



PATIENT

Prince Charming Vail

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

14 Years 2 Months

WEIGHT

10.88 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Ellen Putthoff

HOSPITAL NAME

Kings Vet Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ellen Putthoff

INVOICE

42648

DATE

11/8/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Prince Charming presented for not eating and continued soft stool and diarrhea. We discussed that there are many possible causes for these symptoms, but the most common would likely be either inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) or GI lymphoma). As her recent bloodwork results were normal, we have ruled out many other possible causes of vomiting, including hyperthyroidism, liver issues, etc.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Bloodwork showed monocytosis and eosinophilia. Otherwise unremarkable.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic contents. No masses, inflammatory changes, echogenic sediment or cystoliths are observed. The urinary bladder, trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

Kidneys are overall normal in size and shape with smooth peripheral margination. A normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio is maintained. The medulla and cortices are uniform in texture with some mild increased cortical echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary distinction, expected in this age patient. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed. The left kidney measures 3.6 cm. The right kidney measures 4.2 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The adrenal glands are unable to be visualized in these images.

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.

Liver

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.

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

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.

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 is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material.



PATIENT	The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.
Prince Charming Vail	
Pancreas	
SPECIES	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.
Feline	
BREED	Free Abdomen
DSH	There is no evidence of free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.
SEX	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.
Neutered Male	
AGE	PRIMARY FINDINGS
14 Years 2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.
WEIGHT	SECONDARY FINDINGS
10.88 Pounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age related kidney changes
INTERPRETED BY	INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	A fine needle aspirate of the enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes is recommended if patient's coagulation status is appropriate. Additionally, especially given the reported eosinophilia, a fecal exam is recommended if not recently evaluated.
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	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.
Dr. Ellen Putthoff	
HOSPITAL NAME	A fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory could be considered for further evaluation of possible infectious disease.
Kings Vet Hospital	
REFERRING VET	Ultimately, if a diagnosis is not obtained, biopsies of the GI tract, being sure to include ileum, if possible, may be necessary to definitively diagnose and therefore manage the infiltrative bowel disease.
Dr. Ellen Putthoff	However, in the meantime, empirical therapies could include deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur, diet change to a hydrolyzed protein diet based on trial and error response, knowing that some patients respond to one brand better than another, cobalamin supplementation unless not indicated based on gastrointestinal panel results, and probiotics such as Provable or Visbiome.
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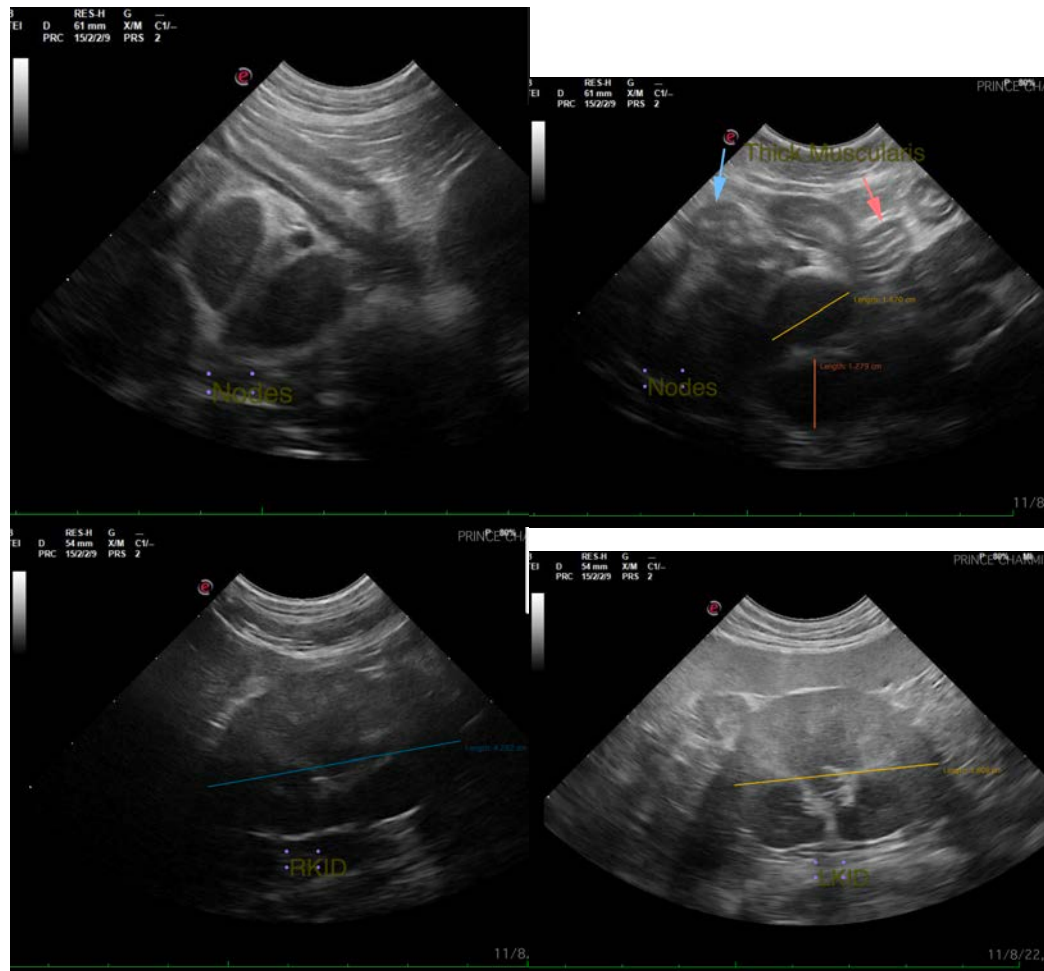
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM
Beth.Johnson@sonopath.com