



PATIENT

China Doll
Thunderpaws Murray

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Maine Coon

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8 Years

WEIGHT

12.5 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sorbo

HOSPITAL NAME

Millbrook AC-VBF

REFERRING VET

Dr. Sorbo

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DATE

10/25/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Rapid onset and decline in appetite and weight (usually 15lbs, no 12.5). Seen at urgent care last week = abdominal lesion palpated.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: At urgent care: -monocytosis 0.86 (0.05-0.67) -eosinopenia 0.03 (0.17-1.57) -PLT 69 (susp artifact clumping) -PCT 0.1 -tCa²⁺ 7.5 (7.8-11.3) -TP 5.0 -Alb 1.8 -Glob 3.1 - Rest of chem wnl.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

Urinary bladder is adequately distended. It has a normal uniform wall thickness. Contents include primarily anechoic fluid with occasional echogenic non-shadowing debris, most consistent with incidental suspended lipid in a cat, possibly combined with exfoliated cells, mucous and/or small blood clots. Both sterile inflammation as well as urinary tract infection can also present with echogenic debris. No masses or cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

Kidneys are significantly enlarged in size (the left kidney measures 4.5 cm long, the right kidney measures 5.4 cm long) with increased cortical echogenicity and disruption of normal corticomedullary architecture caused by multifocal heterogenous (primarily hypoechoic) nodules. The largest nodule in the left kidney is a 2.0 cm x 2.5 cm homogenous, primarily hypoechoic nodule. A hypoechoic subcapsular rim "halo" is present. The pericapsular area is enhanced by hyperechoic fat and mesentery. No mineral is observed.

Adrenal Glands

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.47 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The area of the right adrenal gland is examined without evident pathology.

Spleen

Spleen is subjectively normal in size with a normal smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is appropriately finely textured and homogenous with normal echogenicity relative to surrounding tissue (hyperechoic to liver). No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

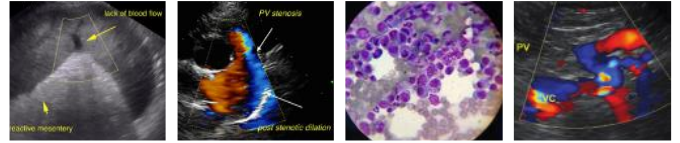
Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged (swollen contour). Mild parenchymal remodeling with diffusely mildly coarse architecture and increased portal markings is present. No focal nodules or masses are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

Gallbladder is non-distended in size. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. There is no evidence of cystic or common bile duct dilation.

Gastrointestinal

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.



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The visible small intestine demonstrates areas of thick muscularis layer relative to mucosa (disruption of the normal 1:3 muscularis:mucosa ratio). Small intestinal submucosa is slightly irregular, thick and hyperechoic, without evident loss of layering appreciated. The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

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The visible colon is normal in wall thickness and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

Pancreas

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The observed pancreas appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. Visible pancreatic parenchyma is homogenous and unremarkable. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

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Free Abdomen

A scant amount of anechoic free fluid was noted.

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The mesenteric lymph nodes are enlarged with swollen irregular capsular contour and loss of normal length to width ratio (rounded in shape). Nodes are hypoechoic with loss of normal parenchymal detail.

In the cranial mid abdomen, there is a 4.0 cm long small bowel mass, characterized by complete loss of normal layering and a 2.0 cm thick hypoechoic wall.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

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- A small bowel mass, most concerning for infiltrative neoplasia, such as lymphoma, especially given the concurrent pathology combined with gastrointestinal lymphoma (suspect) pattern – Thick muscularis has been reported with infiltrative bowel disease including both benign inflammatory disease as well as infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma. Given the concurrent pathology noted, infiltrative neoplasia is considered more likely, but benign IBD cannot be ruled out without tissue sampling.

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- Renal lymphoma – This appearance is highly suggestive of renal lymphoma. Other malignant neoplasia, severe nephritis and feline infectious peritonitis can at times mimic this presentation, but it's less common.

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- Hypoechoic hepatomegaly-This appearance is consistent with an acute hepatopathy or acute cholangiohepatitis. Infiltrative neoplasia (round cell neoplasia) should also be considered.

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- Aggressive mesenteric lymph nodes – most consistent with infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia. A benign aggressive inflammatory response cannot be ruled out without tissue sampling +/- culture.

