

**PATIENT**

Mocha Vlassis

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DLH

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

11 Years

**WEIGHT**

12.81 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

SVS Imaging MI

**REFERRING VET**

Pinecrest AH

**INVOICE**

46795

**DATE**

4/19/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Problem list: 1. Vomiting (1 day), anorexia (2 days) - Open, r/o IBD, gallbladder/liver disease, other 2. Hyperthyroidism - currently managed on tapazole (T4 normal today) 3. Overweight 4. Heart murmur - III/VI parasternal

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 1. Strongly recommend Abdominal ultrasound - Owner wants to schedule for next wednesday 2. T4/SDMA - Both normal today 3. Subcutaneous fluids 80 ml (conservative due to murmur) 4. Cerenia 0.6 ml IV, anti-nausea 5. Mirataz ointment SID 6. Discussed that, considering that she was vomiting before being diagnosed with hyperthyroidism, there may be another cause of her vomiting, rather than just hyperthyroid. Blood work was relatively normal on 3/21. We should repeat it today, but owners are cost conscious. Today we can do SQ fluids, cerenia, mirataz. If she is not eating in 48 hours, I recommend a recheck (recheck scheduled for thursday 4/13 at 8am).

**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 (4.06 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 (3.71 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 (0.36 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.28 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

**Spleen**

Spleen is subjectively large in size (1.14 cm thick) with a mildly swollen but smooth capsule. Parenchyma is normal and homogenous in echogenicity and echotexture. 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. Multifocal nodules/masses of mixed echogenicity, primarily hyperechoic in echogenicity but containing multiple cysts of varying size, are noted. One measures 1.2 cm x 0.80 cm adjacent to the gallbladder and one measures 0.40 cm x 0.70 cm in the right caudal liver. 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.

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**Gastrointestinal**

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The stomach is mildly distended and contains an echogenic interface with distal progressively shadowing material consistent with hairball density (or similar fluid absorbing material) noted.

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.

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

**Pancreas**

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.

**Free Abdomen**

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

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**

- **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.
- **Gastric Hairball** – similar density soft foreign material cannot be ruled out. Normal ingesta/gas can have a similar appearance, and this finding should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs and monitoring.
- **Feline biliary cystadenomas** – In a senior cat, these liver lesions are most consistent with multiple benign biliary cystadenomas. Malignancy cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely give lack of clinical signs and/or laboratory changes.
- **Hypersplenism** – can be associated with congestion caused by sedation (if sedated) but can also be associated with diffuse infiltrative disease. Both benign conditions such as extramedullary hematopoiesis, lymphoid hyperplasia, amyloidosis as well as infiltrative neoplastic diseases such as round cell neoplasia should be considered.

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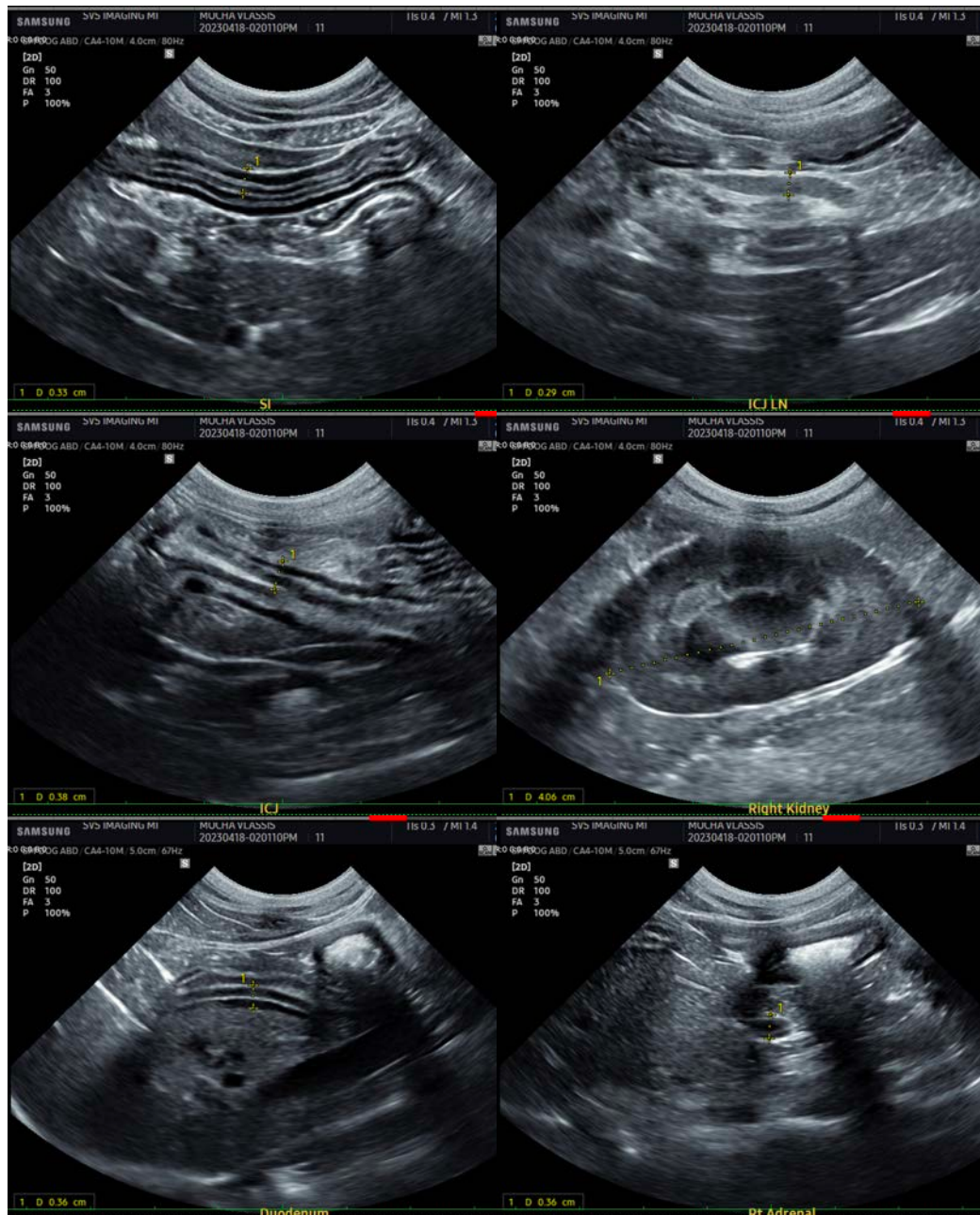
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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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 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.



