



**PATIENT**

Penelope Hightower

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

1 Year

**WEIGHT**

5.4 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Mayra Sanchez

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Sunset Animal Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Cristina Polit

**INVOICE**

40719

**DATE**

8/24/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Chronic skin lesions on nose and paws (suspect mosquito bite hypersensitivity vs, cryptococcus) Trial with steroids and Fluconazole Now patient is anorexic; unresponsive to appetite stimulants  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC/chem: hyperglobulinemia 6.1; remainder WNL  
FNA/cytology: Mixed neutrophilic lymphocytic and lesser eosinophilic inflammation

**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 (3.9 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. A hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

The left kidney is normal in size (4.5 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. A hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

**Adrenal Glands**

The areas of the adrenal glands are examined without evident pathology.

**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.

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.



**PATIENT**

Penelope Hightower

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

**Pancreas**

**SPECIES**

Feline

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.

**BREED**

DSH

**Free Abdomen**

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

**SEX**

Spayed Female

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

**AGE**

1 Year

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**WEIGHT**

5.4 Pounds

- **Bilateral medullary rim sign** - This finding is of unknown clinical significance and can be a normal variant, often idiopathic. Medullary rim sign can be present with renal disease including FIP, lymphoma, hypercalcemic nephropathy, Leptospirosis, tubular disease, other and should be interpreted in combination with other more specific indications of kidney disease such as isosthenuria, proteinuria, azotemia, etc. This is a common incidental finding in patients with diabetes mellitus.
- Otherwise, unremarkable/normal abdomen without an apparent cause for the patient's reported inappetence.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

There is no ultrasonographically visible cause for this patient's inappetence at this time. Differentials include potentially an intolerance to fluconazole, so recommendations are to discontinue the fluconazole, versus a systemic infectious disease including the previously suspected fungal disease or even FIP, given the reported increased globulin. Therefore, recommendations include comprehensive infectious disease testing, including Crypto, as well as potentially FIP, PCR (especially if the albumin to globulin ratio supports it). An albumin to globulin ratio of <0.6 is supportive of FIP.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Mayra Sanchez

Ultimately, a biopsy of the lesions may be necessary for a definitive diagnosis, and therefore appropriate treatment of the underlying disease. In the meantime, if appetite stimulants are not effective, feeding tube placement may be necessary to prevent hepatic lipidosis.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Sunset Animal Hospital



**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Cristina Polit

**INVOICE**

40719

**DATE**

8/24/22



**PATIENT**

Penelope Hightower

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

1 Year

**WEIGHT**

5.4 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Mayra Sanchez

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Sunset Animal Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Cristina Polit

**INVOICE**

40719

**DATE**

8/24/22

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