

**PATIENT**

Peter Dyer

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presented for lion cut due to matting. No cardiac signs or change in behavior. Three cats in home unsure if PU/PD.

SPECIES

Feline

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: High pH, proteinuria, bilirubin in urine, crystals in urine. CPK – 2187, ALB – 4.3 SDMA – 17.3 **Echo performed today and submitted.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**BREED**

DLH

Urinary System

Urinary bladder is adequately distended. It has a normal uniform wall thickness. Contents include primarily anechoic fluid with a moderate to large amount of echogenic non-shadowing debris, which could be partially consistent with incidental suspended lipid in a cat, likely 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.

SEX

Neutered Male

Kidneys are normal in size but bilaterally 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 4.45 cm. The right kidney measures 4.44 cm.

AGE

6 Years 11 Months

Adrenal Glands**WEIGHT**

12.8 Pounds

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.38 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.44 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

INTERPRETED BYBeth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM**Spleen**

Spleen is subjectively large in size 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Amy Mayhew, LVT

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

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Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as suspended and gravity dependent echogenic debris. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. The cystic and common bile duct are tortuous in shape without pathologic distention. This can be a normal anatomic variant in a senior cat and should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs and/or laboratory changes that suggest otherwise. There is no evidence of effusion or inflammation.

INVOICE

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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. There is some subtle progressive shadowing that could be consistent with a concurrent hairball. This finding should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs such as vomiting, decreased appetite, etc. that support contents other than normal ingesta.

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

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.

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mild/emerging chronic Kidney Disease – This appearance of the kidneys is consistent with chronic kidney disease such as chronic glomerular or interstitial nephritis, chronic pyelonephritis, etc.
- Large amount of urinary bladder debris
- Mild gallbladder debris - Cholecystic debris is of unknown clinical significance. It can be seen with biliary stasis from fasting or illness, however, it can also be associated with hepatobiliary disease in cats and should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs such as nausea, inappetence, cranial abdominal discomfort and/or laboratory changes such as increased ALP and/or increased Tbili.
- 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.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Further recommendations for this patient depend in part on patient's clinical signs, if any. Considerations could include:

In the face of negative urine culture(s) and no cystoliths, masses, etc., these urinary signs are most consistent with sterile cystitis or feline lower urinary tract disease (FLUTD).

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

SVS Mobile Imaging MI 734-637-7711
svsimagingmi@gmail.com



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1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com SonoPath.com

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Recommendations include maximizing water consumption (water fountains, canned food, etc) as well as reducing stress (recommendations can be found at Indoor Cat Initiative out of The Ohio State University CVM). Transition to a urinary health diet such as Royal Canin Urinary SO (or similar) could also be considered.

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SVS Mobile Imaging MI 734 - 637 - 7711
svsimagingmi@gmail.com



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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
info@sonopath.com