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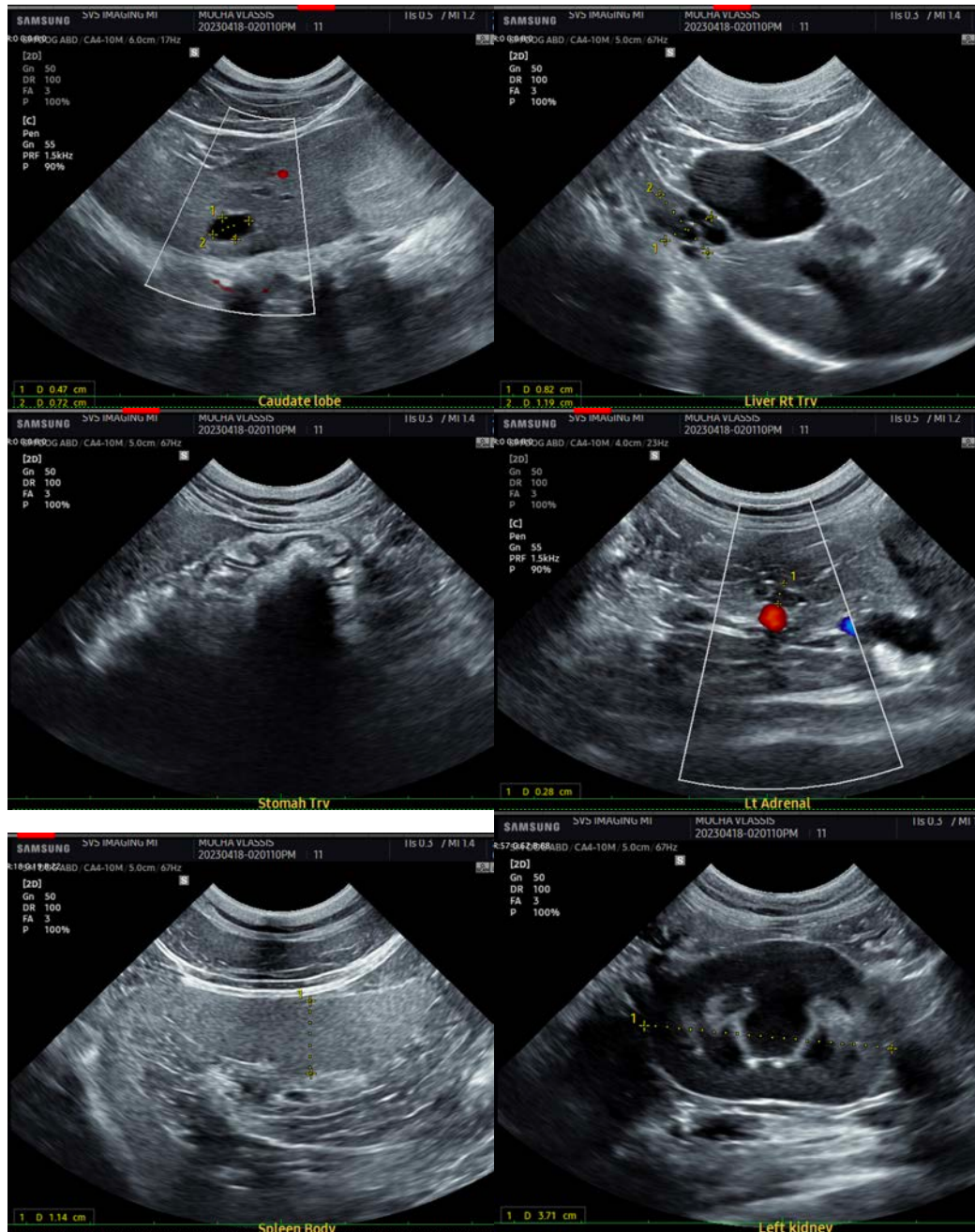
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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