



PATIENT

Remi Reynolds

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

4 years

WEIGHT

9.3 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Todd

HOSPITAL NAME

Lambs Gap AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Campbell

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Remi is a four year old, MN, DSH who presented 1/24/22 for decreased appetite, dark stool and vomiting water. Blood work showed mildly elevated lymphocytes at 6716 (850- 5850) but no other significant findings. fPL was WNL. He presented again 1/25/22 for continued vomiting and decreased appetite. There were no obvious concerns on exam or radiographs, so conservative supportive care was administered (LRS SQ, Cerenia SQ with additional Cerenia sent for PO administration). Remi slowly began to eat better but he would still vomit every few days when not getting Cerenia. Owner elected to be proactive and pursue an abdominal ultrasound. An echocardiogram was conducted on 11/1/21 and was read by Dr. Machen-Lamy.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The pelvic urethra was imaged 2.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction. 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 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. Slight pinpoint mineralization was noted in the left kidney. The left kidney measured 3.63 cm. The right kidney measured 4.04 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

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lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.

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Gastrointestinal

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The **gastrointestinal** presentation revealed mild uniform prominence of the gastric mucosa as well as areas of "ropey" small intestinal wall. The muscularis layer was hypertrophied inverting the normal ratio (1:3). The intestinal submucosa was slightly irregular, thickened and hyperechoic suggestive of low grade, chronic inflammation. No evidence of obstruction was present. Chronic inflammatory bowel disease is probable with a low possibility of an early neoplastic event such as lymphoma or, less likely, dry form FIP can at times be found on biopsy of these presentations. 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 more significant disease than IBD.

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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 were acceptably normal and parenchyma respected normal curvilinear patterns. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Minor intestinal thickening with hypertrophied muscularis.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Full thickness GI biopsies would be necessary for further definition. However, neoplastic criteria was not met in this patient. However, PCR or PARR evaluation of the CBC is warranted given the lymphocytosis. Treatment for inflammatory bowel would be recommended in the meantime. Bone marrow aspirate may be appropriate depending upon CBC path review.

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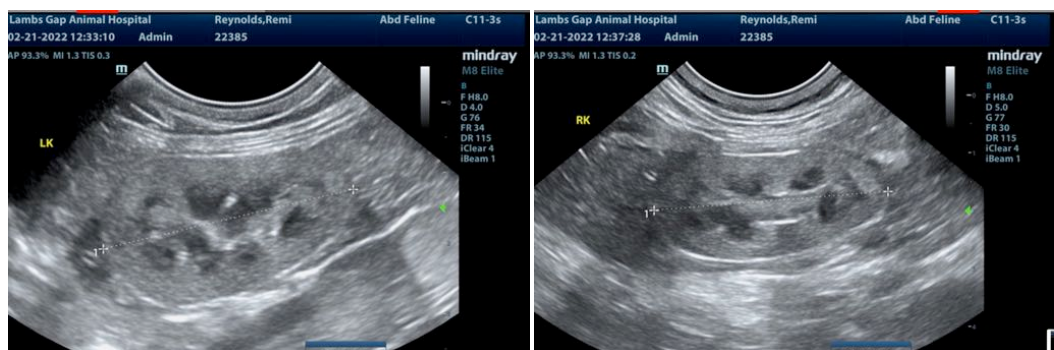
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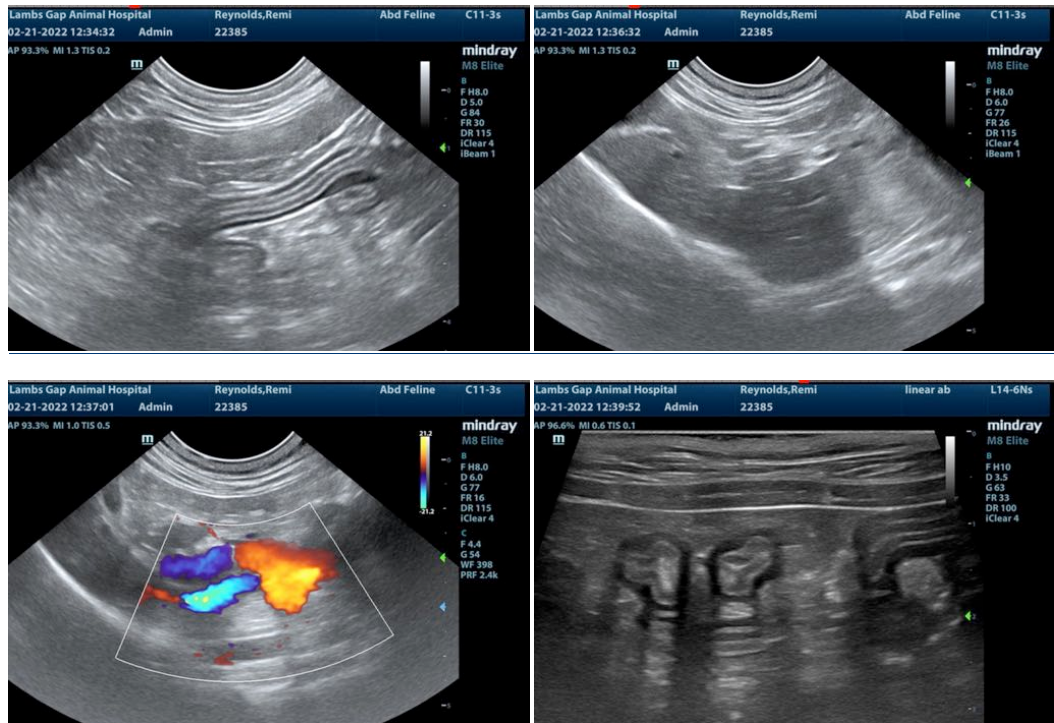
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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