



**PATIENT**

Tiger Pettersen

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

Domestic Shorthair

**SEX**

Neutered male

**AGE**

10 years

**WEIGHT**

7.5 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Dr Brittany Sinclair,  
BVSc(hons), DACVECC

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Roche

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Fredon AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Roche

**INVOICE**

42018

**DATE**

1/10/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: decreased appetite, 5 lb weight loss since last u/s in June '22. has been treated for IBD since then- still on prednisolone and B12

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: bcs 4/9, wasted diffusely, mild jaundice hct 27wbc, 17, creat 0.7, bun 7, alt 203, alkphos 576, ggt 63, tbili 2.9

**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. Mobile debris present in the urinary bladder. Correlate clinical significance with urinalysis findings. 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 4.46 cm. The left kidney measured 4.15 cm.

**Adrenal Glands**

The adrenal glands are not visualized, but no abnormalities are noted in the area of adrenal glands

**Spleen**

The spleen was enlarged measuring >1cm in thickness with mottled parenchyma, slightly irregular capsule and somewhat poorly defined slightly hyperechoic nodules throughout parenchyma. Normal splenic vasculature with no signs of congestion or thrombosis.

**Liver**

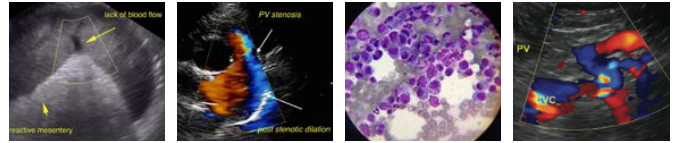
The liver is subjectively enlarged with rounded borders and mottled parenchyma with a coarse appearance. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed. Gall bladder has minimal luminal volume and thickened walls – likely pseudohypertrophy

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of 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.

Small intestinal loops are significantly thickened (greater than 0.3cm) with markedly thickened muscularis. Focal area of severe thickening ileal thickening just orad to the ICJ with loss of distinct wall layering. Majority of bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate.

The ileocecal junction was visualized and exhibited normal intact wall layering and is subjectively of normal thickness. 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.



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***Pancreas***

The base and limbs of the pancreas were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Pancreatic duct and capsular contour and parenchyma were normal. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

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***Lymph Nodes***

Ileocolic lymph node is enlarged, hypoechoic and rounded measuring 1 x 1.2cm.

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***Free Abdomen***

No masses or free fluid were noted.

**AGE**

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Primary Findings**

**WEIGHT**

7.5 lbs

1. Thickened SI loops with prominent muscularis
2. Loss of wall layering in ileum
3. Ileocolic lymphadenopathy
4. Splenomegaly with mottled parenchyma
5. Hepatomegaly with mottled parenchyma
6. Urinary bladder debris

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Roche

Small intestinal thickening is severe with severely thickening muscularis. This, along with focal loss of ileal wall layering and associated lymphadenopathy, GI lymphoma is strongly suspected, though inflammatory bowel disease cannot be definitively ruled out. Lymph node aspirate should be attempted. Along with intestinal changes, splenomegaly and hepatomegaly with parenchymal changes increases the concern for infiltrative disease with lymphoma being a primary concern (r/o visceral MCT, other). Fine needle aspirate of spleen and liver are recommended to further characterize parenchymal changes.

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While neoplasia is strongly suspected, ultimately GI biopsies may be required for definitive diagnosis if FNA is no diagnostic. Intraoperative US-guided bx would be optimal to obtain the most representative samples in the GI tract. Endoscopic biopsy is less invasive but may miss lesions due to inability to sample more than top 1-2 layers of GI tract and inability to obtain samples from all sections of the GI tract. Surgical biopsies are more likely to be diagnostic but are more invasive.

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Correlate clinical significance of urinary bladder debris with blood work/urinalysis findings and clinical signs.

