



**PATIENT**

Lucky Homish

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

14 Years

**WEIGHT**

14.6 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Miller

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Whippany Vet Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Cordero

**INVOICE**

33790

**DATE**

12/28/21

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Recent elevation in AH, does vomit however eats really fast, occasional scooting. No current meds. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Nov 2021: AH 127, BUN 59, Crea 2.6, Neuts 9424, SDMA 13.1, (T4 2.3 Oct 2021) UA: pH 6.5, Protein +1, Blood +2 (cysto) SG: 1.038

**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 pelvic urethra was imaged 2.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction.

The **kidneys** presented a relatively uniform cortical hyperechogenicity when compared to the renal medulla, spleen and liver. No overt masses were noted. Corticomedullary definition was nebulous and the ratio favored the cortex slightly. The ureters were not visible and assumed to be normal. These changes are most consistent with chronic interstitial nephritis yet infiltrative disease could not be entirely ruled out without biopsy though neoplasia is not suspected. The left kidney measured 3.37 cm. The right kidney measured 3.33 cm. Blood flow to the kidneys was subnormal on power doppler assessment. Cortical infarcts and multifocal cortical collapse noted, primarily in the left kidney.

**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 0.43 cm. The right adrenal gland measured 0.38 cm.

**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 from right and left intercostal as well as subcostal views revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Some age-related parenchymal remodeling was noted but likely not clinically significant at this time. A 1.0 cm microcystic lesion was noted in the left liver. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume and no evidence of congestion was noted. The gallbladder presented some dependent debris with essentially normal contour. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No overt evidence of active inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was noted but should be paired with current or past LE elevations regarding any clinical significance to this presentation. The hepatic lymph nodes were unremarkable.

**Gastrointestinal**

Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed a stomach and intestine free of stasis, of normal wall thickness, acceptable curvilinear mural detail, and peristaltic activity. Small and large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.



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**Pancreas**

Lucky Homish

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. Dilated duct noted. If pain upon imaging (+ Murphy sign) was present or if the patient is focally painful in subxyphoid palpation then low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis should be suspected.

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

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- Chronic, subjectively near end stage degenerative renal disease – Interstitial nephrosis pattern with infarcts.
- Chronic pancreatic changes

**SEX**

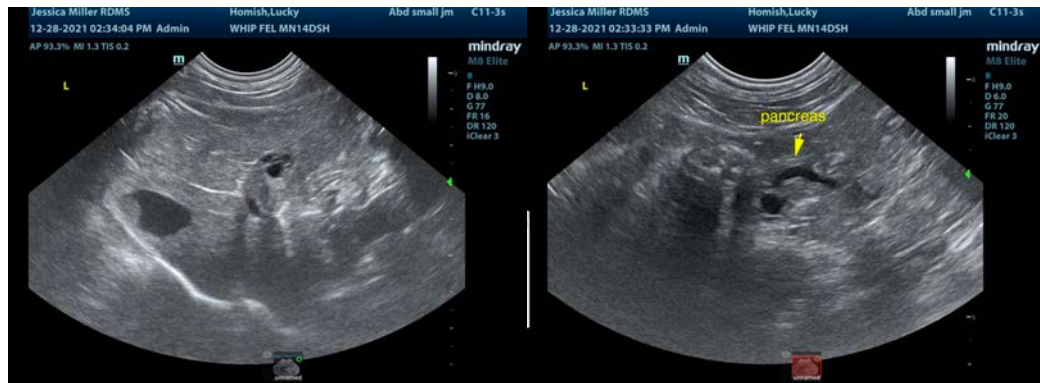
Neutered Male

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Prerenal azotemia owing to pancreatitis may be playing a role. 72 hour IV fluid protocol recommended. USG should be monitored carefully, as even though concentrated at this time, this may drop in the near future owing to the chronic renal changes and variable function. Guarded prognosis. No evidence of neoplasia.

**AGE**

14 Years



**WEIGHT**

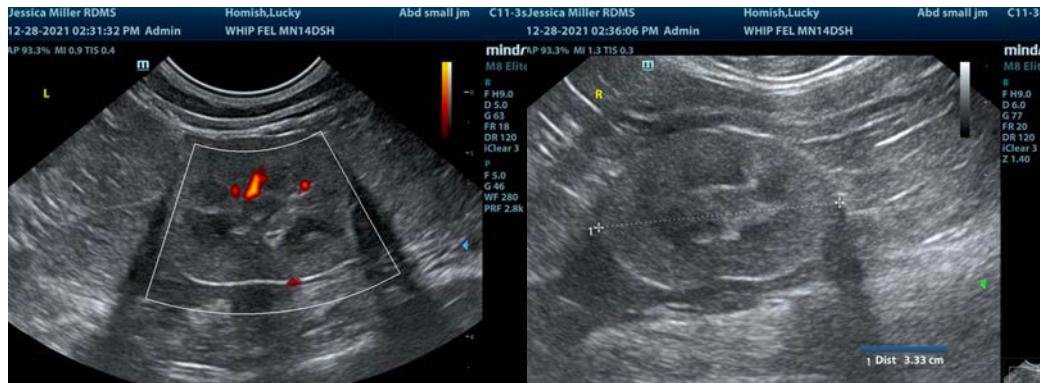
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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](mailto:info@SonoPath.com)