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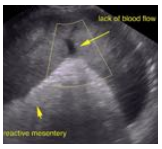

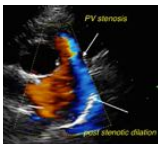

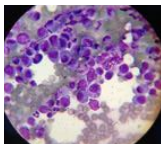
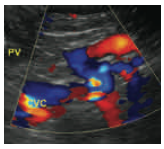

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1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT
Hoot Barash

SPECIES
Feline

BREED
Domestic Shorthair

SEX
Neutered male

AGE
14 years

WEIGHT
16.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY
Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME
Rockaway AH

REFERRING VET
Dr. Maniar

INVOICE
94553

DATE
12/14/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: diabetic, vomiting, hypoglycemia

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 was 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 this age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. Cortical infarct was noted in the cranial pole of the left kidney. The left kidney measured 4.23 cm. The right kidney revealed a cortical infarct at the caudal pole with slight mineralization and moderate degenerative changes. The right kidney measured 4.2 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.

Spleen

The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes was noted.

Liver

The **liver** images submitted revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Parenchymal echogenicity was naturally coarse and hypoechoic to the spleen. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder presented acceptably thin walls with primarily anechoic content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.

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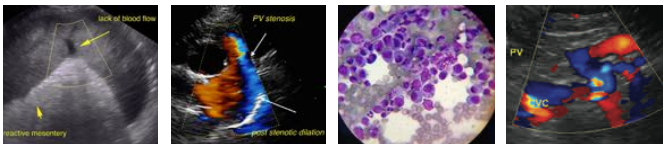

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Gastrointestinal

The **stomach** was over distended with fluid and chyme. This is likely owing to metabolic ileus. There was some echogenic material noted in the stomach. This is likely hair accumulation or similar. There was no obvious obstruction. Minor variable intestinal thickening was noted without loss of mural detail. Some mild reactive mesentery was noted.

Pancreas

The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Some parenchymal remodeling, however, with mild deviation from curvilinear normalcy was observed. Pancreatic duct and capsular irregularities were present consistent with age related changes. If pain upon imaging (+ Murphy sign) was present or if the patient is focally painful in subxiphoid palpation then low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis should be suspected.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Enteritis pattern.

Renal infarcts.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Full urinary work-up is warranted. 48-72 hour IV fluid protocol is recommended along with a recheck sonogram in 36-48 hours to assess the gastric contents and ensure motility is occurring. When the patient starts to eat again hairball therapy is indicated. There was no obvious evidence of neoplasia.

Potential Causes of Diabetic Dysregulation

This is a suggestive checkoff list when faced with an unregulated diabetic patient:

UTI

Dietary indiscretion/intolerance

Pancreatitis

Hyperthyroidism/hypothyroidism

Exogenous steroids (including topical eye meds)

Cushing's

Acromegaly

Owner compliance

Insulin quality issues

Antibodies to insulin

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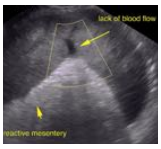
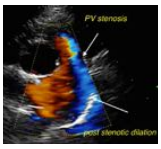
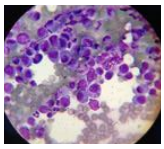
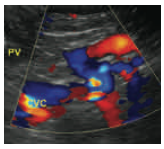

