



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Carrie Schaub
Acute onset of hyporexia and vomiting. History of megacolon and constipation. Takes Cisapride 2.5mg every 8 hours and GI diet. Has been on Clavaseptin(just finished) and Mirtazipine.

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC WNL. Urine sp grav - 1.021, blood 4+, RBCs TNTC, Bacteria 1+cocci Ionized calcium 1.74(1.13-1.38) Chem - Calcium 3.60(1.95-2.83) Previous blood 1 week prior showed ALT 303(elevated) but this returned to within normal limits week later.
Feline

BREED ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Munchkin Urinary System

Urinary bladder is only mildly distended (empty). Visible contents are anechoic. Urinary bladder wall is unable to be fully assessed for pathology without further distension. No visible masses or cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal thickness with a smooth mucosal surface. If there are urinary signs and/or concern for urinary bladder pathology, reassessment after complete filling is recommended.

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

13 Years

Kidneys are bilaterally small, irregular and diffusely echogenic with decreased corticomedullary distinction and poor visualization of internal architecture. There is no pyelectasia noted. Non-obstructive areas of mineralization/nephroliths are noted in the left kidney. The left kidney measures 3.16 cm. The right kidney measures 2.84 cm.

WEIGHT

2.6 kg

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.37 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

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Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.29 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

The 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.

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Crystal Hill

Liver

HOSPITAL NAME

New Hamburg VC

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal smooth curvilinear peripheral contour. Parenchyma is appropriately hypoechoic to the spleen in echogenicity and appropriately mildly coarse and homogenous in echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Schroeder

The 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

INVOICE

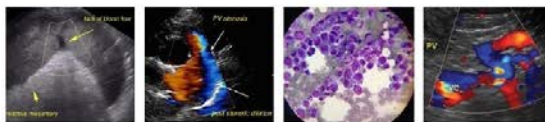
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The stomach wall is normal in thickness (canine < 0.5 cm and feline < 0.4 cm) and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

DATE

10/27/22

The visible small intestine demonstrates areas of mildly 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.



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The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. It is subjectively overdistended with formed feces, consistent with this patient history of constipation/megacolon.

Pancreas

SPECIES

Feline

The pancreatic parenchyma is appropriately isoechoic to surrounding tissue. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

BREED

Munchkin

Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

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The lymph nodes are prominent in size with swollen capsular contour. Normal elongated shape (length to width ratio) is maintained. There is no loss of parenchymal detail.

AGE

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

WEIGHT

2.6 kg

- **Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) pattern** – Thick muscularis has been reported with infiltrative bowel disease including both benign inflammatory disease as well as infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma. No aggressive lymphadenopathy, loss of layering, etc. is noted to make lymphoma more probable, but lymphoma cannot be definitively ruled out without tissue sampling.
- **Reactive mesenteric lymph nodes** – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.
- **Chronic Kidney Disease** – This appearance of the kidneys is consistent with chronic kidney disease such as chronic glomerular or interstitial nephritis, chronic pyelonephritis, etc.
- Non-obstructive nephroliths in the left kidney
- **Subjectively overdistended colon** – Consistent with this patient's history of obstipations.

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DACVIM

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Crystal Hill

This patient's reportedly acute vomiting and decreased appetite could be secondary to infiltrative small bowel disease, given the pathology noted here, or could be an acute exacerbation of constipation. Recommendations include addressing constipation if clinically and/or radiographically significant, with management already currently in place +/- additionally fluid therapy and/or a stool softener, Metamucil, etc.

HOSPITAL NAME

New Hamburg VC

Given the hypercalcemia, which is likely contributing to the constipation, recommendations include further evaluation of hypercalcemia to help determine underlying cause and therefore guide treatment, beginning with a malignancy panel to include PTH, PTHrP, and ionized calcium to Michigan State University.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Schroeder

Finally, given the small bowel changes, a gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory is recommended for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.

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Ideally, biopsies of the GI tract, being sure to include ileum if possible, are recommended to definitively diagnose and therefore manage the infiltrative bowel disease.

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If biopsies cannot be obtained, empirical therapies could include diet change, empirical deworming with a 5 day course of Panacur, cobalamin supplementation (unless cobalamin level is evaluated and supplementation is not warranted) and prednisolone (if not contraindicated based on patient contraindications, co-morbidities, etc.). Other supportive therapeutic considerations could include fiber supplementation, especially with large bowel diarrhea and/or a probiotic.

