



PATIENT

Mojo Smith

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Significant weight loss (4 lbs since last seen in 12/2021) Defecating outside of litterbox (normal stool, suspect OA related) Initiated renal diet.

SPECIES

Feline

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 3/2/23: SDMA: 15 (0-14) Creat 2 (0.9-2.3) BUN 47 (16-37) USG: 1.019 T4 WNL Otherwise unremarkable CBC and chem

BREED

Ragdoll

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

Urinary bladder is adequately 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.

SEX

Neutered Male

The left kidney is small, measuring 2.2 cm. The right kidney is compensatorily large, measuring 4.4 cm. The kidneys are bilaterally irregular and diffusely echogenic with decreased corticomedullary distinction and poor visualization of internal architecture. There is no pyelectasia noted and no mineral is observed. A chronic infarct is noted in the cranial pole of the right kidney.

AGE

16 Years 5 Months

Adrenal Glands

WEIGHT

7.76 Pounds

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.48 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.44 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kaitlyn Rudie, DVM

Liver

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Sherwood Family PC

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.

REFERRING VET

Leticia Wustenberg,
DVM

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.

INVOICE

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The small bowel wall is difficult to fully visualize based on image depth provided, however, there are several videos where in passing over bowel loops, the muscularis layer looks diffusely thick relative to the mucosal layer. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

DATE

3/13/23



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

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Pancreas

SPECIES

Pancreas is prominent (enlarged) in size, hypoechoic to surrounding tissue and has a mildly irregular undulating contour. Parenchyma is coarse with mixed echogenic remodeling noted. Pancreatic duct dilation is noted.

Feline

BREED

Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion. There is no apparent lymphadenopathy.

Ragdoll

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

- Chronic Kidney Disease – This appearance of the kidneys is consistent with chronic kidney disease such as chronic glomerular or interstitial nephritis, chronic pyelonephritis, etc.

Neutered Male

AGE

- Chronic active pancreatitis

16 Years 5 Months

- Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) pattern is suspected; however, the examination of the bowel is limited in these images – 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.

WEIGHT

7.76 Pounds

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

Given this patient's reported weight loss, combined with the suspected infiltrative bowel disease, 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.

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

If biopsies cannot be obtained, empirical therapies could include a probiotic (if diarrhea is present, such as Visbiome or Provable), empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur and, if tolerated, a transition in diet, based on trial-and-error response, beginning with a hydrolyzed protein diet. Some patients respond to one brand/version of a hydrolyzed protein diet better than another brand, so several trials may be required.

Kaitlyn Rudie, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

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Additional considerations could include cobalamin supplementation (unless cobalamin level is evaluated and supplementation is not warranted) and prednisolone (if not contraindicated based on patient contraindications, co-morbidities, etc.).

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SEX

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AGE

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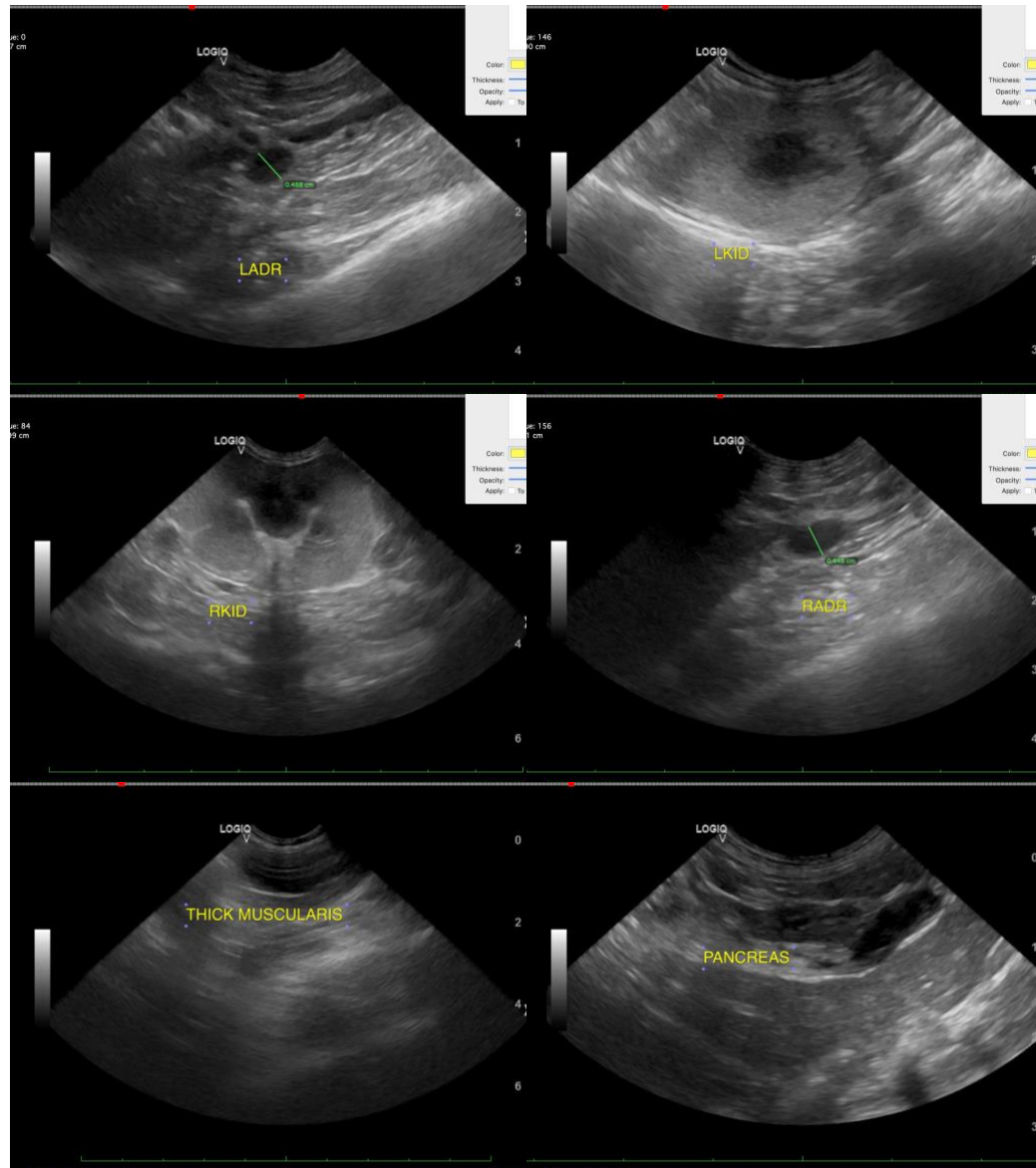
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

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