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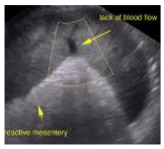
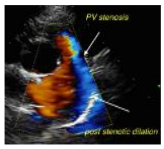
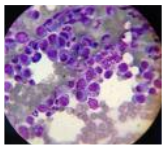
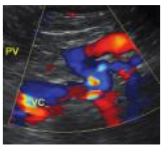
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™





SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Matilda Luke

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

13 Years 1 Month

WEIGHT

8.2 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Green

HOSPITAL NAME

Healing Spirit Animal Wellness

REFERRING VET

Sarah Green

INVOICE

14554

DATE

4/2/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Presented due to anorexia and weight loss. History of suspected pancreatitis 1 month ago.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: prominent mandibular and popliteal lymph nodes. LN cytology: Eosinophilic lymphadenitis and reactive hyperplasia 3/4/22: neutrophil=15220 (2500-14000) /uL ,fPL=9.7 (≤3.5) ng/mL

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder** and visible pelvic urethra were unremarkable for the level of repletion presented. The urine, however, did present some mildly echogenic debris consistent with mucous, exfoliated cells from renal or bladder origin, and/or blood clots as these echogenic changes can all present similarly. This is often related to urinary tract infection but may represent simple evidence of exfoliated debris or sterile inflammation. Cystocentesis, urinalysis, +/- culture would be recommended to rule out and define any UTI. This is a moderate change.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some mild 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. Slight pyelectasia was noted in the right kidney. The kidneys measured 3.5 cm each.

Adrenal Glands

The right **adrenal gland** was 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 right adrenal gland measured 0.3 cm.

The region of the **left adrenal gland** revealed no evident pathology.

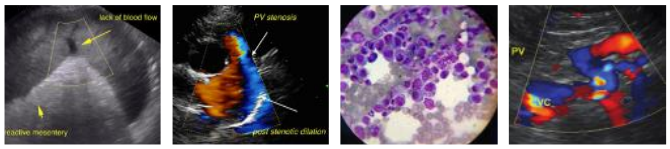
Spleen

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



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The **gastrointestinal** presentation revealed mild uniform prominence of the gastric mucosa as well as areas of "ropey" small intestinal wall. Muscularis/mucosal ratio was 1:1. The intestinal submucosa was slightly irregular, thickened and hyperechoic suggestive of low grade, chronic disease. No concerning lymphadenopathy was visible. 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.

Pancreas

The **pancreas** was hypoechoic and irregular with undulating contour and generalized enlargement. Enhanced surrounding mesentery noted.

Free Abdomen

The mesenteric **lymph nodes** were enlarged and rounded, measuring up to 1.0 cm.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Diffuse intestinal thickening without overt neoplastic criteria with hypertrophied muscularis
- Enlarged, rounded mesenteric lymph nodes
- Chronic active pancreatitis pattern
- Urinary bladder debris
- Age-related renal changes with slight right renal pyelectasia

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic triad disease. Full thickness intestinal, lymph node and pancreatic biopsies would be ideal in this patient. Even with the current cytology results, prognosis is guarded. Chronic infectious agents, such as Bartonella and toxoplasmosis should be ruled out. Malassimilation of nutrients may be an issue in this patient. A clinical trial of the following may prove effective.

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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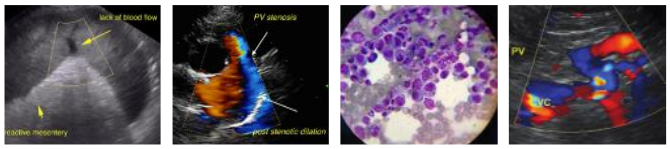

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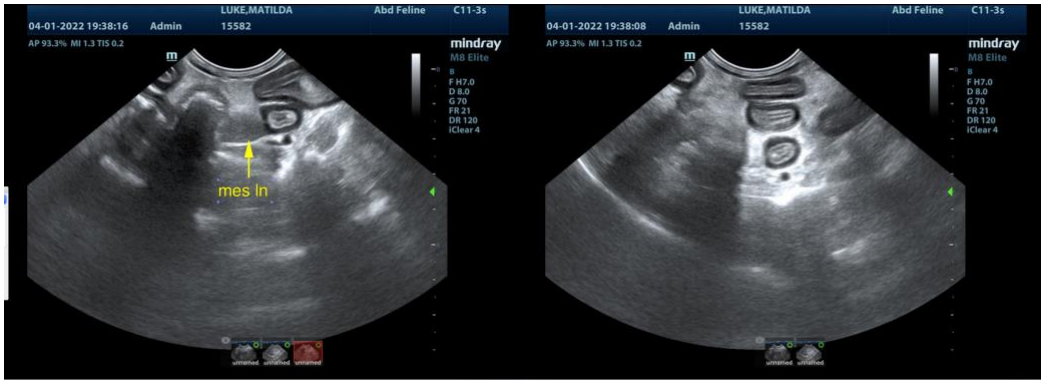

