



**PATIENT**

Nou Nou TCR

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

9 Years

**WEIGHT**

2.6 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Singh

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Balmy Beach PH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Singh

**INVOICE**

12517

**DATE**

11/13/21

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: owner surrender to a rescue was diagnosed with hyperthyroidism on Nov 10th, weight was 3.3kg, started on Methimazole. Also had neutropenia and panhypoproteinemia Cat continues to not eat. Today, cat is 2.6kg, very thin T4 level is normal with 2 days of methimazole tx Wondering why the cat is inappetant?

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Current bloodwork only shows elevated SDMA T4 and protein levels have normalized

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No uroliths or sediment were visualized and anechoic urine was present. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some age-related loss of curvilinear patterns regarding the capsule and C/M junction. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with some increased echogenicity expected for his age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 3.0 cm. The right kidney measured 3.0 cm.

**Adrenal Glands**

The regions of the **adrenal glands** revealed no evident pathology.

**Spleen**

The **spleen** was mildly enlarged with slight scalloping contour. Cranial folding of the spleen was noted. The spleen measured 1.1 cm in width.

**Liver**

The **liver** revealed slightly uniform enlargement with slight coarse architecture. The gallbladder and common bile duct were unremarkable.

**Gastrointestinal**

The **gastrointestinal** presentation revealed mild uniform prominence of the gastric mucosa as well as areas of "ropey" small intestinal wall with slight disruption of the normal 1:3 muscularis/mucosal ratio. The intestinal submucosa was slightly irregular, thickened and hyperechoic suggestive of low grade, chronic disease. No concerning lymphadenopathy was visible. No evidence of obstruction was present. Chronic inflammatory bowel disease is likely with a low possibility of an early neoplastic event such as lymphoma. Full thickness tissue biopsies via open laparotomy, ideally guided by intraoperative ultrasound in order to obtain the most representative mural sample, would be necessary to rule out this possibility.

**Pancreas**



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Nebulous changes were noted around the **pancreas**. However, no significant evidence of inflammation noted.

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**Free Abdomen**

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The mesenteric **lymph nodes** presented normal length to width ratio with slight, swollen contour. There was no loss of parenchymal detail. This is most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphatic hyperplasia.

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

DSH

- IBD GI pattern
- Reactive mesenteric lymphadenopathy
- Minor splenohepatomegaly
- Pancreas, nebulous changes
- Age-related renal changes

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

9 Years

FNA of the spleen and liver would be ideal, especially if any weight loss is present. Differentials include reactive spleen and liver or splenitis versus emerging round cell neoplasia. A clinical trial of the following may prove effective (if sampling does not reveal any neoplasia).

**WEIGHT**

**Triaditis/Pancreatitis protocol**

2.6 kg

Part or all of this protocol may be considered based on your clinical impression of the patient:

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Recommend pain management when anorexic with **Buprenorphine** (0.01-0.02 mg/kg IM or SC), clinical trial of **Zithromax** (50 mg sid/cat x 10 days, 3 weeks if bartonella +), **Prednisolone** (0.5-2 mg/kg tapering over 1 week to minimal effective dose), and **B12 injections** if weight loss (Cyanobalamine 250 mcg sub-q once-weekly x six weeks, then every other week for six weeks and then once-monthly, long-term if necessary), **novel-protein or hydrolyzed diet** (*Hydrolyzed diets have been shown to be more effective in dietary intolerance case management compared to hypoallergenic diets*) or the **magical Purina DM** (changing protein source is crucial and may need rotation every 6 months if clinical signs recur) Diet trials is a whatever works phenomenon. If vomiting becomes a persistent issue then endoscopy would be warranted and/or recheck sonogram to assess more emerging disease. One diet does not work for all patients so different trials may be necessary or protein source rotation every 6 months as new sensitivities develop.

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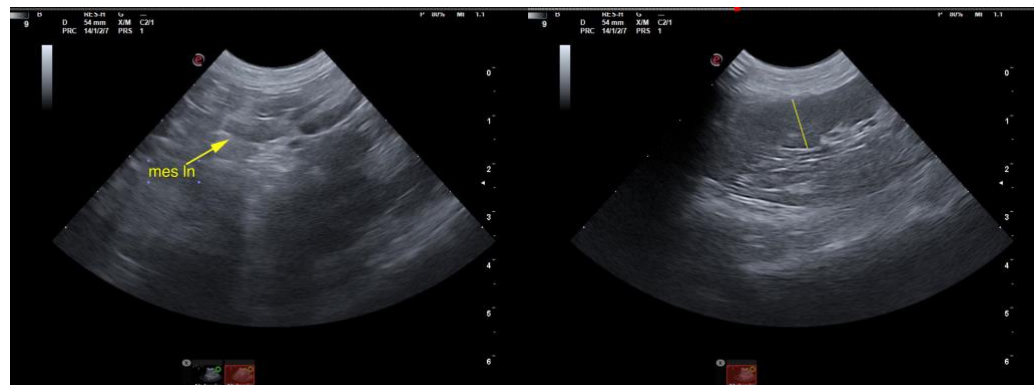
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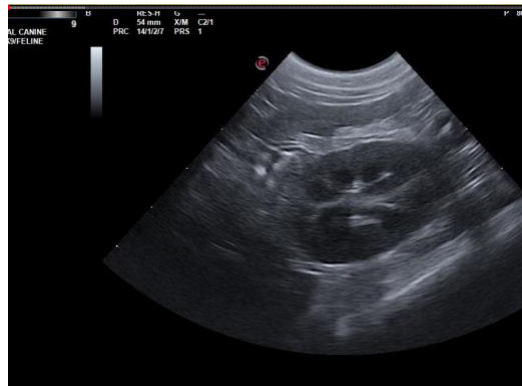
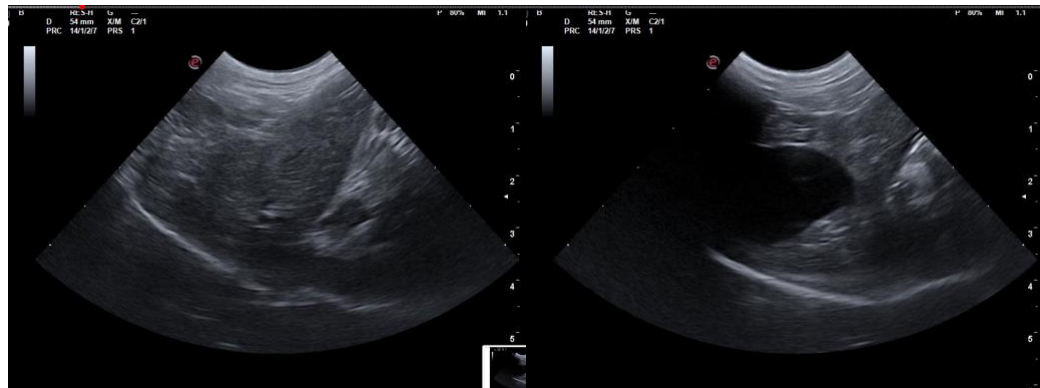
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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