SPECIES

Feline

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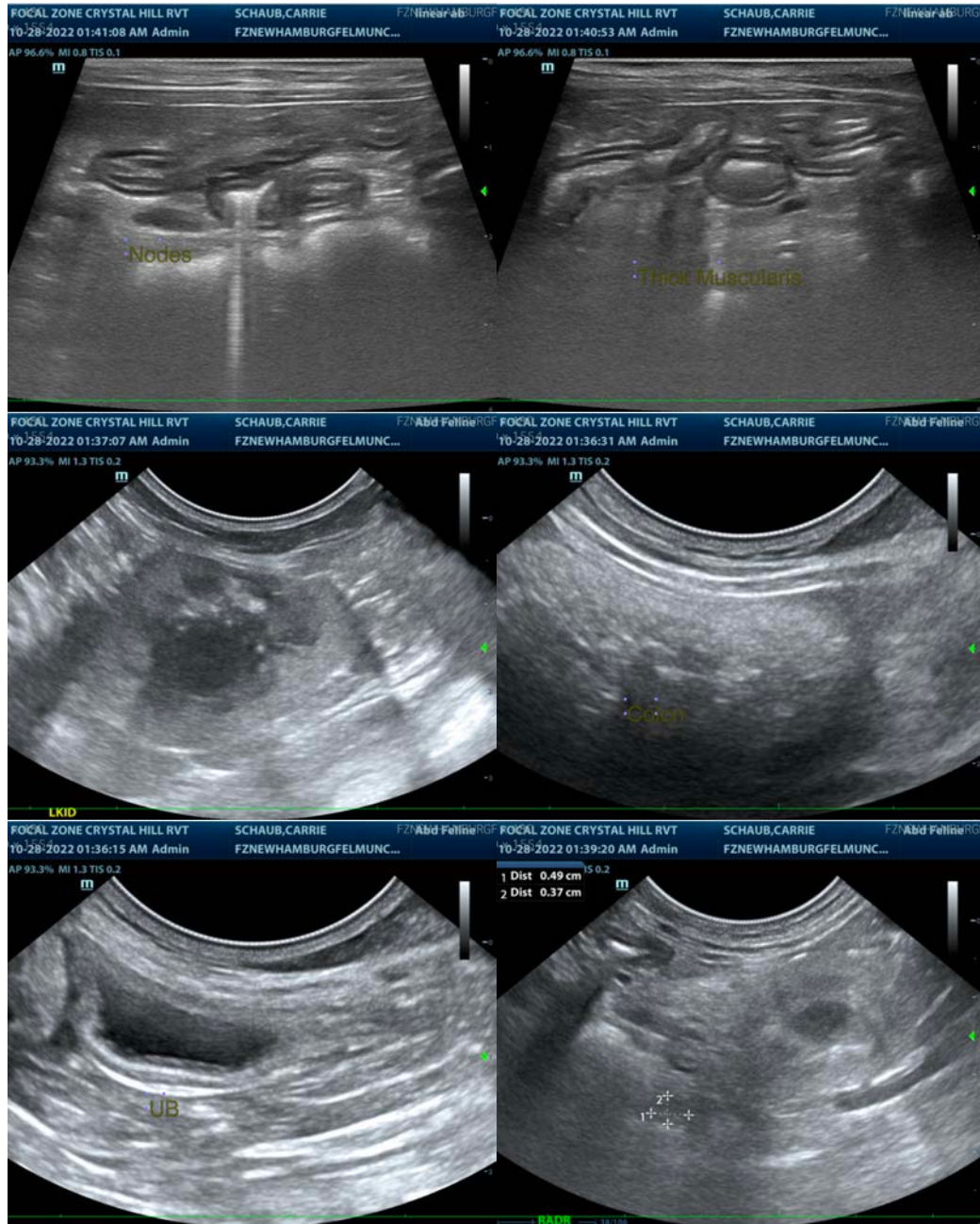
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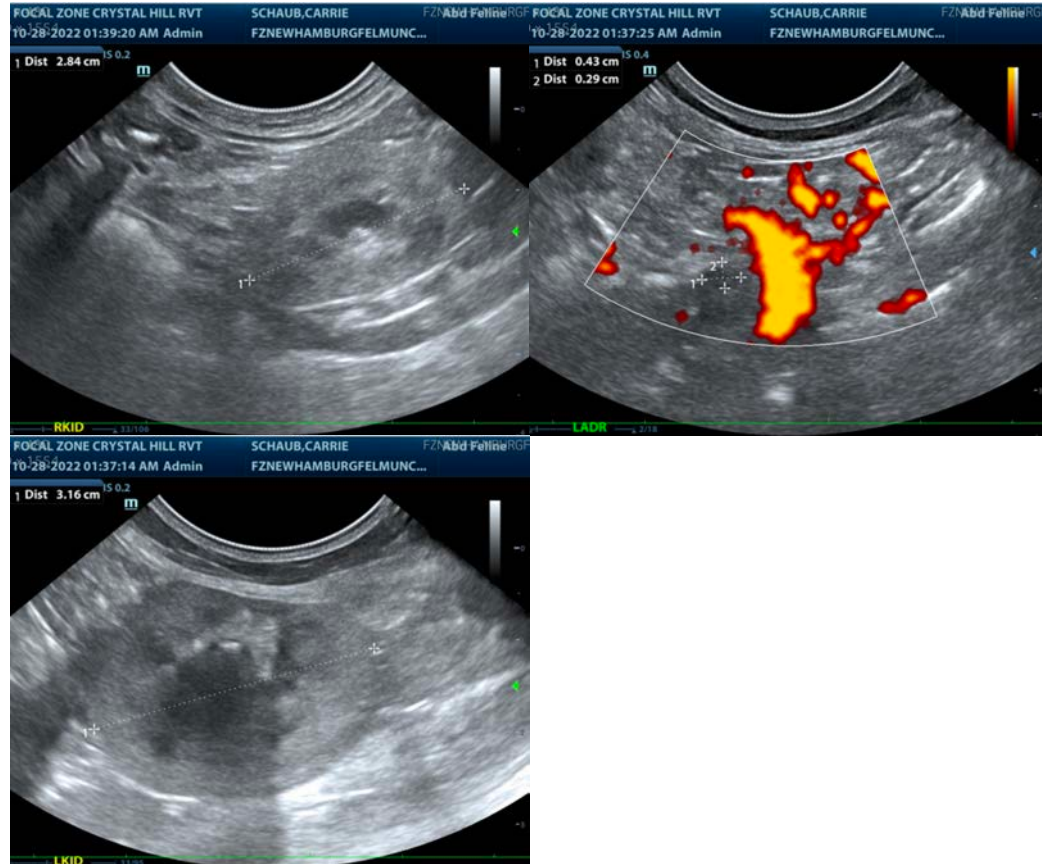
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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