



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Katy Spangler

History: Several week history of vomiting. Weight loss of 2 lbs. Radiographs showed obviously thickened intestines. Concern for IBD vs lymphoma.

SPECIES

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Creat 1.8 (high normal. Pre-renal vs renal. Still awaiting UA results) PSL 37 (mild elevation) Amylase 1609 (mild elevation) Mild Lymphopenia 1152 /ul eosinophilia 2160 /ul

Feline

BREED

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Domestic Medium Hair

Urinary System

SEX

Urinary bladder is adequately 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.

Spayed female

AGE

Left kidney is normal is size (3.3 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.

9 years

WEIGHT

Right kidney is normal is size (3.6 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.

6.3 lbs

Adrenal Glands

INTERPRETED BY

The regions of the adrenal glands is examined without evidence of pathology.

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

Spleen

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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.

Dr. Brady

HOSPITAL NAME

Liver

Shiloh VH

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bangs

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.

INVOICE

Gastrointestinal

32395

DATE

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

8/17/22



PATIENT

Katy Spangler

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 with hazy, non-discrete early loss of layering. The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material.

SPECIES

Feline

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

BREED

Pancreas

Domestic Medium Hair

The observed pancreas appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. Visible pancreatic parenchyma is homogenous and unremarkable. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

SEX

Spayed female

Free Abdomen

AGE

9 years

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

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

WEIGHT

6.3 lbs

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

- **Gastrointestinal lymphoma (suspect) pattern** – Thick muscularis has been reported with infiltrative bowel disease including both benign inflammatory disease as well as infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma. Given the concern for early loss of layering, infiltrative neoplasia is considered more likely, but benign IBD cannot be ruled out without tissue sampling.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Brady

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Shiloh VH

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bangs

If biopsies cannot be obtained, empirical therapies could include diet change, empirical deworming with a 5 day course of Panacur, cobalamin supplementation (unless cobalamin level is evaluated and supplementation is not warranted) and prednisolone (if not contraindicated based on patient contraindications, co-morbidities, etc.).

INVOICE

32395

DATE

8/17/22



PATIENT

Katy Spangler

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Medium Hair

SEX

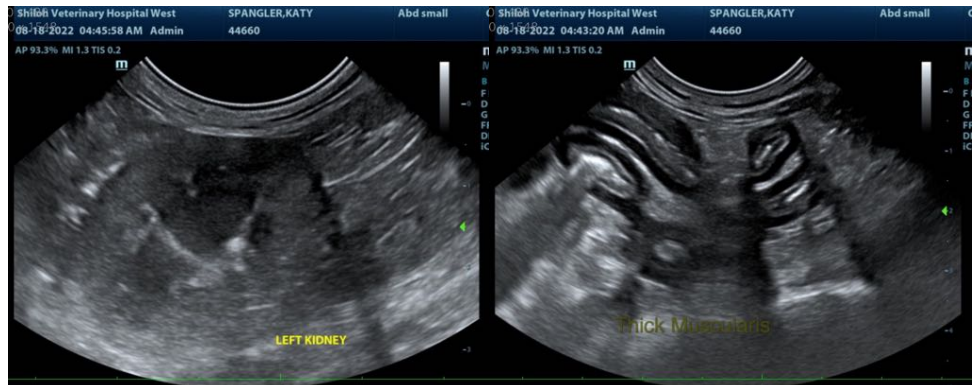
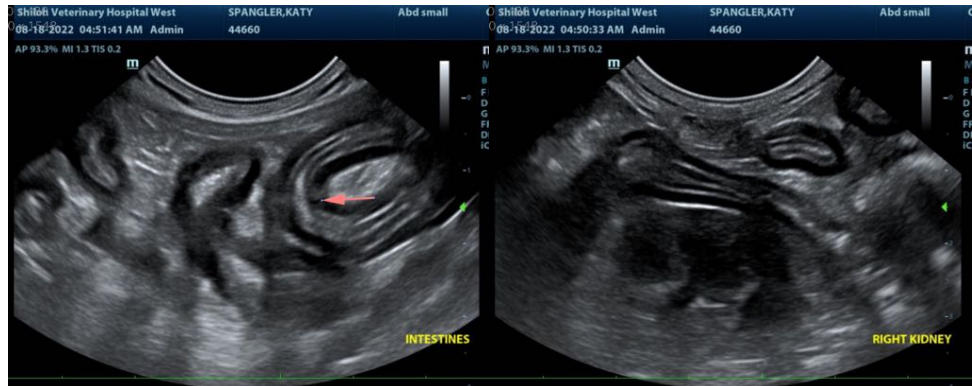
Spayed female

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

6.3 lbs



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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Brady

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

HOSPITAL NAME

Shiloh VH

Beth.Johnson@SonoPath.com

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bangs

INVOICE

32395

DATE

8/17/22