

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Luna Thomas Noticeable weight loss to O over the last 2-3 weeks with decreased appetite and intermittent vomiting. Firm mobile non-painful structure on abdominal palpation. Patient hydrated and stool in colon.

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

7y

WEIGHT

10lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenna Walsh, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

West Hills Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

DR. Glaze

INVOICE

10175

DATE

4/12/2023

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.

The right kidney is normal in size (3.39 cm), shape, and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral, or infarcts observed.

The left kidney is normal in size (3.3 cm), shape, and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral, or infarcts observed.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.39 cm), shape, and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.41 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.

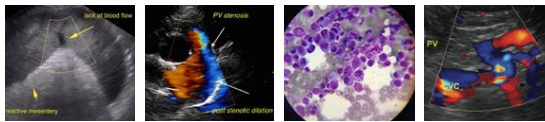
Liver

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 or foreign material. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.



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Diffusely, the visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering (canine duodenum < 0.5 cm and feline duodenum < 0.4 cm; other < 0.3 cm). Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material. Focally, in the mid-abdomen there is what appears to be a jejunal small bowel mass, measuring approximately 3.5 cm long characterized by an approximately 1.0 cm thick heterogeneous, hypochoic wall with complete loss of layering.

The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

Pancreas

Pancreas is prominent in size with swollen irregular contour. Parenchyma is heterogenous characterized by hyperechoic tissue remodeling intermixed with ill-defined hypochoic nodules. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

Free Abdomen

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

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

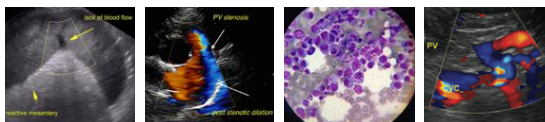
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Small bowel/suspect jejunal mass. Most concerning for infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma vs. adenoma, carcinoma, and other. A benign inflammatory lesion is possible but considered much less likely.
- **Pancreatic nodular hyperplasia** – Infiltrative neoplasia cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended for further assessment of cardio-pulmonary status as well as to further evaluate for any evidence of metastatic disease, if not recently evaluated. 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.

A fine needle aspirate of the bowel mass can be considered if the patient's coagulation status is appropriate. Alternatively, or if a diagnosis cannot be obtained cytologically an exploratory laparotomy is recommended for bowel mass resection and osmosis.



