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Clinical Sonography & Telecytology

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DATE

3/18/22

PATIENT

Coba Walter

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

8/16/11

WEIGHT

12.2 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rachel Brilhart RDMS

HOSPITAL NAME

Pleasantville AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Gounaris

INVOICE

36320

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic diarrhea for 6+ months and intermittent vomiting. Good appetite, normal drinking, no c/s, normal PE overall. No response to empiric deworming, Metronidazole, Hill's I/D food and hypoallergenic diets have been declined.

Current Medications: None currently.

Lab Results: Chem/CBC/T4 WNL in September 2021 while diarrhea present. Fecals and giardia negative.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

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 right kidney measured 3.83 cm. The left kidney measured 3.9 cm. Slight pinpoint mineralizations noted in both kidneys.

Adrenal Glands

The **adrenal glands** were uniform, yet bilaterally swollen and hypoechoic. This is most consistent with stress-induced hyperplasia. The right adrenal gland measured 0.55 cm. The left adrenal gland measured 0.55 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. 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

The **gastrointestinal** presentation revealed mild uniform prominence of the gastric mucosa as well as areas of "ropey" small intestinal wall with 1:1 muscularis/mucosal ratio. The intestinal submucosa was slightly irregular, thickened and hyperechoic suggestive of low grade, chronic disease. 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. Reactive mesenteric lymph nodes noted, measuring 1.34 cm x 0.59 cm.

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. Dilated duct noted at 0.29 cm. The right limb measured 0.82 cm. 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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

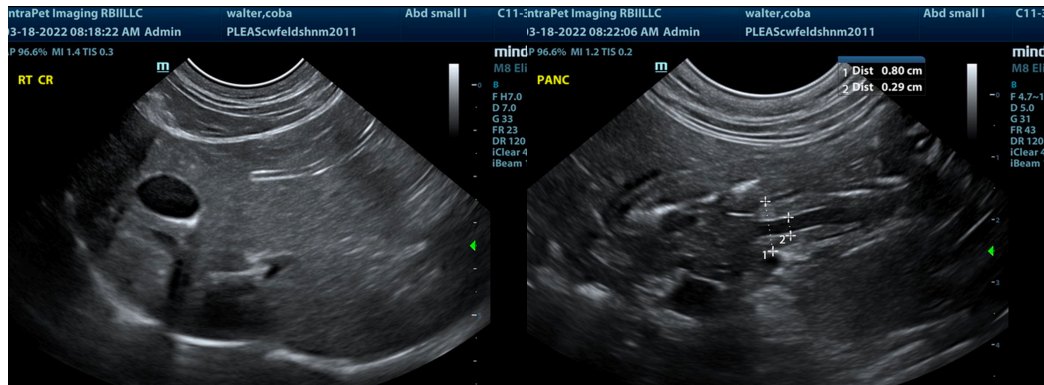
- Diffuse intestinal thickening without neoplastic criteria
- Reactive mesenteric lymph nodes
- Mild pancreatic and hepatic remodeling
- Stress adrenals

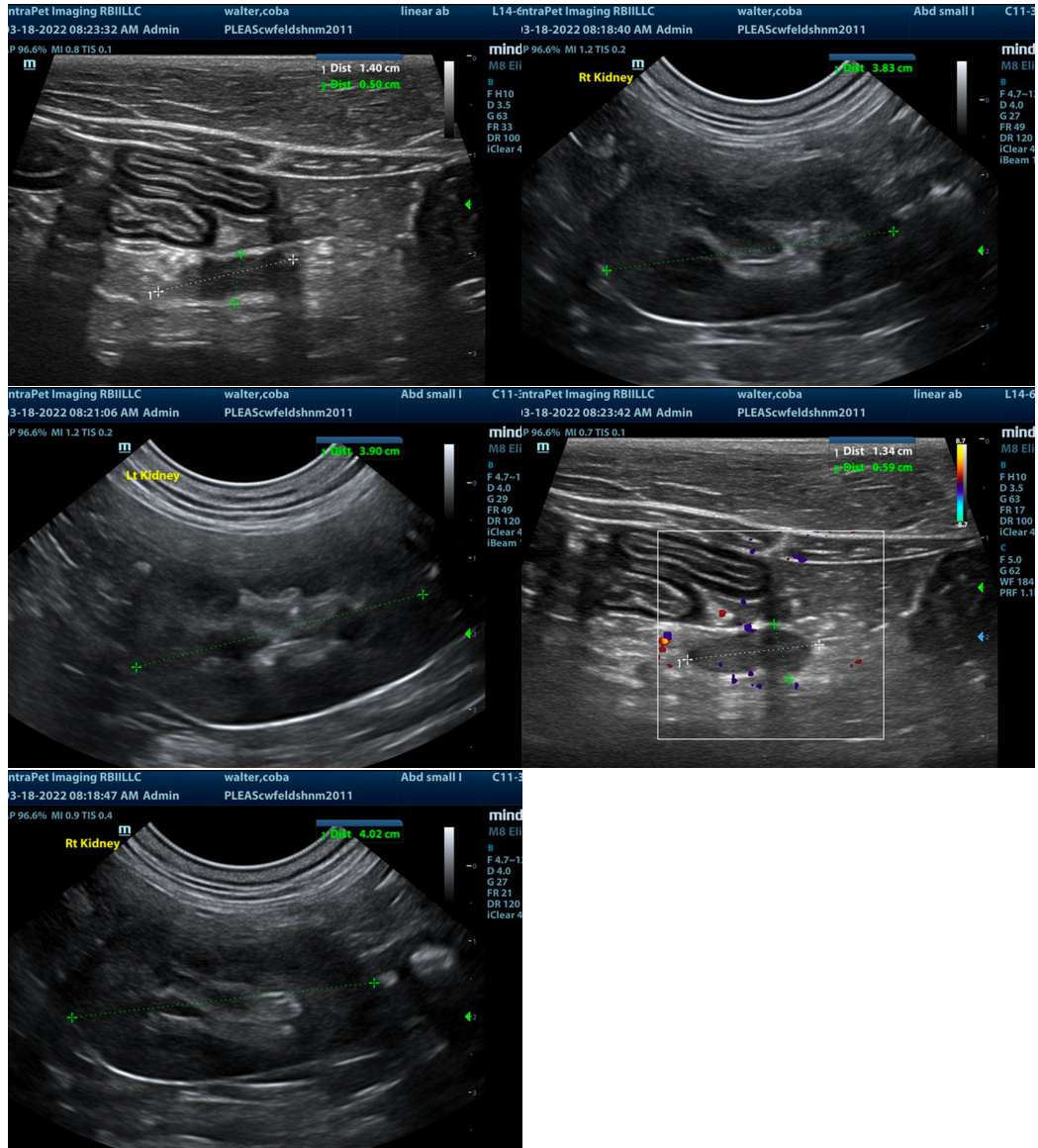
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic triad disease likely in this patient. No evidence of neoplasia. A clinical trial of the following may prove effective. Full thickness intestinal biopsies would be ideal, given the overall lack of response to clinical trials.

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.





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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