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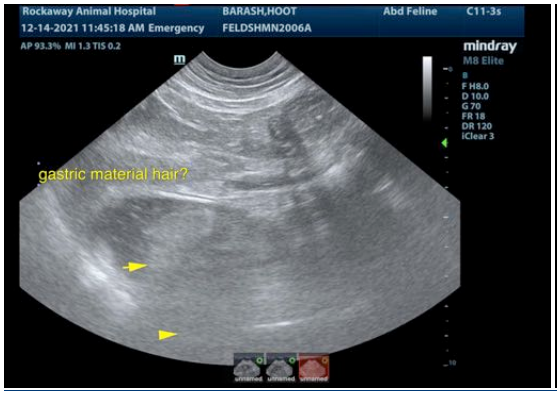
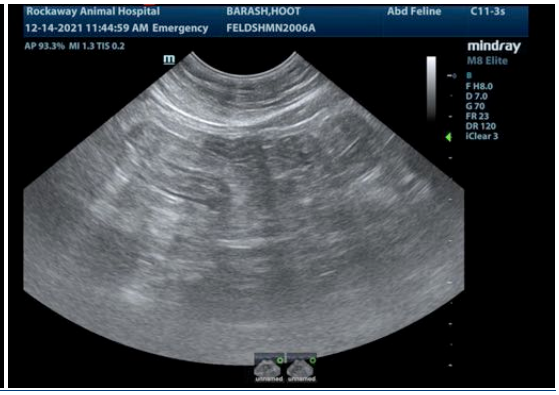
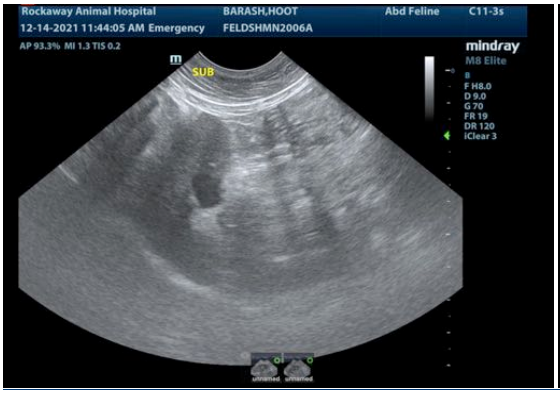
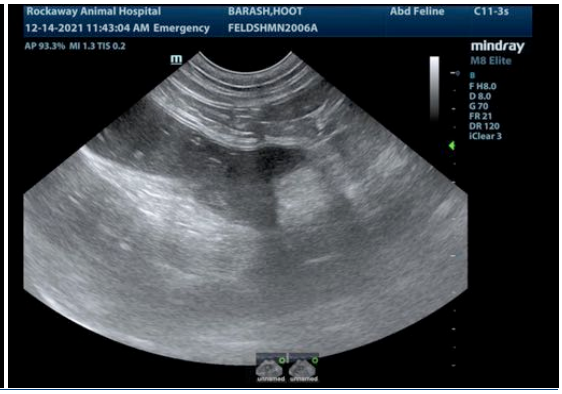
Underlying Neoplasia

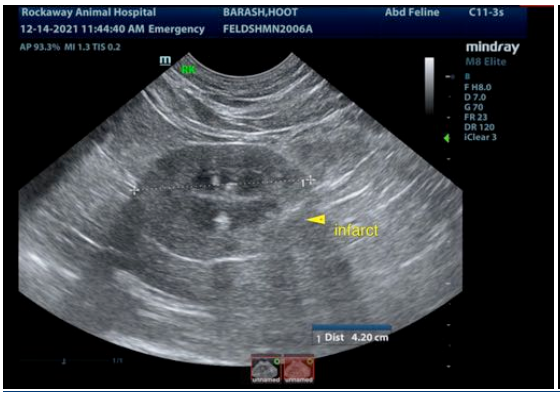
Diffuse liver disease

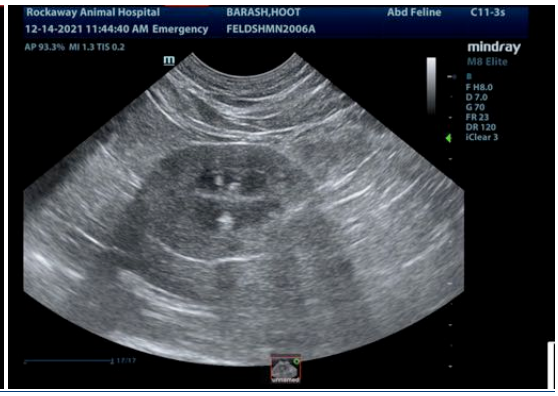












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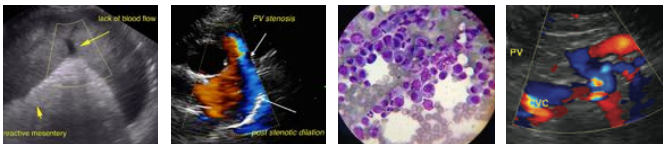

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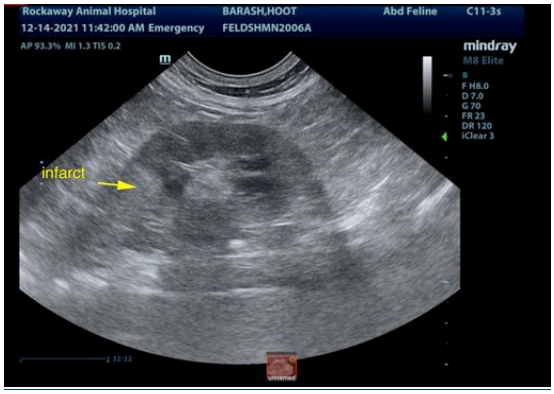

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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