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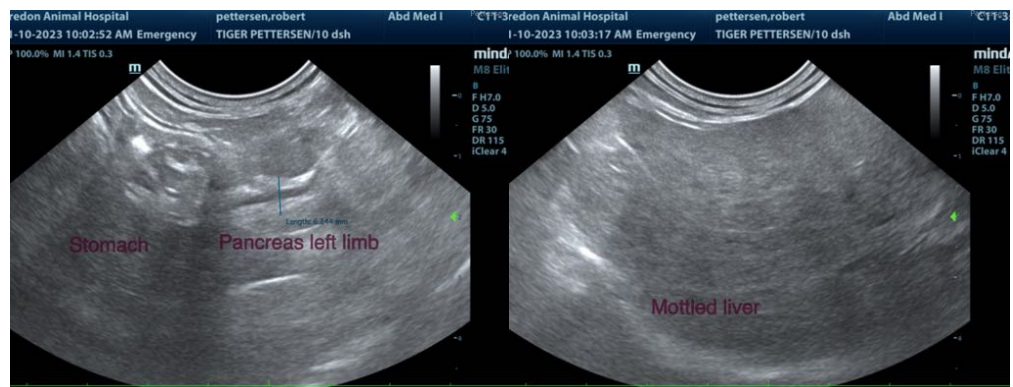
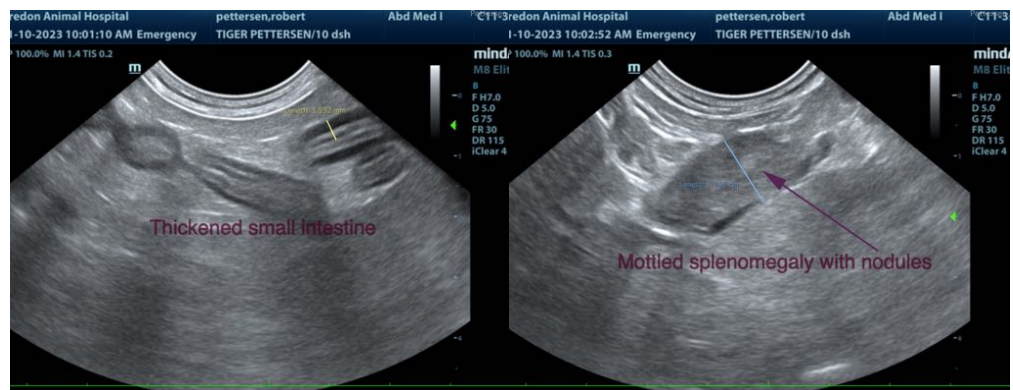
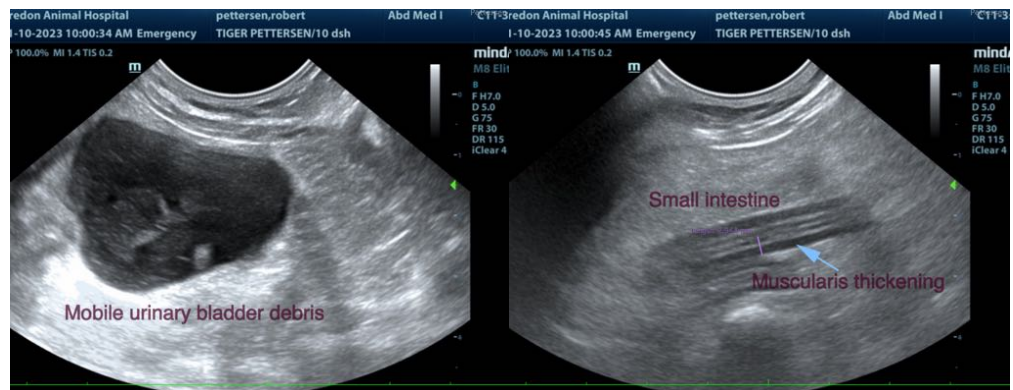
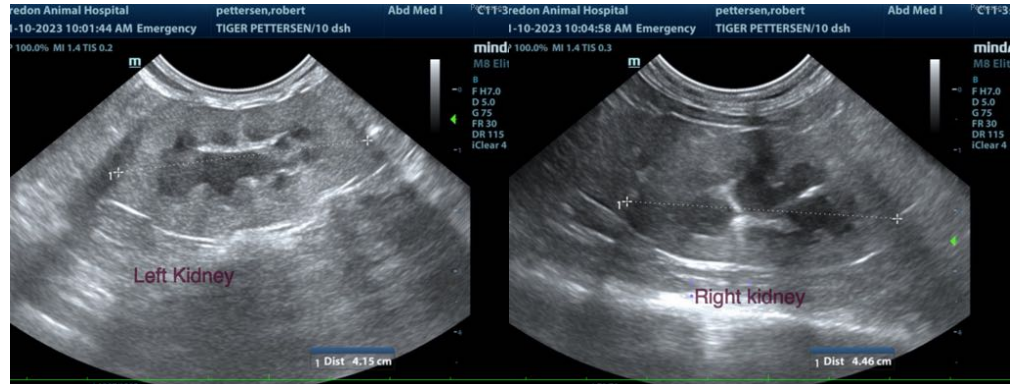
