



<b>PATIENT</b>	<b>PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS</b>
Twinkle Dauscher	Few month history of vomiting that has progressively worsened to the point where patient is vomiting several times a day. Concern for mass in abdomen, firm golf ball sized mass felt on palpation.
<b>SPECIES</b>	
Feline	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: mild anemia, neutrophilic leukocytosis, mild hypophosphatemia
<b>BREED</b>	<b>ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN</b>
DSH	<b>Urinary System</b>
<b>SEX</b>	Urinary bladder is adequately distended. It has a normal uniform wall thickness. Contents include primarily anechoic fluid with occasional echogenic non-shadowing debris, most consistent with incidental suspended lipid in a cat, possibly combined with exfoliated cells, mucous and/or small blood clots. Both sterile inflammation as well as urinary tract infection can also present with echogenic debris. No masses or cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.
Spayed Female	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.
<b>AGE</b>	The left kidney is normal in size (3.66 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.
10 Years 2 Months	<b>Adrenal Glands</b>
<b>WEIGHT</b>	The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.46 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
9.5	The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.38 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
<b>INTERPRETED BY</b>	<b>Spleen</b>
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.
<b>IMAGING PERFORMED BY</b>	<b>Liver</b>
Jessica Green	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.
<b>HOSPITAL NAME</b>	
Stanglein Vet Clinic	
<b>REFERRING VET</b>	
Dr. Erin Rothrock	
<b>INVOICE</b>	<b>Gastrointestinal</b>
46415	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, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.
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<b>PATIENT</b>	
Twinkle Dauscher	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. In the mid abdomen, several bowel loops exhibit loss of mural detail. The lumen is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material.
<b>SPECIES</b>	
Feline	The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.
<b>BREED</b>	<b><i>Pancreas</i></b>
DSH	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.
<b>SEX</b>	<b><i>Free Abdomen</i></b>
Spayed Female	There is no evidence of free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.
<b>AGE</b>	Diffusely, lymph nodes are enlarged with swollen irregular capsular contour and loss of normal length to width ratio (rounded in shape), most notable at the mesenteric root. Nodes are hypoechoic with loss of normal parenchymal detail.
10 Years 2 Months	
<b>WEIGHT</b>	<b>PRIMARY FINDINGS</b>
9.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gastrointestinal lymphoma (suspect) pattern</b> – Thick muscularis has been reported with infiltrative bowel disease including both benign inflammatory disease as well as infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma. Given the concurrent pathology noted, infiltrative neoplasia is considered more likely, but benign IBD cannot be ruled out without tissue sampling.</li> <li>• <b>Aggressive mesenteric lymph nodes</b> – most consistent with infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia. A benign aggressive inflammatory response cannot be ruled out without tissue sampling +/- culture.</li> </ul>
<b>INTERPRETED BY</b>	<b>SECONDARY FINDINGS</b>
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urinary bladder debris</li> </ul>
<b>IMAGING PERFORMED BY</b>	<b>INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS &amp; FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
Jessica Green	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.
<b>HOSPITAL NAME</b>	Tissue sampling is recommended to look for further evidence of infiltrative round cell disease such as lymphoma. A fine needle aspirate of enlarged lymph nodes could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.
Stanglein Vet Clinic	If a cytologic diagnosis is not obtained, 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.
<b>REFERRING VET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
Dr. Erin Rothrock	4/5/23
<b>INVOICE</b>	If biopsies cannot be obtained, empirical therapies could include a probiotic (if diarrhea is present, such as visbiome or proviable), 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.
46415	



**PATIENT**

Twinkle Dauscher

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.).

**SPECIES**

Feline

If not recently evaluated, a urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture are recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ration is recommended.

