



PATIENT

Milo Marino

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

15 years

WEIGHT

11.66

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Heather Abd, Carla
Echo

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Care Center of
Flanders

REFERRING VET

Dr. casulli

INVOICE

47827

DATE

6/19/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Hypercalcemia, murmur auscultated elsewhere and opacity cranial to heart on rads, abdomen lack of detail and irregularities mid-cranial ventral - cat not sick - carcinomatosis? Dystrophic mineralization?

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Hypercalcemia elsewhere, ionized calcium pending, BP pending

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. Calculus was noted with poor acoustic shadowing measuring approximately 0.4 cm and was non-obstructive. There was also a minor amount of sand. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was 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 left kidney measured 4.54 cm. The right kidney measured 4.3 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** was mildly enlarged with uniform, but subtly micronodular parenchyma, and undulating capsular contour. This is consistent with reactive spleen owing to immune stimulus or early infiltrative disease such as mast cell disease or lymphoma. 25-gauge FNA would be ideal if weight loss is an issue to differentiate early round cell neoplasia versus splenitis or reactive spleen all of which can present in this manner. The spleen measured 1.0 cm.

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. The transdiaphragmatic view revealed minor lung consolidation.



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Gastrointestinal

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The **gastrointestinal tract** revealed an empty stomach. Minor intestinal thickening was noted. The colon was unremarkable. Reactive mesentery was noted throughout the midabdomen.

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Pancreas

Heterogenous changes were in the region of the **pancreas**.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART

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The echocardiogram in this patient demonstrated normal **left atrial** size based on 3 separate LA measurements. The cranial and caudal **mitral** valve leaflets presented normal linear structure and kinetics.. The **left ventricle** presented normal thicknesses with linear contour and was not dilated nor restricted. The **myocardium** presented normal echogenicity without subjective evidence of significant fibrotic or ischemic disease. **Contractility** of the ventricular walls was adequate and in normal range for this patient evidenced by the fractional shortening measurement and subjective evaluation of the different regions and angles of the myocardium. The **left ventricular outflow** tract demonstrated normal laminar flow and subjective structural integrity. The **right atrium** and auricle revealed normal size, structure and content. No evidence of masses was noted or chamber overload. **Tricuspid** valvular assessment demonstrated adequate linear morphology and kinetics. The **right ventricle** was of normal size (1/3 diameter of LV), chordae structure, myocardial echogenicity and thickness. **Pulmonic** tract assessment revealed normal valve structure, laminar flow, and diameter (approx.1:1 pa/ao ratio). No visible **pericardial** or free pleura fluid was noted or extra cardiac pathology in the visible planes. The cranial **mediastinum** and **pericardial regions** were free of masses in the visible window.

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| CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS | MR VMAX (m/s) | TR VMAX (m/s) | LA/AO (Boon method) | LA/AO (Heart Base;) | FS (%) | EF (%) | EPSS (cm) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| NORMAL PARAMETER | 4.5-5.5 | <2.7 | 1.3 | <1.6 | 28-40 | 40-100 | <0.6 |
| PATIENT | NM | NM | 1.3 | NM | 45 | NM | NM |
| CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS | HR (BPM) | AV VMAX (m/s) | PV MAX (m/s) | BODY WEIGHT (kg) | LA 2D short axis Base view (cm) | LVIDd Avg; 2D and m- mode short axis (cm) | LVIDs Avg; 2D and m- mode short axis (cm) |
| NORMAL PARAMETER | 50-100 | 0.7-1.7 | 0.7-1.6 | BELOW | BELOW | BELOW | BELOW |
| PATIENT | NM | NM | NM | 11.66 lbs | NM | 1.2 | NM |

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Minor intestinal thickening with heterogenous omental and pancreatic changes.

Mild splenic enlargement.

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Small bladder sand/calculi.

Age related abdominal changes.

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Normal echocardiogram.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Splenic FNA is warranted. Chest CT would be ideal given the lung consolidations to assess for occult disease. Hypercalcemia panel is recommended for further definition. I am concerned for the potential of emerging neoplasia in the abdomen. Emerging carcinomatosis or lymphomatosis is a potential.

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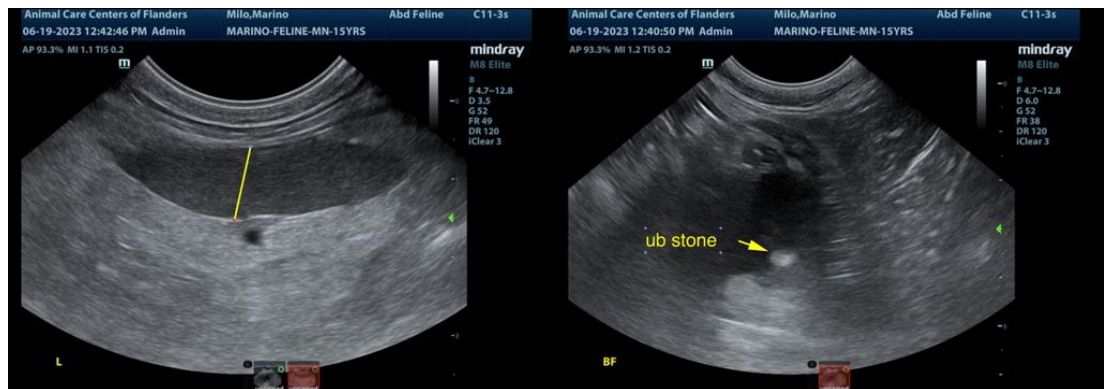
The heart murmur is likely a flow murmur. Benign flow murmurs are common in cats. This may be owing to volume shifts, tachycardia, benign (DRVOTO) right ventricular outflow changes, trivial turbulence in any of the valvular apparatuses, or possibly excessive stethoscope pressure against the chest according to a recent study These are physiologically benign and unrelated to specific pathology.

