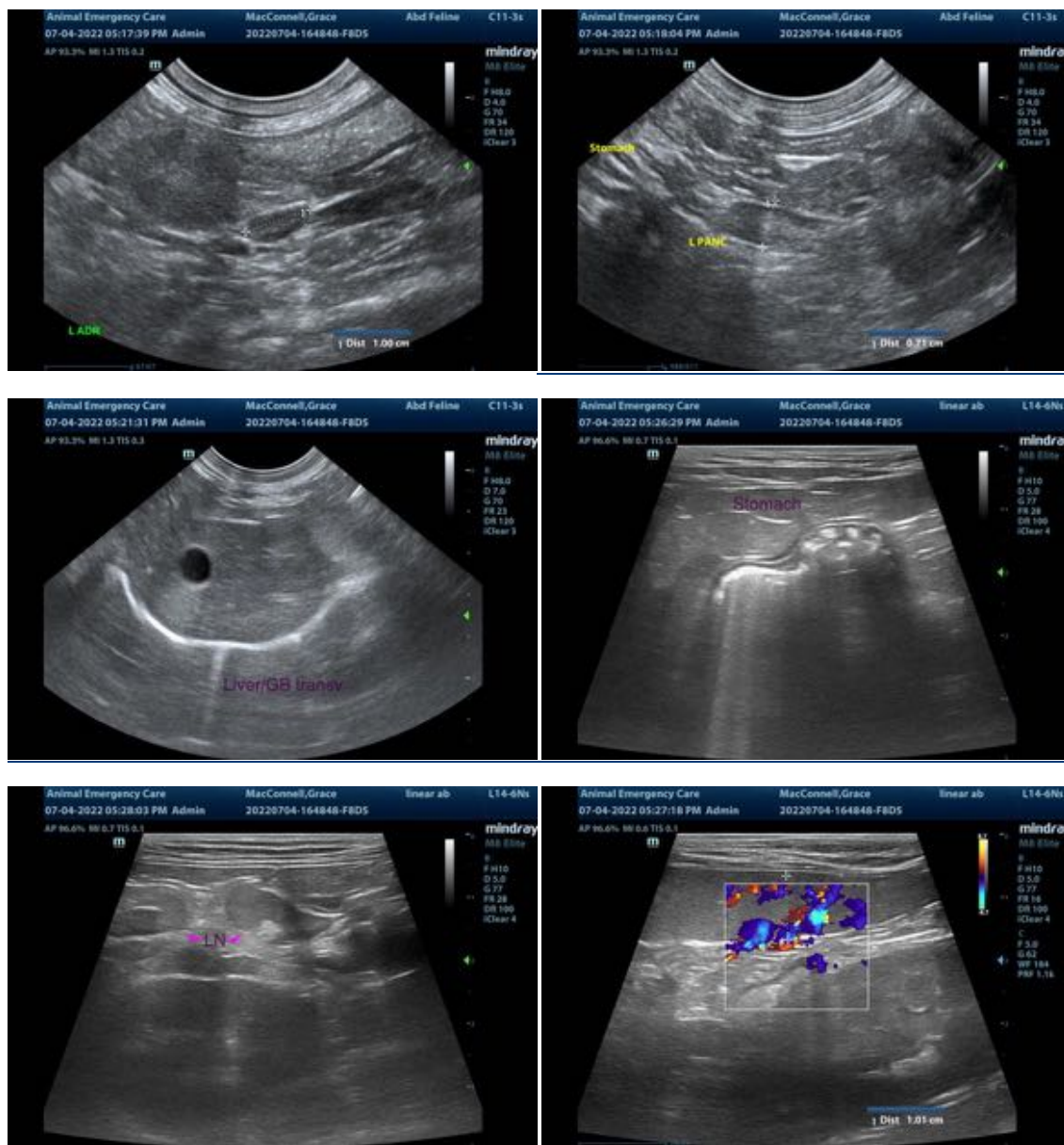
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, DVM, Diplomate ACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)

Andrea.nicastro@sonopath.com