

PATIENT

Princess Carfaro

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

7 years

WEIGHT

10.5 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Dr Brittany Sinclair,
BVSc(hons), DACVECC

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Shari Reffi, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Martinsville VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Shendell

INVOICE

47860

DATE

6/20/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Progressive hair loss/alopecia on abdomen/limbs over past 6mos. especially. Non-responsive to Credelio or Fluoxetine. Current meds: Atopica, Dexdom/torb for scan.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 1/2023-WBC 3.7 (3.9 L); NEUTS 1.565 (2.62 L);

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 3.42 cm. The left kidney measured 3.94 cm.

Adrenal Glands

Both adrenal glands were visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The left adrenal gland measured 0.65 cm in length and 0.39 cm at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measured 1.05 cm in length, 0.35 cm at the cranial pole and 0.35 cm at the caudal pole.

Spleen

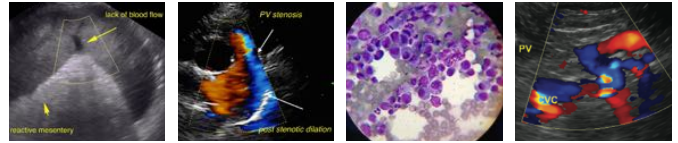
The spleen was normal with a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma and smooth capsule, with normal splenic vasculature with no signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarct changes were noted.

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 gas shadowing obstructing visualization of contents. It measures at a normal thickness of with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall



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layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

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The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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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

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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

No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted.

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Free Abdomen

No masses or free fluid were noted.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Shari Reffi, CVT

1. Urinary bladder debris
2. Normal GI tract
3. Normal pancreas

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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There is no ultrasonographically evident cause of reported overgrooming in this abdominal study. Gas shadowing obstructs visualization of gastric contents and fasted abdominal radiographs may be of use to better visualize the lumen. Pancreas and GI tract are within normal limits. While not sonographically evident, pancreatitis cannot be completely ruled out. If signs are persistent or recurrent, additional diagnostics to be considered include GI panel (TLI/PLI/cobalamin/folate), fecal pathogen panel, thyroid testing, bile acid profile, and thoracic radiographs to rule out occult neoplasia, cardiac disease and esophageal disease as potential causes. Consultation with a veterinary dermatologist may be warranted if parasitic disease has been ruled out.

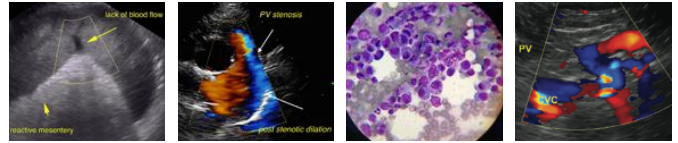
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Correlate clinical significance of urinary bladder debris with bloodwork/urinalysis findings and clinical signs.

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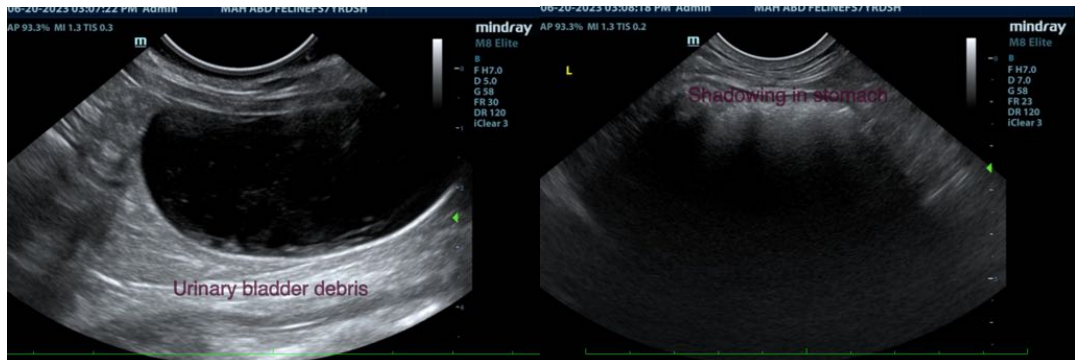
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP, Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com
Info@SonoPath.com