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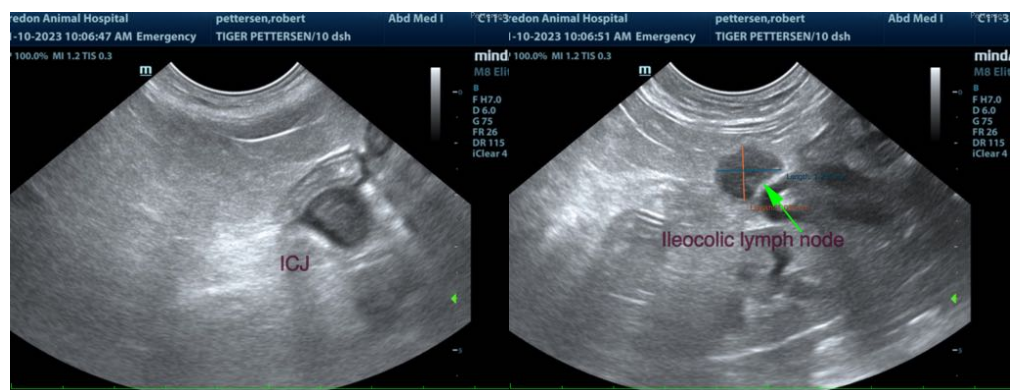
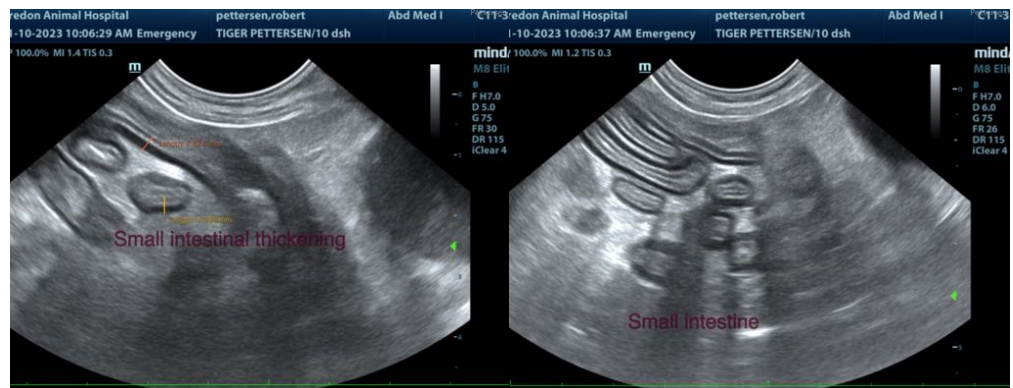
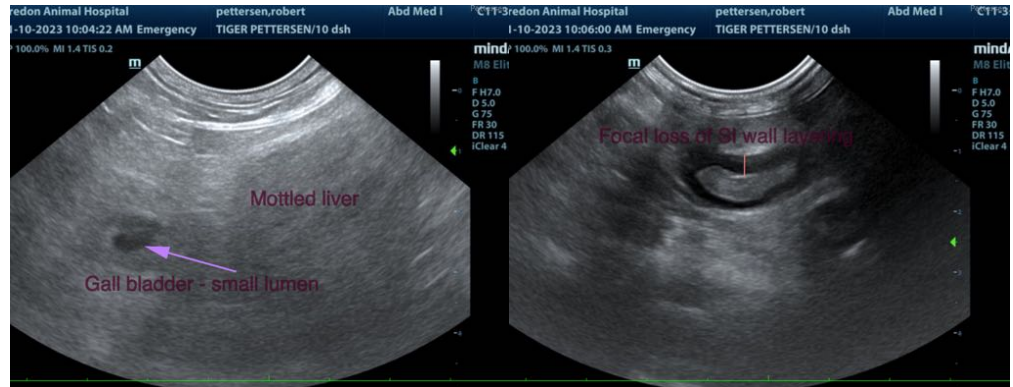
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC  
info@SonoPath.com