



PATIENT

Simon Elder

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

MN

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

7.34 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sara Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

Santa Clara AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Zulauf

DATE

7/13/22

Invoice

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

decreased appetite, persistent diarrhea weight loss 3 cm irregular abdominal mass palpated in caudal abdomen

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC, Chem, T4 and UA in 12/2021 were all wnl Current Medications metronidazole, fortiflora

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 left kidney is compensatorily large measuring 5.06 cm. The right kidney was on the smaller end of normal measuring 3.27 cm. Kidneys are 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.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.34 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.47 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. 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.



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Gastrointestinal

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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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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 of the small intestine is empty except for in the mid caudal abdomen. In the mid caudal abdomen, there is a 4.0 cm long hypoechoic loss of layering / bowel mass. The large bowel was normal.

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

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Pancreas

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Pancreas is prominent (enlarged) in size, hypoechoic to surrounding tissue and has a mildly irregular undulating contour. Parenchyma is coarse with mixed echogenic remodeling noted. Pancreatic duct dilation is noted.

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Free Abdomen

There is a small amount of anechoic free fluid present around the area of the bowel mass, as well as enhanced hyperechoic fat and mesentery, consistent with focal inflammation / focal peritonitis.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Diffusely thick muscularis with a focal discrete caudo-abdominal small bowel mass, concerning for infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma vs. possibly adenocarcinoma vs. other. The surrounding tissue is concerning for a focal inflammation / peritonitis.
- Chronic active pancreatitis

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sara Hansen

Secondary Findings

- The appearance of the kidneys is consistent with chronic kidney disease such as chronic glomerular or interstitial nephritis, chronic pyelonephritis, etc.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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Three view thoracic radiographs are recommended for further assessment of cardio-pulmonary status as well as to further evaluate for any evidence of metastatic disease, if not recently evaluated.

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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.

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A fine needle aspirate of the bowel mass could be considered if the patient's coagulation status is appropriate to look for potential lymphoma. However, if a diagnosis is not obtained, cytologically, ideally an exploratory laparotomy for diffuse gastrointestinal biopsies as well as focal mass removal resection anastomosis, etc., would be recommended.

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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 ratio is recommended.

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A blood pressure is recommended if not recently evaluated, given the evidence of chronic kidney disease.