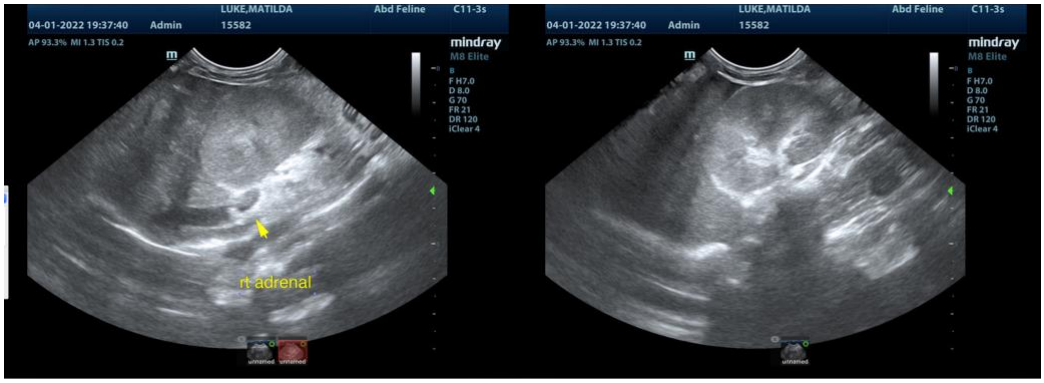

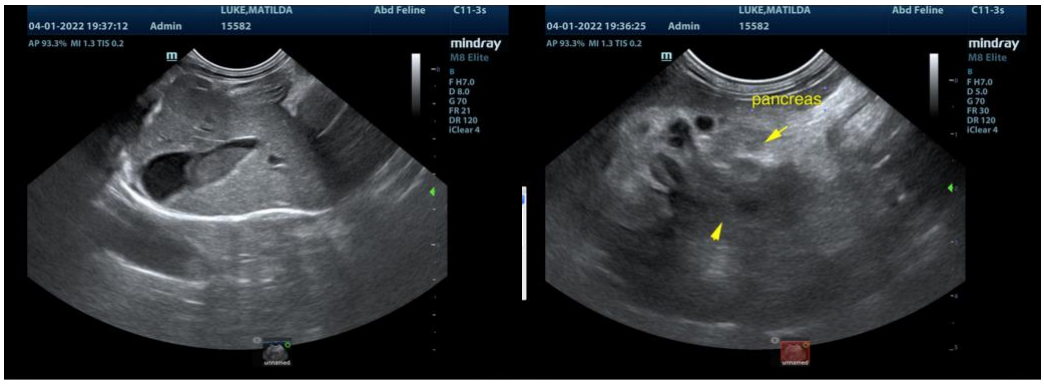

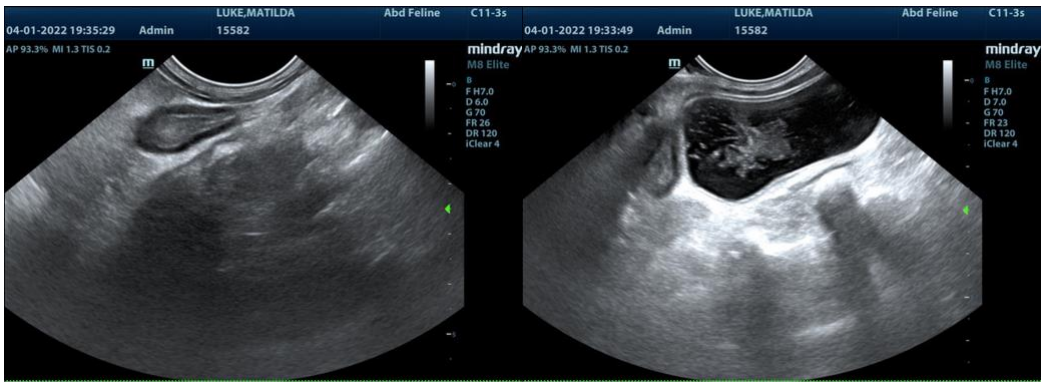

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not

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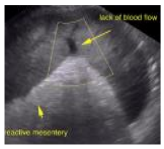

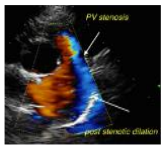

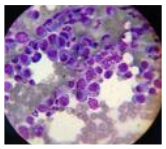
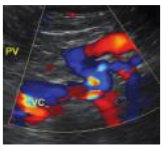

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visible in the image/video clips provided.

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