

**PATIENT**

Alanna Clark

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

7 Years 1 Month

WEIGHT

6.59 Pounds

INTERPRETED BYBeth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging MI

REFERRING VET

Dr. Craig

INVOICE

44820

DATE

8/22/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presented for Recheck AUS for chronic diarrhea. Stools improved but still intermittently soft while on prednisolone 10mg/ml 0.15ml PO SID and Pro-pectalin paste BID Current diet RC PR and ultramino

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: See attached bloodwork- May 2023 Ova parasite/giardia fecal screening- Jan 2023 Maldigestion panel- Jan 2023 Ultrasound Jan 2023 (SVS) ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS • Minor diffuse intestinal thickening with slight mesenteric lymphadenopathy • Minor hepatic remodeling with slight free fluid between liver lobes INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS No overt evidence of neoplasia. Maldigestion panel, three view chest radiographs and full CNS examination is recommended to examine for occult disease that could be responsible for the weight loss. Evaluation for competitive eating environments should also be considered. I recommend a fresh fecal smear and fecal floatation analysis. If clinical signs persist over the next 1-2 weeks, then recheck sonogram warranted in case an emerging underlying neoplastic event is occurring, especially given the minor free fluid, yet this was trace and may be deriving secondarily from inflammation in the GI tract.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**Urinary System**

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.

The right kidney is normal in size (3.57 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 (3.41 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 right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.32 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.33 cm), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

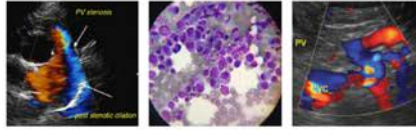
Spleen

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

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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.

Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as suspended and gravity dependent echogenic debris. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of cystic or CBD dilation. There is no evidence of effusion or inflammation.

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.

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). 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

- **Reactive mesenteric lymph nodes** – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.
- **Mild gallbladder debris** - Cholecytic 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.
- Urinary bladder debris
- There is no ultrasonographic evidence in these images at this time of infiltrative bowel disease. However, changes could be masked by current therapies. Overall, the appearance of this exam is improved compared to previous imaging.