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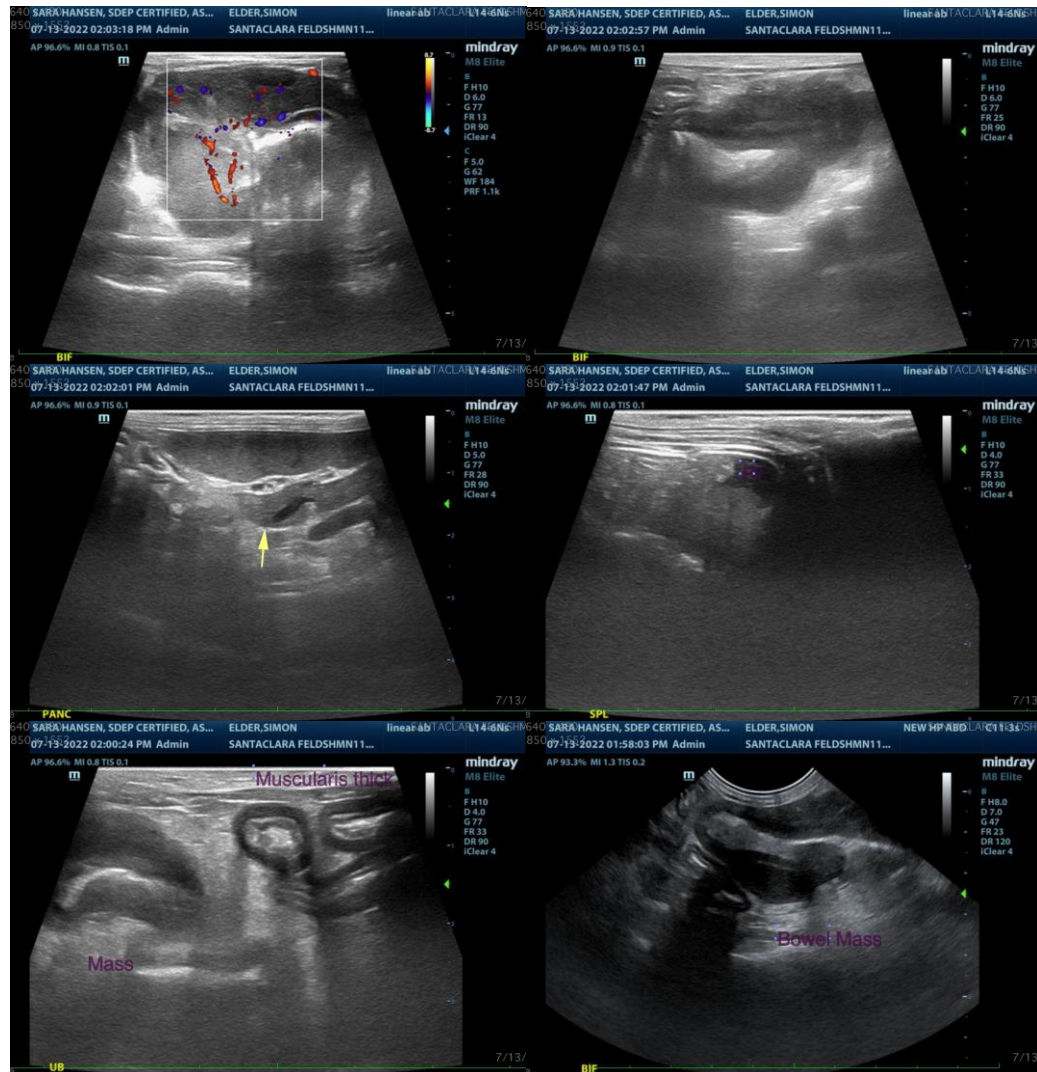
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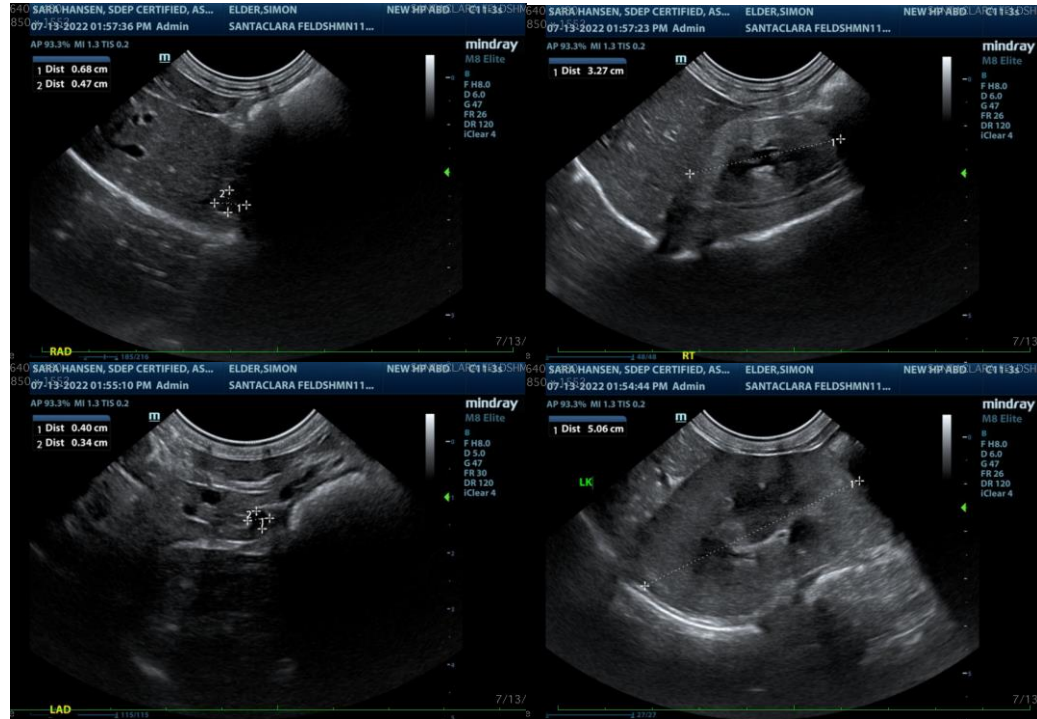
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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