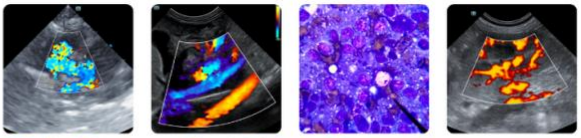

PATIENT

Philip Kourdouchain

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Siamese

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

12 Years

WEIGHT

8.6 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kerri Becker

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal General Hudson

REFERRING VET

Dr. Lang

INVOICE

12185

DATE

11/10/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Unexplained wt loss, chronic vomiting and diarrhea. Diffusely thickened intestines.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Neut-11,480 eos-4100 psl-35

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and visible pelvic urethra were of normal thickness. The ureters were not visible which is normal. There was normal wall layering with no masses, uroliths or abnormal thickening visualized. Urine was anechoic. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted.

The kidneys were both normal size and structure, with smooth capsule and normal corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla). Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The right kidney measured 3.8 cm in length. The left kidney measured 3.32 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

Adrenal glands are visualized and measured on still images only. Resolution is inadequate to assess glandular detail or confirm measurement. The left adrenal gland measured 0.32 cm in thickness. The right adrenal gland measured 0.31 cm in thickness.

Spleen

The spleen was normal with a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma and smooth capsule, with normal splenic vasculature with no signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarct changes were noted.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed. Gallbladder is moderately distended with normal wall thickness and anechoic contents. Common bile duct is non-distended and tapers normally.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is severely thickened, and wall layering is distinct with a severely thickened muscularis layer. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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The ileocecal junction was not visualized. Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

Pancreas

The area of the pancreas was isoechoic to surrounding tissue with no overt inflammation. Pancreatic tissue was not distinctly visualized which is common.

Lymph Nodes

No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

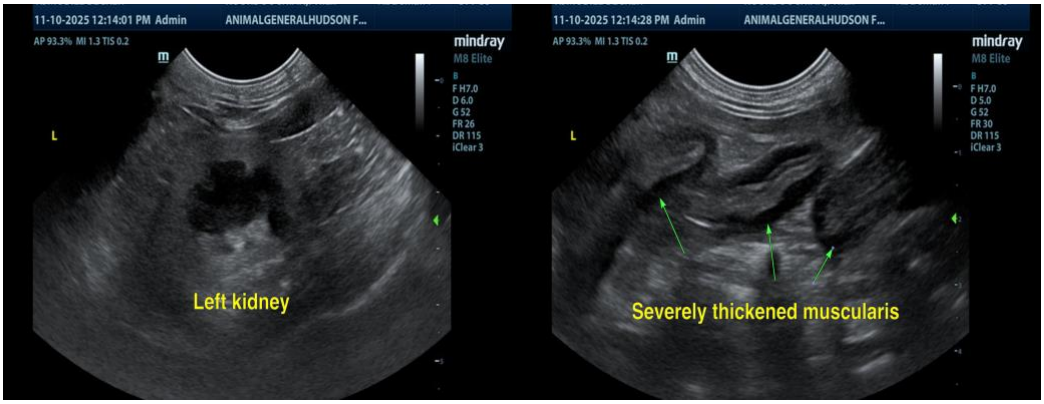
- Severely thickened small intestinal loops with severely thickened muscularis layer.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Small intestinal changes are concerning for infiltrative disease of the small intestine with inflammatory bowel disease or lymphoma being primary differentials. GI biopsies should be considered in this case given the severity of thickening and significant thickening of muscularis layer.

Endoscopic biopsy is less invasive but may miss lesions due to inability to obtain samples from all sections of the GI tract, especially the jejunum which is the most common site of development of disease. Surgical biopsies are more likely to be diagnostic but are more invasive. A GI panel (PLI/TLI/cobalamin/folate) will help determine the severity of SI dysfunction, and need for vitamin supplementation.

Empiric treatment for IBD includes diet trial with either hydrolyzed or select protein diet, vitamin b-12 supplementation, GI support as needed (anti-nausea, appetite stimulant). Treatment with steroids (budesonide vs prednisolone) is often required – biopsies should be acquired prior to treatment with steroids. Steroids may ultimately be tapered to the lowest effective dose or discontinued in some cases.



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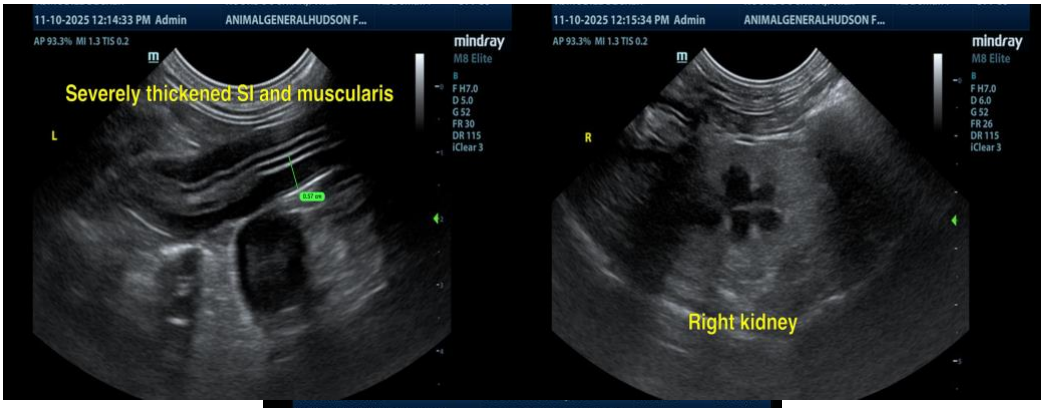

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC

info@SonoPath.com