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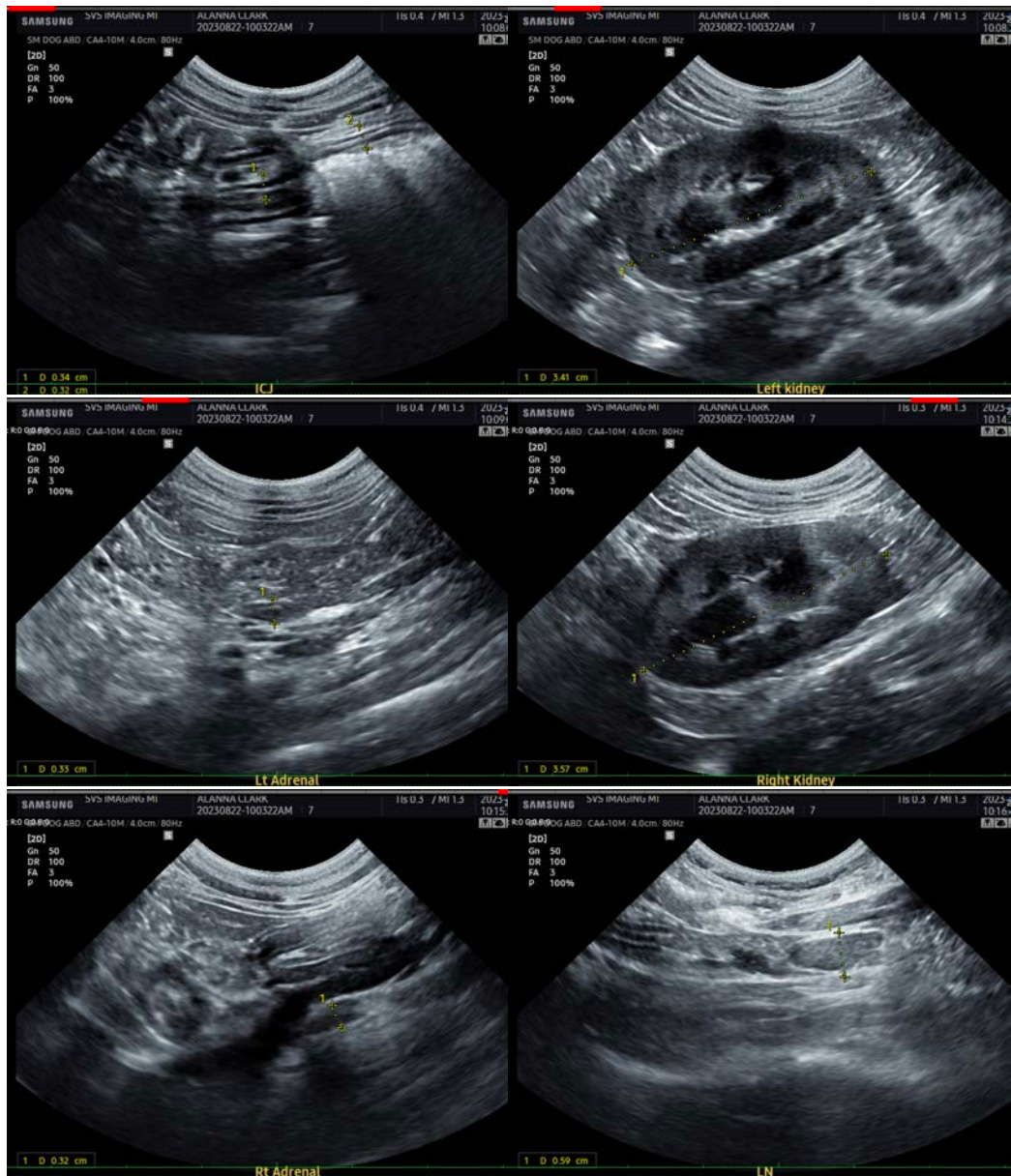
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Further evaluation of possible infectious contributing factors to this patient's ongoing diarrhea could be considered, including:

A fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory could be considered for further evaluation of possible infectious disease.

Pending those results, if clinical signs persist beyond medical management and not already evaluated, ultimately biopsies may be necessary for a definitive diagnosis.



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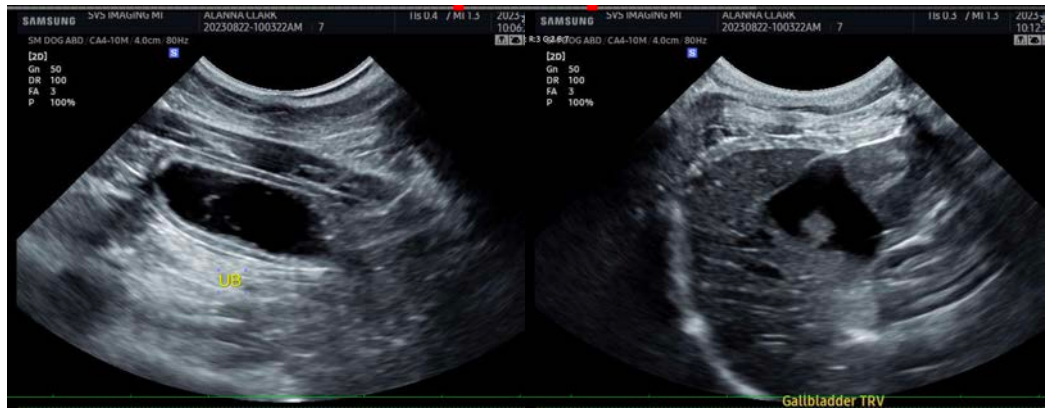
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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