



PATIENT

Mika McGuigan

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

8.2 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV

DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Kevin Moon

HOSPITAL NAME

Shiloh Vet Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Stephanie Herr

INVOICE

43154

DATE

12/2/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Weight loss (4lb in 1 yr), vomiting approx every 10 days for 2 months. Concern for mass/thickened intestine on abdominal palpation. P sedated for u/s

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: cbc/chem/ua/ t4 run 11/12- normal

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 normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio for this age. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with normal echogenic relationship to liver and spleen. Medullary structure differed distinctly from the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The capsules were acceptably uniform without significant irregularities. The left kidney measured 4.1 cm. The right kidney measured 4.1 cm. Slight pinpoint mineralizations noted in the kidneys, non-obstructive.

Adrenal Glands

The regions of the **adrenal glands** were unremarkable.

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 were 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.

Gastrointestinal

The upper **gastrointestinal tract** was unremarkable. The distal small intestine was slightly thickened with minor reactive mesentery, consistent with inflammatory bowel or subacute enteritis.

Pancreas

The left limb of the **pancreas** was slightly irregular, measuring 6.0 mm. Hypoechoic, undulating contour.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Enteritis pattern
- Possible very low-grade pancreatitis



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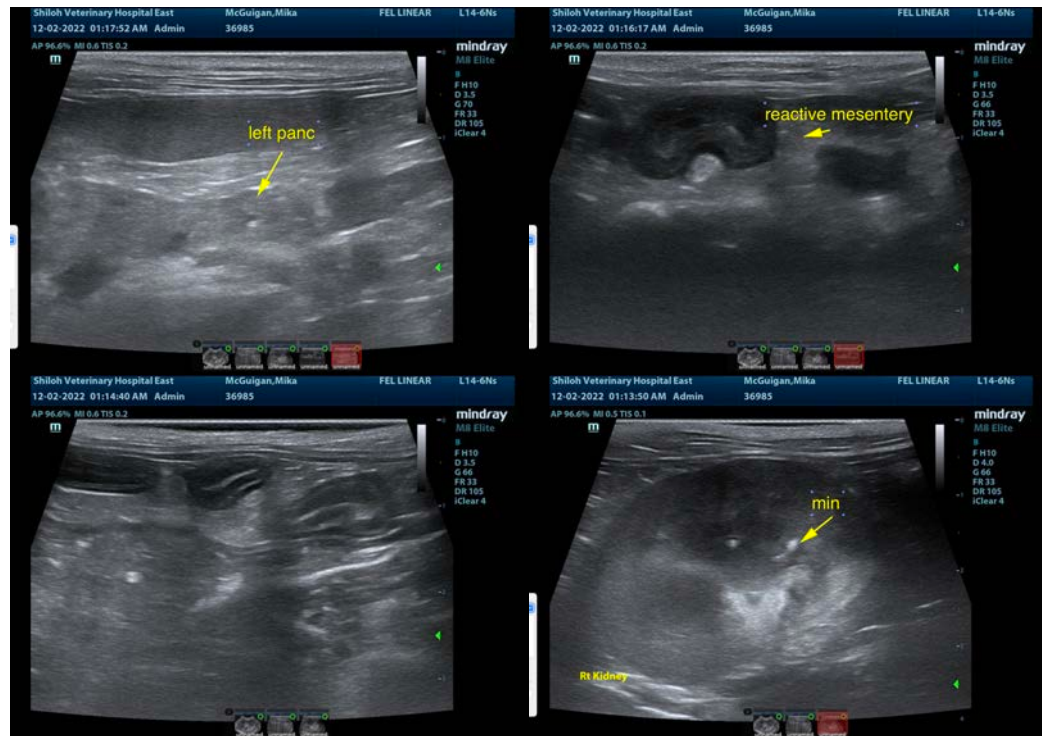
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No overt neoplastic criteria present. I cannot rule out a pre-neoplastic state yet no neoplastic criteria present at the time of the sonogram. Maldigestion panel, three view chest radiographs and full CNS examination is recommended to examine for occult disease that could be responsible for the weight loss. Evaluation for competitive eating environments should also be considered. Full thickness distal jejunal and ileal biopsies would be necessary for definitive diagnosis.