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

10 Years 2 Months

**WEIGHT**

9.5

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Green

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Stanglein Vet Clinic

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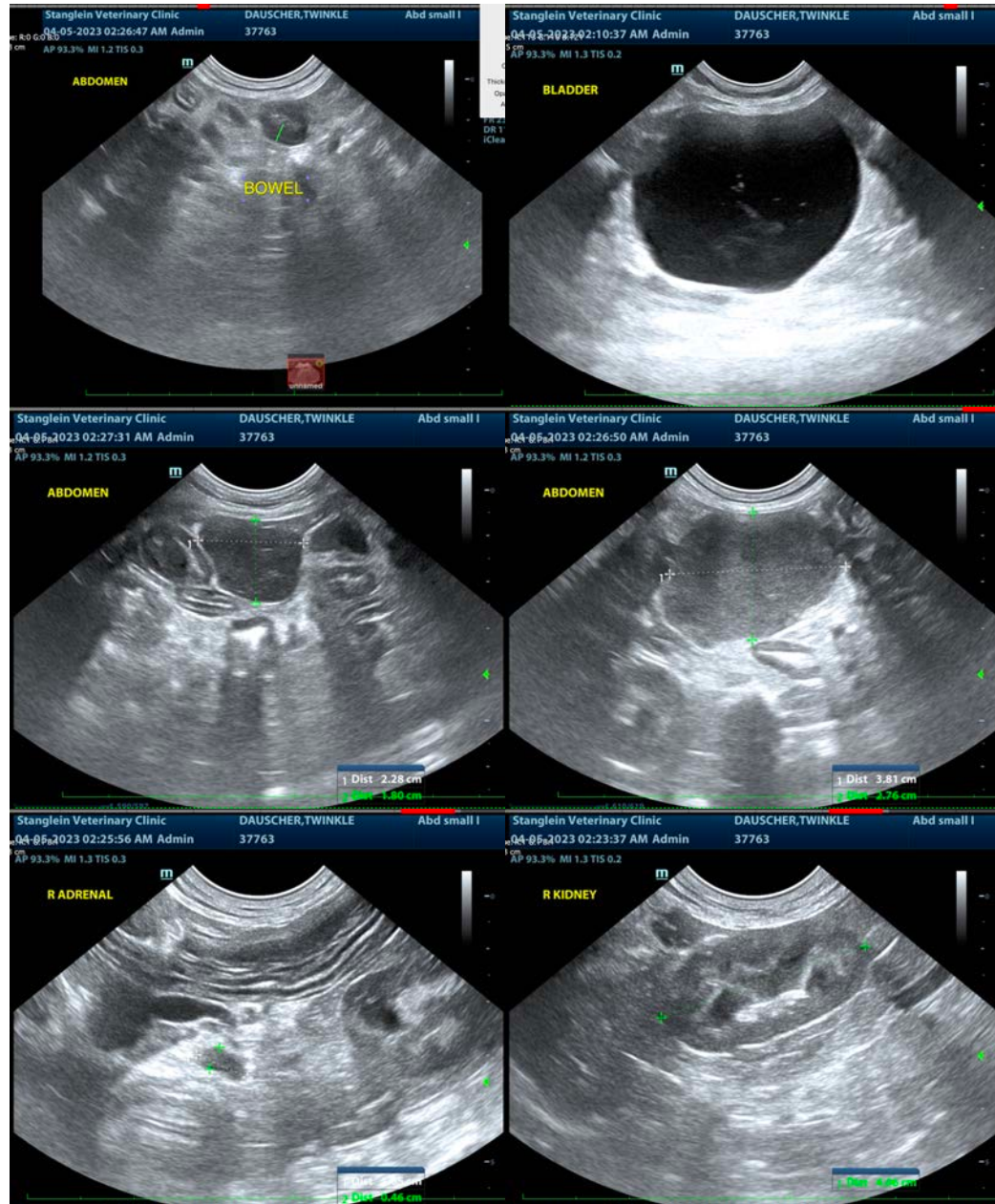
Dr. Erin Rothrock

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**PATIENT**

Twinkle Dauscher

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

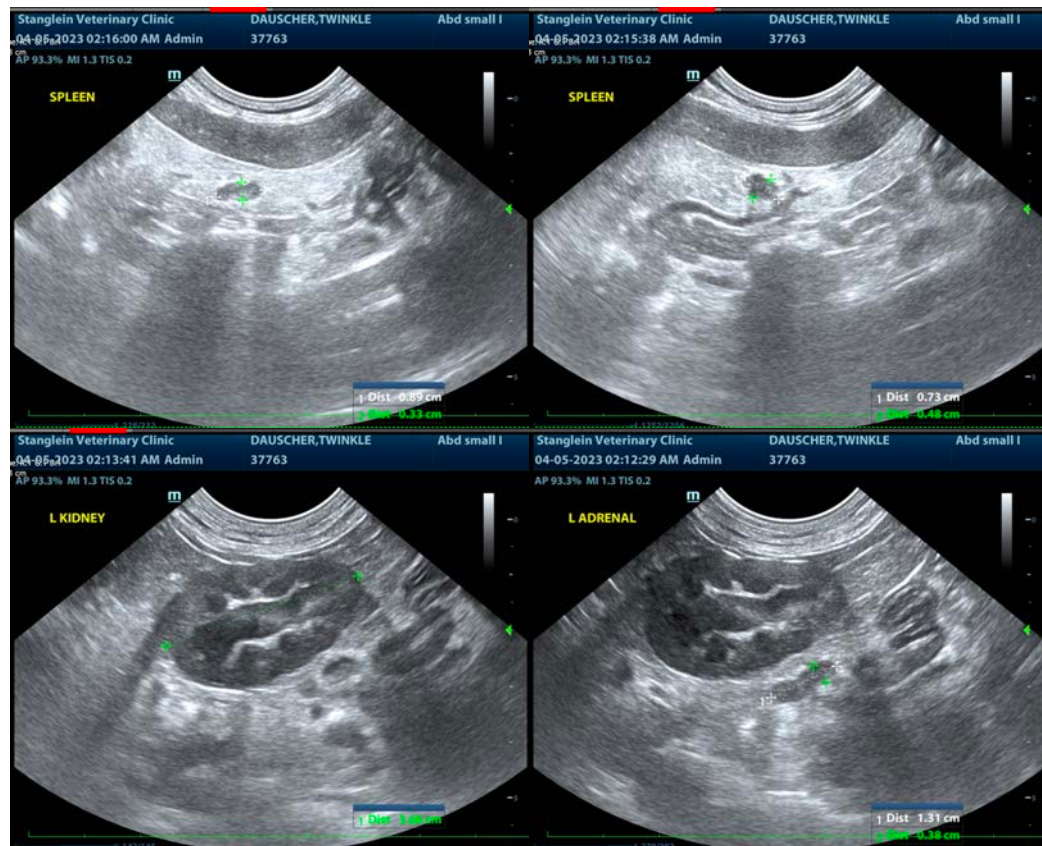
10 Years 2 Months

**WEIGHT**

9.5

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM



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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Green

**HOSPITAL NAME**

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Dr. Erin Rothrock

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