



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Jake Jones History: Chronic diarrhea, weight loss, poor appetite. Previously treated for IBD.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Radiograph = loss of serosal surface detail/ascites. CBC and Chemistry were unremarkable.

SPECIES

Feline

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

Urinary System

SEX

Neutered male

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.

AGE

12 years

WEIGHT

7.7 lbs

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 left kidney measured 4.0 cm. The right kidney measured 4.0 cm.

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Beard

Spleen

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Care VC

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Gabbard

Liver

INVOICE

43691

DATE

4/4/23

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.



PATIENT

Jake Jones

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. Variable small intestinal thickening was noted. The colon presented a minor amount of soft stool. Variable upper and descending colonic thickening was noted, yet no loss of detail. The mesenteric lymph nodes were reactive.

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

Pancreas

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.

SEX

Neutered male

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

No overt loss of detail, yet GI thickening was present with reactive mesentery and mesenteric lymph nodes. Enterocolitis pattern.

AGE

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WEIGHT

7.7 lbs

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a potential for emerging round cell neoplasia; however, overt neoplastic criteria is not met. Full thickness intestinal lymph node biopsies would be ideal. Maldigestion panel, three view chest radiographs and full CNS examination is recommended to examine for occult disease that could be responsible for the weight loss. Evaluation for competitive eating environments should also be considered.

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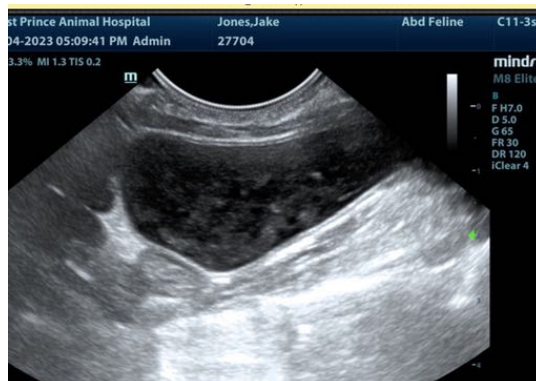
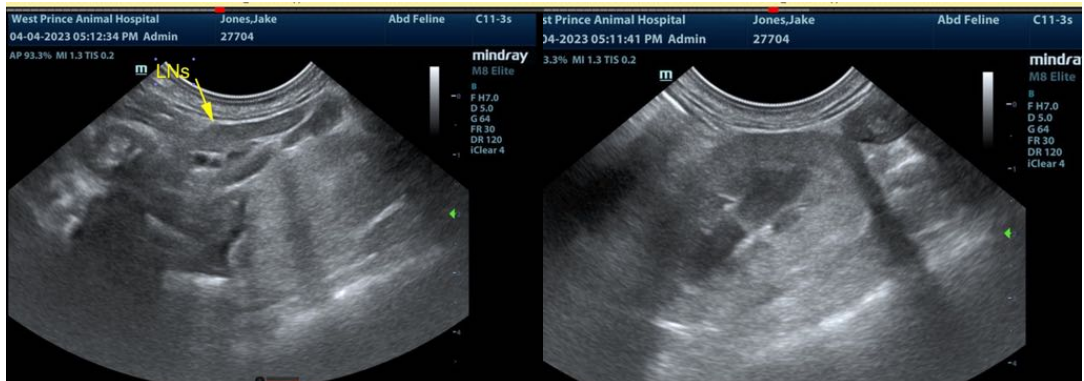
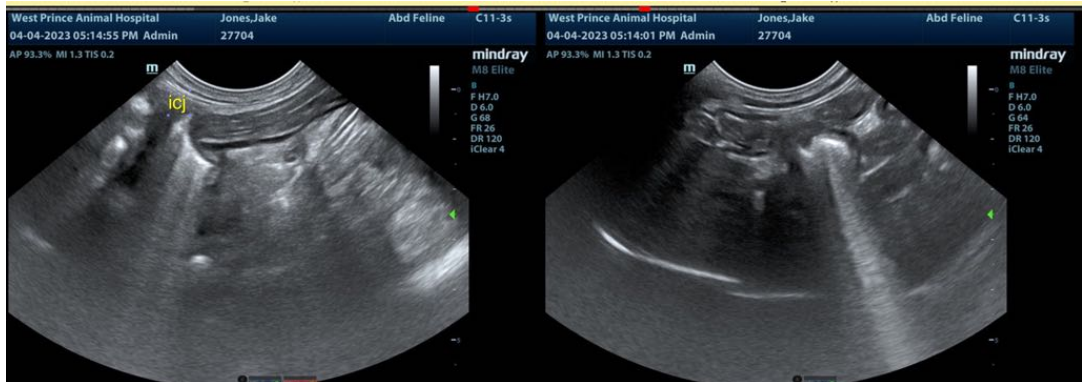
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
info@SonoPath.com