



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Aiden McMullen Muscle wasting and losing weight, CKD, mild anemia meds: prednisolone.

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Feline 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.

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

Kidneys are bilaterally small, irregular and diffusely echogenic with decreased corticomedullary distinction and poor visualization of internal architecture. There is no pyelectasia noted and no mineral is observed. The left kidney measures 3.3 cm. The right kidney measures 2.62 cm.

AGE

18 Years

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.22 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

WEIGHT

6.3 kg

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.22 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Buck Animal Hospital

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. MacFarlane

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.

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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, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

DATE

4/5/23

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



PATIENT *Pancreas*

Aiden McMullen

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.

SPECIES

Feline

Free Abdomen

BREED

DSH

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

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

SEX

Neutered Male

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

AGE

18 Years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Given this patient's reported muscle wasting and weight loss, further recommendations are dependent on appetite and daily caloric intake, etc. If weight loss is progressive in the face of normal appetite/normal caloric intake, further diagnostic recommendations include T4/free T4 and a gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory. If, however, appetite is decreased, then further workup/management of the chronic kidney disease may help improve appetite and ultimately promote weight gain. First steps include further evaluation of the hypercalcemia, beginning with PTH, PTHrP, ionized calcium, as well as potentially calcitriol levels.

WEIGHT

6.3 kg

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In the meantime, supportive/symptomatic medical management of possible gastritis, inappetence, etc. secondary to chronic kidney disease is recommended in the form of antiemetics, gastroprotectants, an appetite stimulant, +/- fluid therapy.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

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REFERRING VET

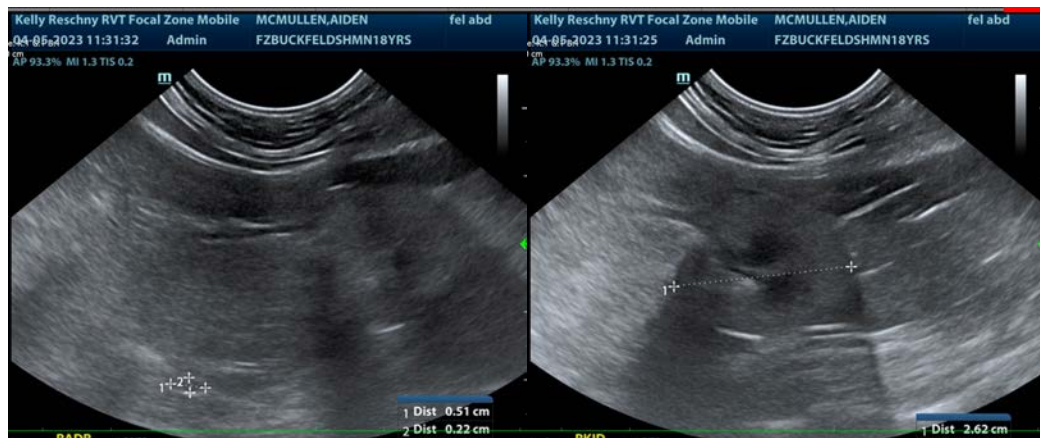
Dr. MacFarlane

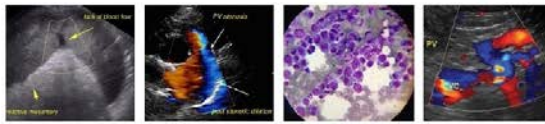
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PATIENT

Aiden McMullen

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

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Neutered Male

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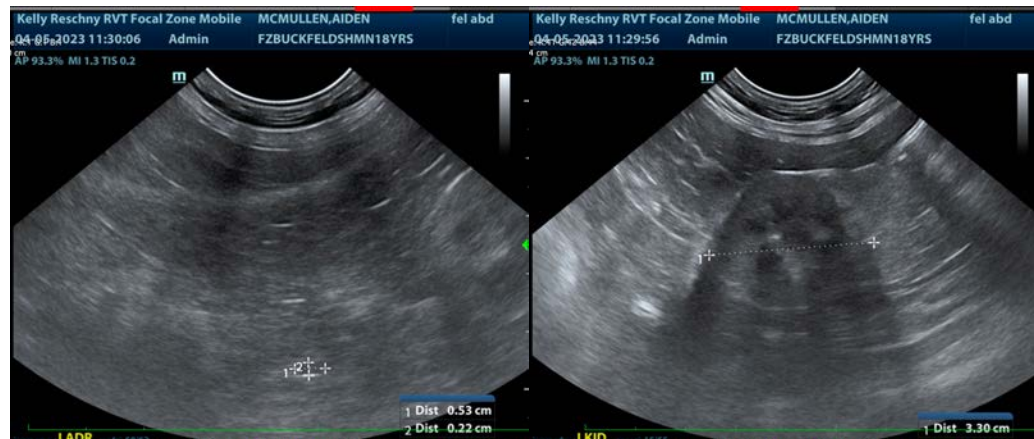
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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