

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

3/8/23

PATIENT

Adobe Crispens

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

11/1/05

WEIGHT

16.3 Pounds

INTERPRETED BYBeth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM**HOSPITAL NAME**

Westminster VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hall

INVOICE

21507

History: Pet has a history of early chronic renal disease--currently maintained on SQ fluid therapy which with bloodwork check in August brought pet's SDMA to normal. Pet has a history of recurrent pancreatitis and possible IBD and is maintained on i/d diet. Pet was evaluated in 10/2022 for waxing and waning appetite and obvious nausea. On exam pet was found to be overweight; a grade 3-4/6 systolic murmur was noted. Pet's FAS increases with abdominal palpation--unsure if discomfort vs. behavioral. Pet was treated symptomatically and improved at home. Pet has continued to have episodes of this and abdominal US was recommended for further evaluation.

Current Medications: Gabapentin 50mg PO BID, Cerenia 12mg PO SID PRN, SQ fluids 100mLs SID
 Lab Results: 8/29/22: CBC: monocytes: 0.601K/uL (0.04-0.53); Chemistry: BUN: 43 (16-37); USG: 1.016
 Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: 3/9/22. See attached.
 Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
 Stat Report: Not requested.
 Imaging Performed By: Rachel Brillhart, RDMS.

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.

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 measured 3.54 cm. The right kidney measured 3.44 cm.

Adrenal Glands

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.53 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.5 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

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 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.

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.

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. The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material.

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

Pancreas

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.

Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion. The mesenteric 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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Chronic active pancreatitis
- Reactive mesenteric lymph nodes – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.
- 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.

Secondary Findings

- Age-related kidney changes

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

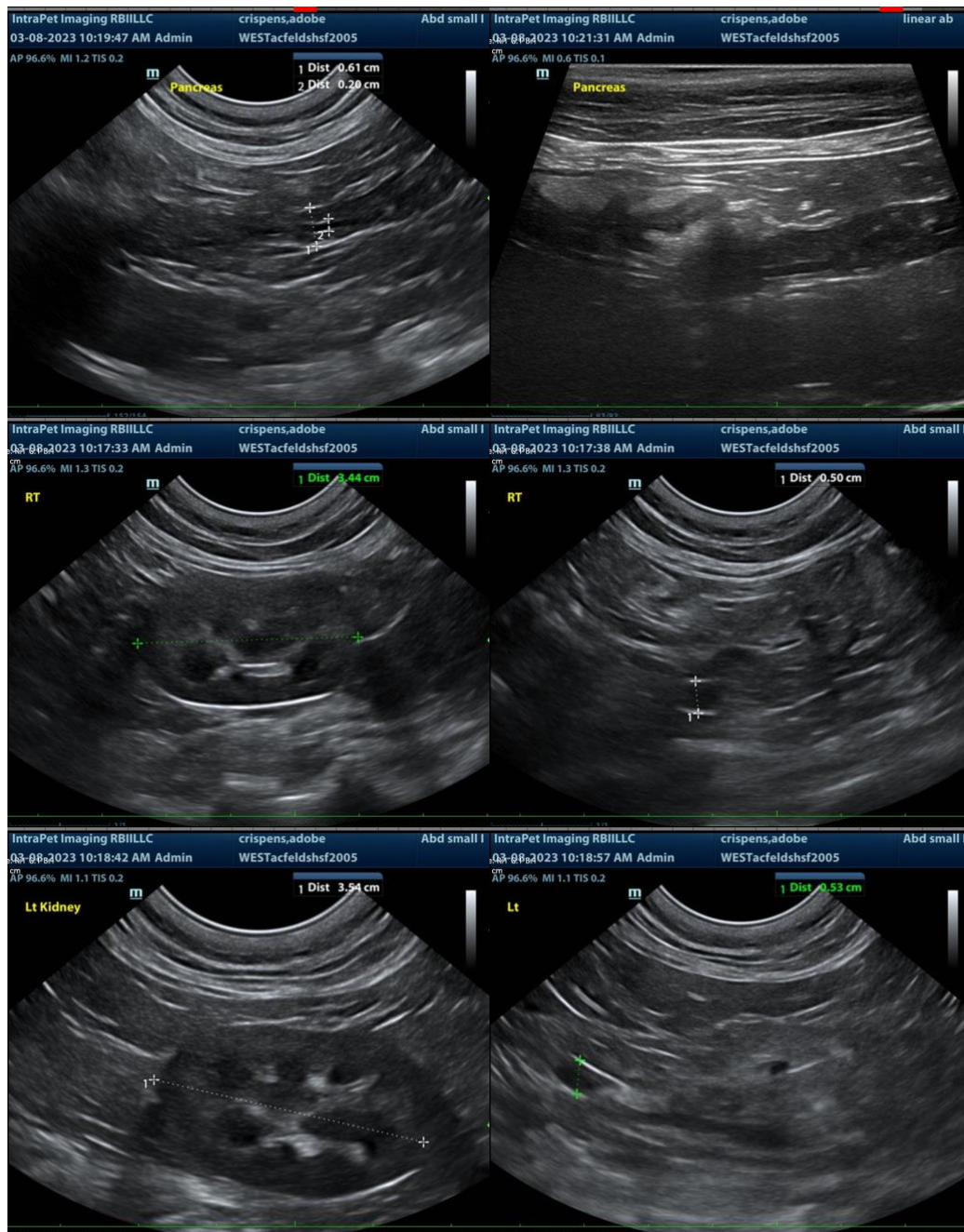
A gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory is recommended for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.