Triaditis/Pancreatitis protocol

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

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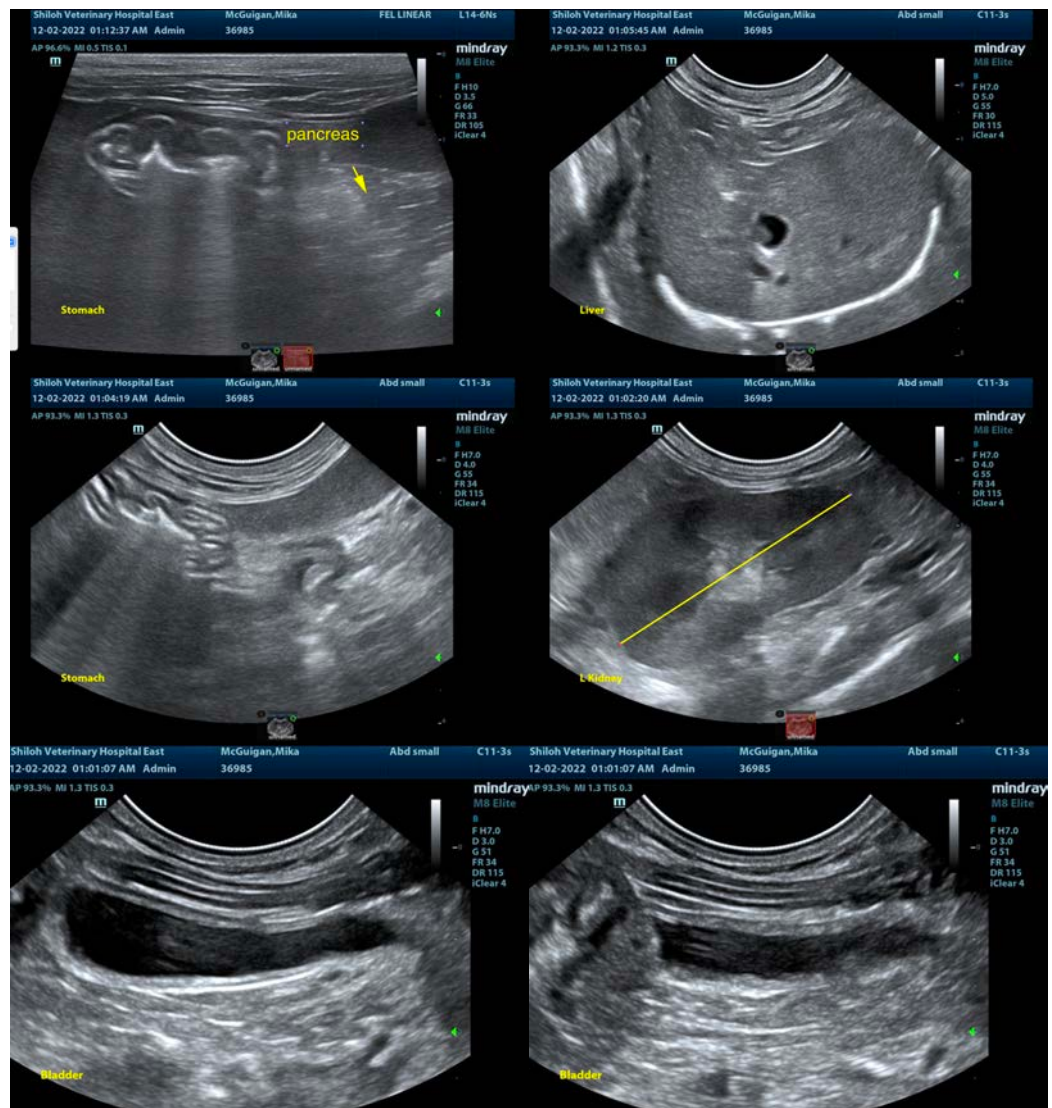
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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