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Secondary Findings

- Urinary bladder debris

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The top differential for the combination of pathology described above is lymphoma and as is reportedly already pending, recommendations include a fine needle aspirate of the enlarged lymph



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nodes or the bowel mass and/or the kidneys if patients coagulation status is appropriate.

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Once the diagnosis is obtained, follow up with an oncologist to discuss chemotherapeutic options is recommended. However, palliative prednisolone could be considered in the meantime.

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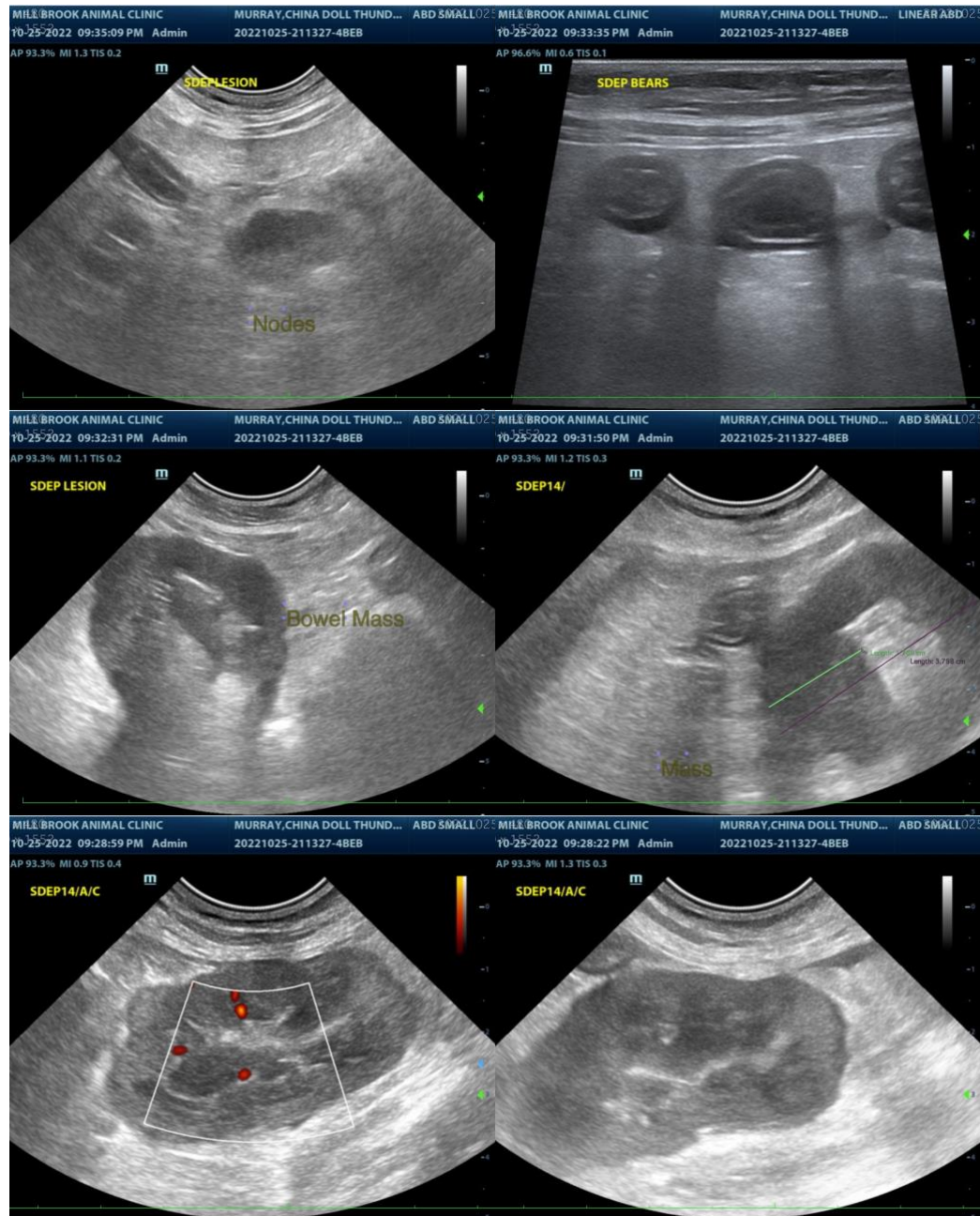
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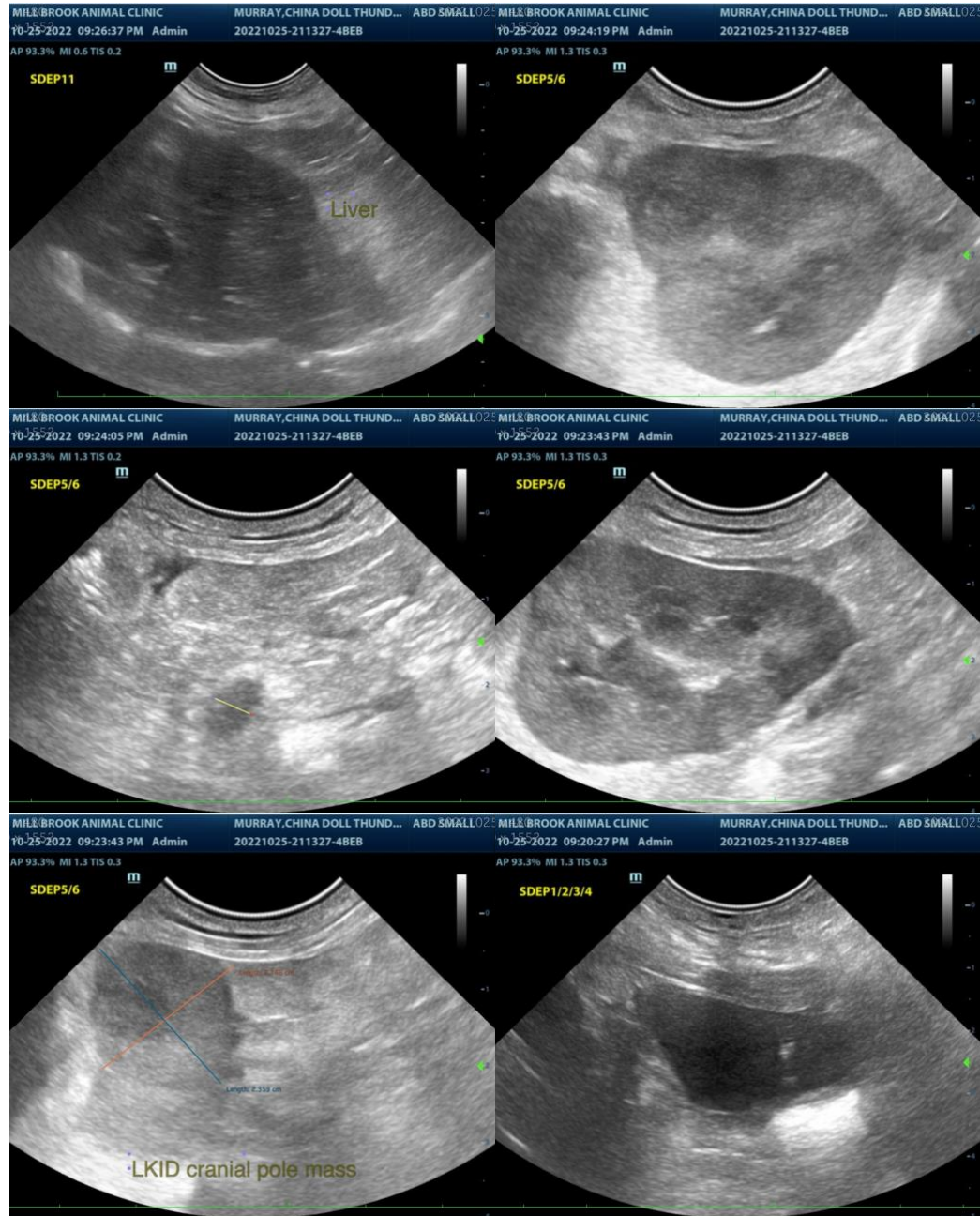
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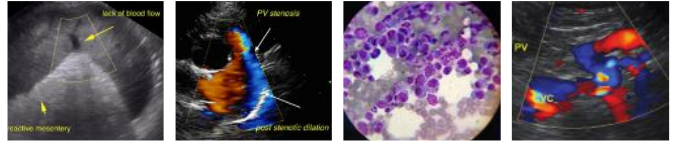


The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

Beth.Johnson@SonoPath.com



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