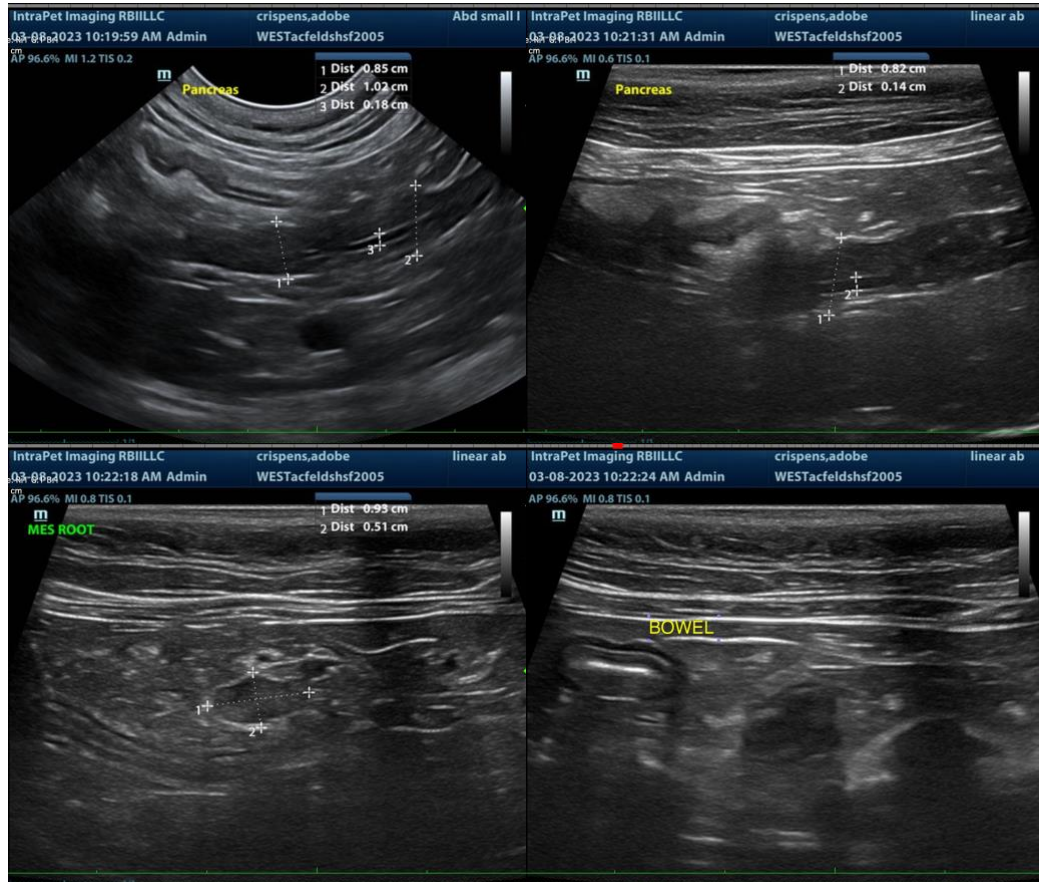
Ideally, biopsies of the GI tract, being sure to include ileum, if possible, are recommended to definitively diagnose and therefore manage the infiltrative bowel disease.

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. 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.).

Diet transitions, steroids, etc., should be entertained cautiously in this patient given the history of chronic kidney disease. Empirical management should be based on primary clinical signs, presenting complaints, etc.





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.

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