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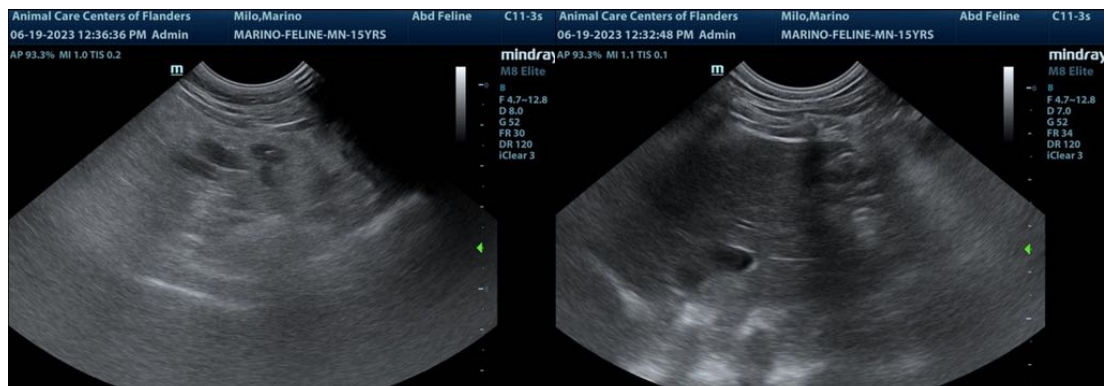


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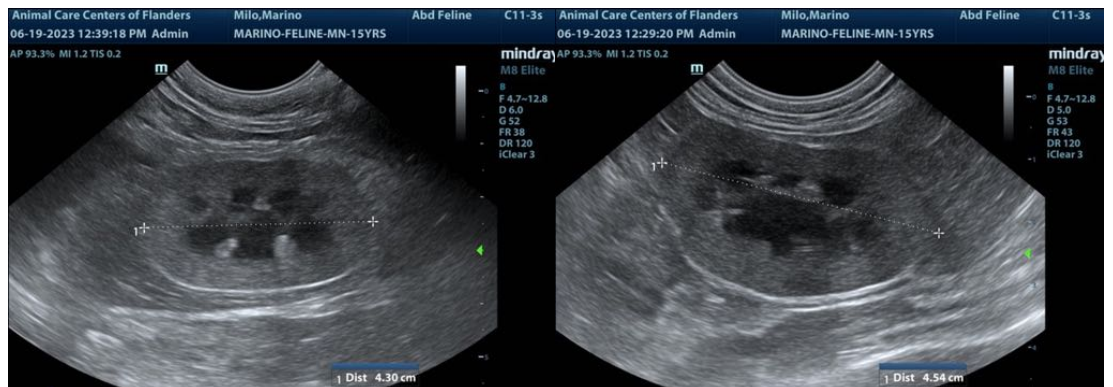
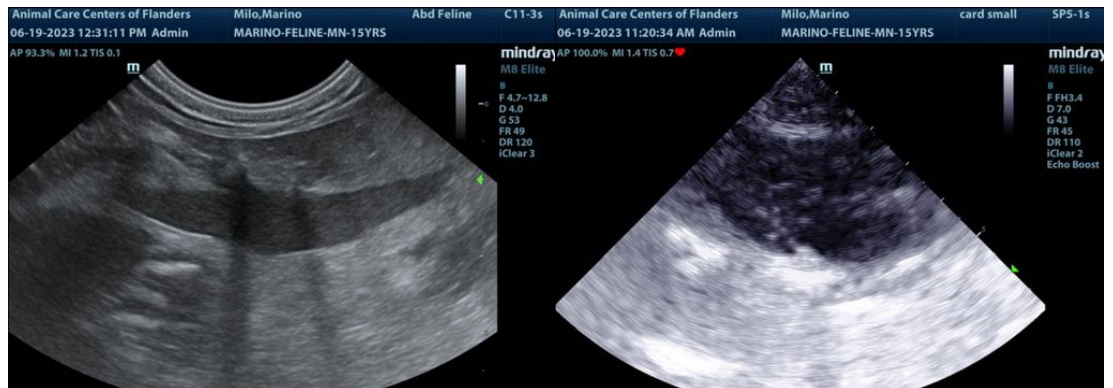
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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