



**PATIENT**

Mylie Abner

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DMH

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

15 Years

**WEIGHT**

2.9 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV

DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Erin Wicks

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Shores VEC

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Nelson

**INVOICE**

36846

**DATE**

4/13/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Presented at our hospital for lost ½ body weight over 6 months, strains hard to make BM, intermittent bloody stool, and hiding this morning. Previous Health Concerns: None  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Generalized weight loss. Rdvm bloodwork 12/29/21: SDMA 15; BUN/CREA ratio 14.5; Retic % 0.2; NEU% 54.4; LYM 30.8; MONO 3.5; EOS 11.1; BASO 0.2  
Bloodwork 4/13/22: ALB 2.2; EPOC wnl.

**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** 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. Mineralization noted in both kidneys. The left kidney measured 3.57 cm. The right kidney measured 3.51 cm with slight pyelectasia noted.

**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 adrenal glands measured 4.0 mm each.

**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 **pylorus** was free of evident pathology. The small intestine was unremarkable. The descending colon revealed an annular mass measuring 2.0 cm x 1.5 cm with regional inflammation.



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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. 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 subxyphoid palpation then low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis should be suspected.

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- Descending colonic mass at the level of the pelvic inlet
- Geriatric abdomen otherwise

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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Subtotal colectomy could be considered. However, the mass tapers into the pelvic inlet at an area approximately 2.0 cm caudal to the cystourethral junction. Granulomatous colitis possible with stricture. Carcinoma or colonic lymphoma less likely. FNA could be considered for further definition as well as chest radiographs.

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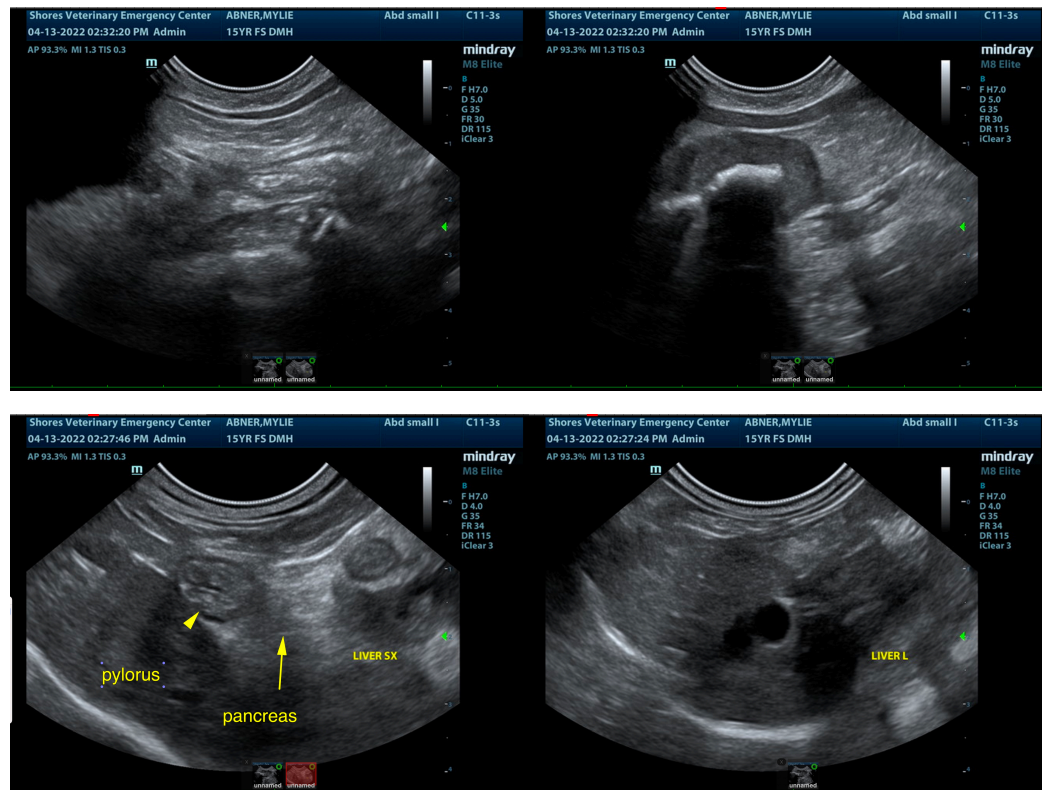
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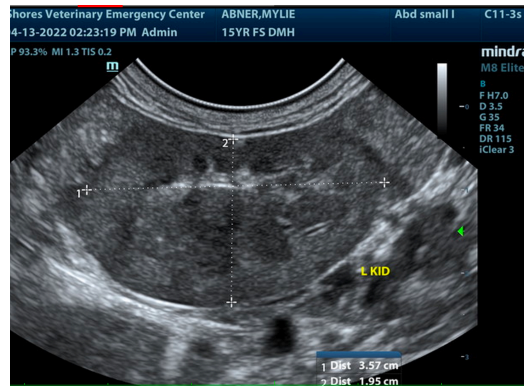
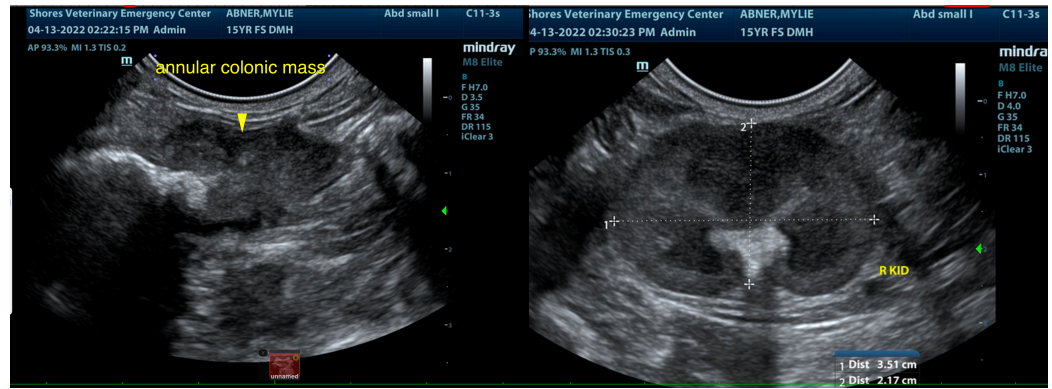
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

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