



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Chloe Ferrante
SPECIES Feline
BREED DSH
SEX Spayed Female
AGE 10 Years
WEIGHT 8.25 Pounds

Acute onset of vomiting started approx 36 hours ago. Vomiting stopped with emergency clinic's Cerenia but cat is still inappetent. Slightly tender mid abdomen although cat is grouchy Lab work at emergency clinic (~ 18 hours ago) T4 5.4, ALT 249, BUN 21, Creat 0.5 Full panel pending. Aspirate of focal intestinal wall thickening pending.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Labwork at emergency clinic (~ 18 hours ago) T4 5.4, ALT 249, BUN 21, Creat 0.5 Full panel pending. Aspirate of focal intestinal wall thickening pending.

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 right kidney is normal in size (3.43 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.

The left kidney is normal in size (3.38 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.

Adrenal Glands

The area of the right adrenal gland is examined without evident adrenal gland pathology.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.19 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

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

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.

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.

Gastrointestinal

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Marti Williams

HOSPITAL NAME

Limestone Vet Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Marti Williams

INVOICE

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Diffusely, 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). Focally in the mid abdomen there is at least a 2.5 cm long area of small bowel with a concentrically thick wall measured between 0.4-0.5 cm thick that appears hypoechoic with loss of layering. The exact location of the bowel is difficult to fully definitively identify. 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.

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.

The mesenteric lymph nodes are prominent in size with swollen capsular contour. Normal elongated shape (length to width ratio) is maintained. There is no loss of parenchymal detail.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- A small bowel mass characterized by loss of layering, which is a criteria of malignancy, and concerning for infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma versus other. Benign inflammatory bowel disease is possible but considered less likely.
- Reactive mesenteric lymph nodes – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

As is reportedly already pending, a fine needle aspirate of the bowel mass could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

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.

If a cytologic diagnosis is not able to be obtained, an exploratory laparotomy for planned bowel mass removal/excisional biopsy may ultimately be warranted. However, in the meantime, the hyperthyroidism may partially be contributing to this patient's vomiting, weight loss, liver enzyme changes, etc., and should be medically managed as well.



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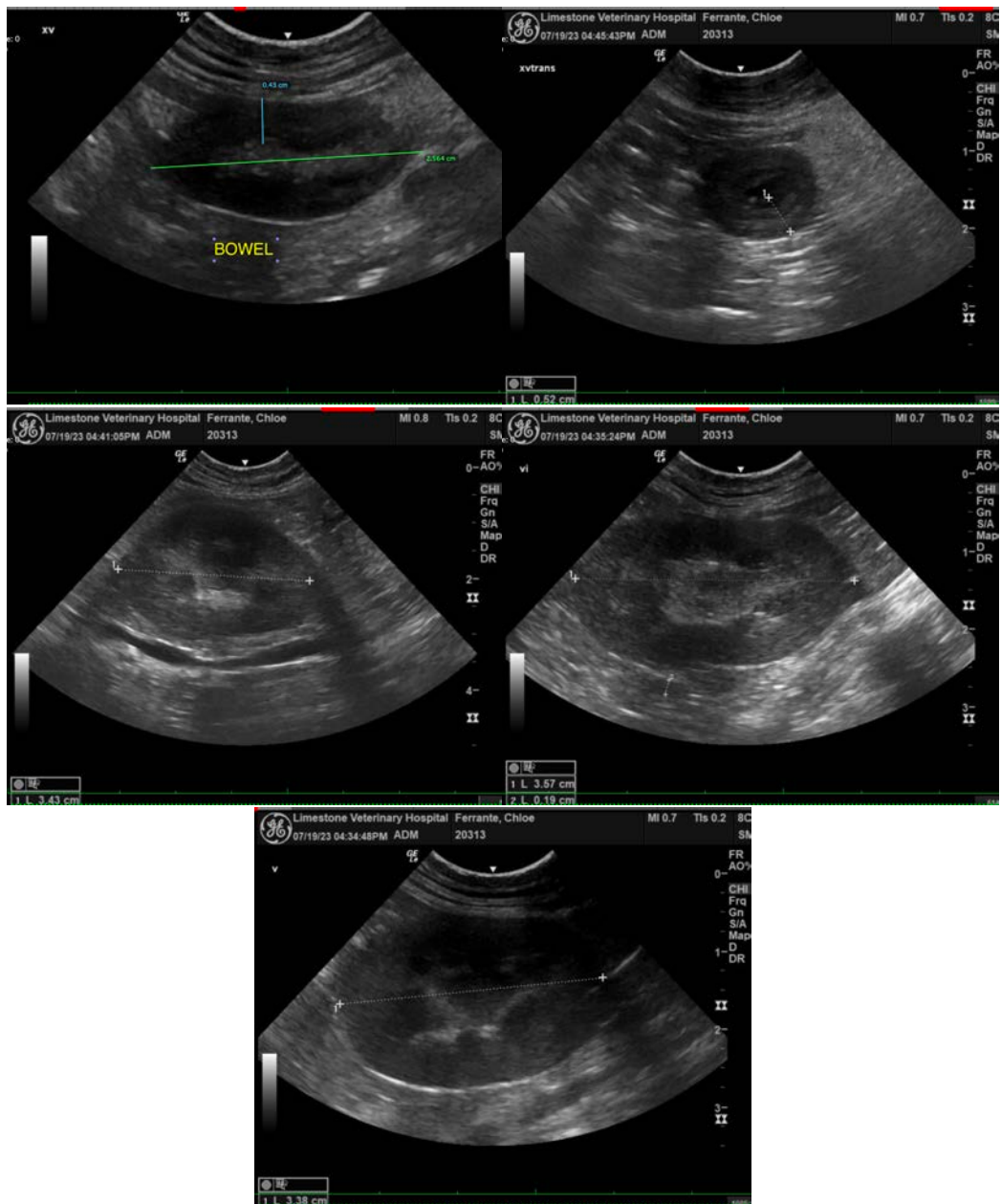
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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