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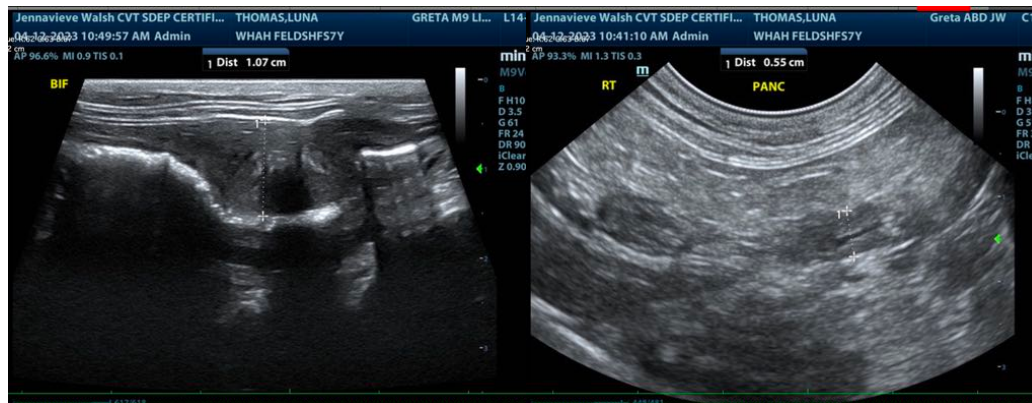
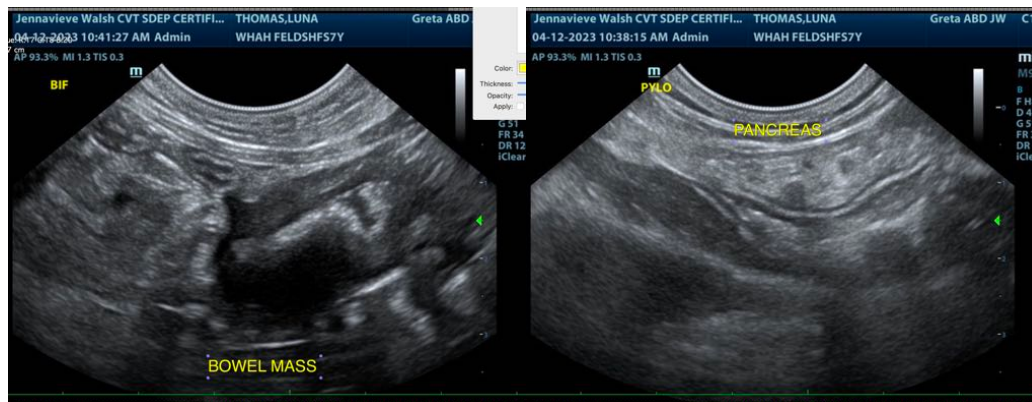
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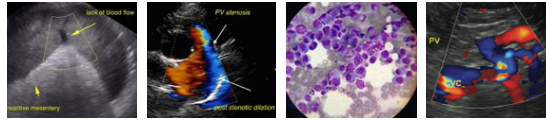
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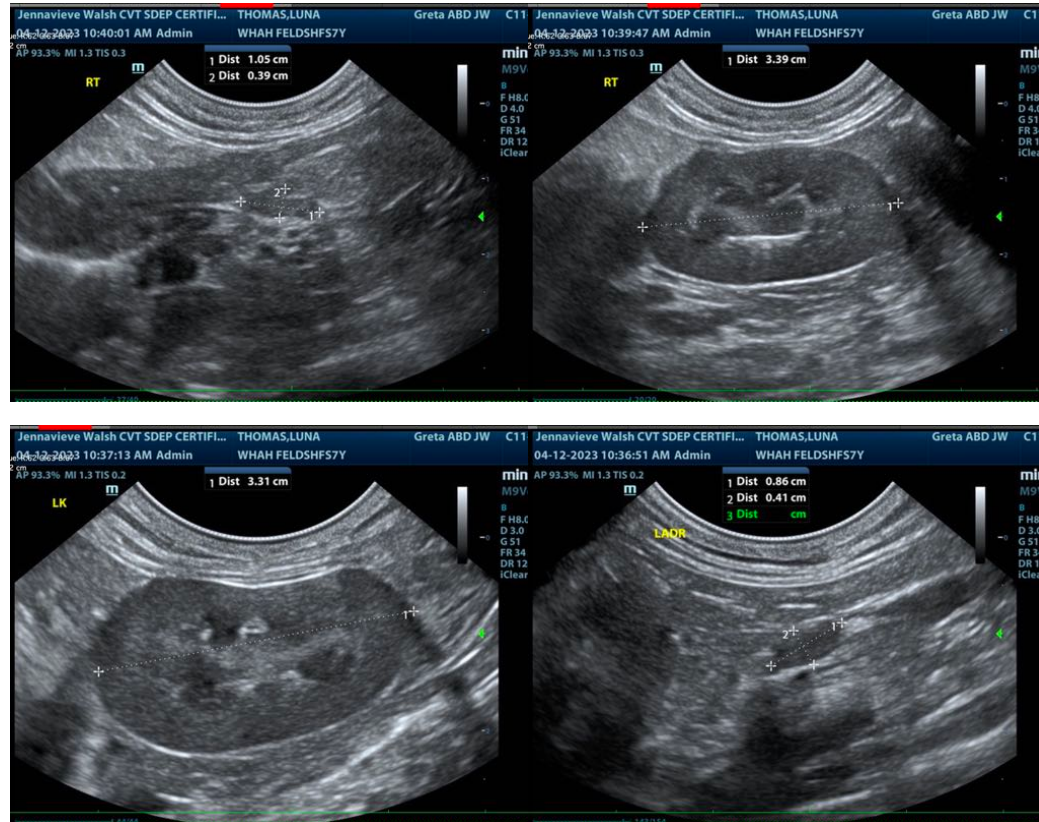
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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