



PATIENT

Midnight Brestler

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

20 Months

WEIGHT

11.5

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Christensen

HOSPITAL NAME

Tranquility VC

REFERRING VET

Christensen

INVOICE

22187

DATE

4/24/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History of mild renal disease. Acutely presented to the ER for worsening of the kidney disease and acutely neurologic. Stuporous and VERY ataxic when attempts to get up. Head pressing in cage.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BUN/Creat originally(2 weeks ago)= 51/2.5. At ER last night Bun/Creat= 79/3.1.

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 normal in size and contour. A relatively uniform hyperechogenicity is observed with mildly decreased corticomedullary distinction. There is no mineral observed. No overt masses/nodules are observed. Pyelectasia is noted in the left kidney, measuring 0.22 cm in the transverse view. Pyelectasia is noted in the right kidney, measuring 0.2 cm in the transverse view. The left kidney measures 3.88 cm. The right kidney measures 4.25 cm.

Adrenal Glands

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.23 cm at cranial pole and 0.27 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.4 cm at cranial pole and 0.31 cm at caudal pole), 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 mildly distended with echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is mildly distended with



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echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

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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

The observed pancreas appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. Visible pancreatic parenchyma is homogenous and unremarkable. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

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Free Abdomen

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

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Nephritis with bilateral mild pyelectasia – This appearance can be consistent with chronic interstitial nephritis or glomerulonephritis. Toxic insult and/or infectious disease (pyelonephritis, Leptospirosis, etc.) cannot be ruled out. This finding should be interpreted in combination with suspicion for renal disease and/or supporting laboratory or urinalysis changes. Differentials for pyelectasia include pyelonephritis, diuresis, congenital malformation or ureteral or lower urinary tract obstruction.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

To further assess possible prerenal component causing the acute exacerbation, if not recently evaluated, urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture is recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ration is recommended.

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Additionally, if not recently evaluated, a blood pressure is recommended.

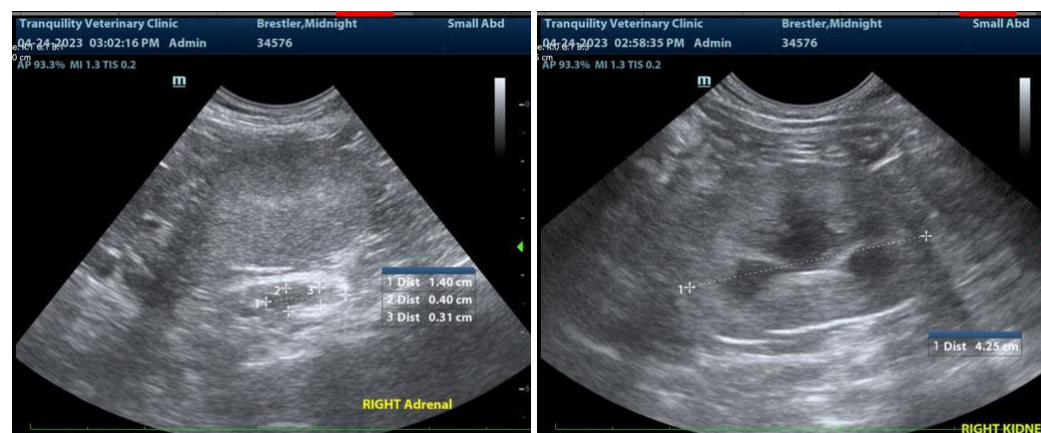
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Beyond that, given the reported neurologic signs, further neurologic evaluation for possible infectious, infiltrative neoplastic, etc., disease, affecting the central nervous system, is recommended, via potentially advanced imaging, CSF sampling, etc.

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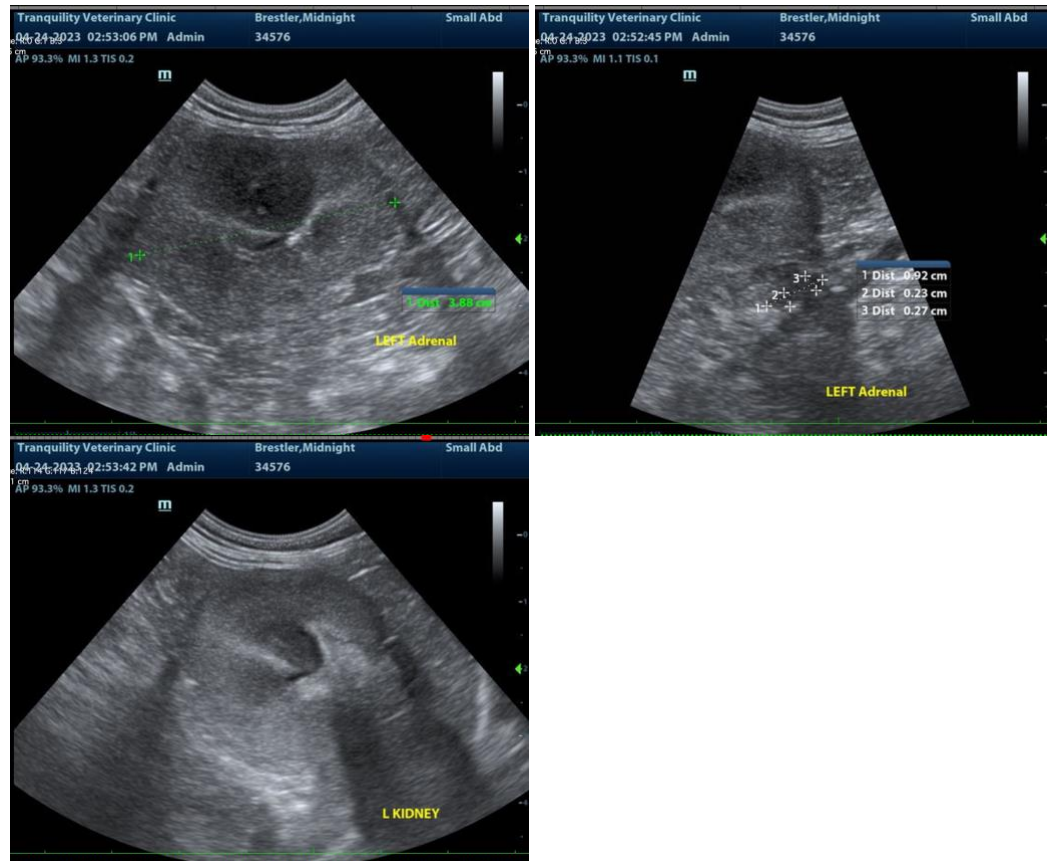
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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