



PATIENT

Abigail McNierney

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

7.9 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Ammeraal

HOSPITAL NAME

Sova

REFERRING VET

Dr. Sova

INVOICE

31976

DATE

7/26/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Presenting for weight loss and hx of chronic vomiting on and of , more recently bile. BW normal 1 month ago This AM showing signs of cystitis

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BE 6/28 unremarkable except 2-3 RBC's in urine USG 1.027

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder** presented a relatively uniform thickening of the cranioventral and craniodorsal mucosae with micropolypoid mucosal changes without involvement of the submucosae. The urine presented some echogenicity consistent with suspended debris. No evidence of urethral pathology was present. This presentation is most consistent with chronic cystitis. Technically transitional cell carcinoma cannot be ruled out with=out histopathological review but is not overtly suspected based on this pattern. Cystocentesis and urine culture +/- pathological review of urine cytology would be warranted. No overt calculi were present at this time.

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 4.09 cm. The right kidney measured 4.01 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. The right adrenal gland measured 0.43 cm. The left adrenal gland measured 0.45 cm.

Spleen

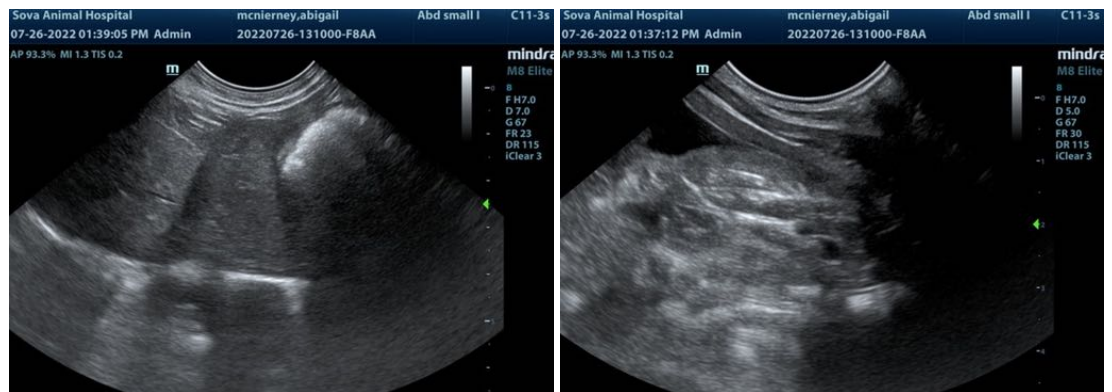
The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes was 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



PATIENT	lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.
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SPECIES	Gastrointestinal
Feline	Progressively shadowing pyloric material was noted. This is consistent with hairball and ingesta. The small intestines and colon were unremarkable.
BREED	Pancreas
Domestic Shorthair	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 subxiphoid palpation then low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis should be suspected.
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INTERPRETED BY	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS
Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS	Interstitial cystitis bladder pattern. Probable hairball accumulation in the stomach.
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
Dr. Ammeraal	The cause of weight loss is unclear. Full thickness gastrointestinal and bladder biopsies could be considered for further definition; however, bladder wall biopsy would be necessary for a definitive diagnosis. There is a minor potential for bladder lymphoma. Environmental factors may be playing a role. 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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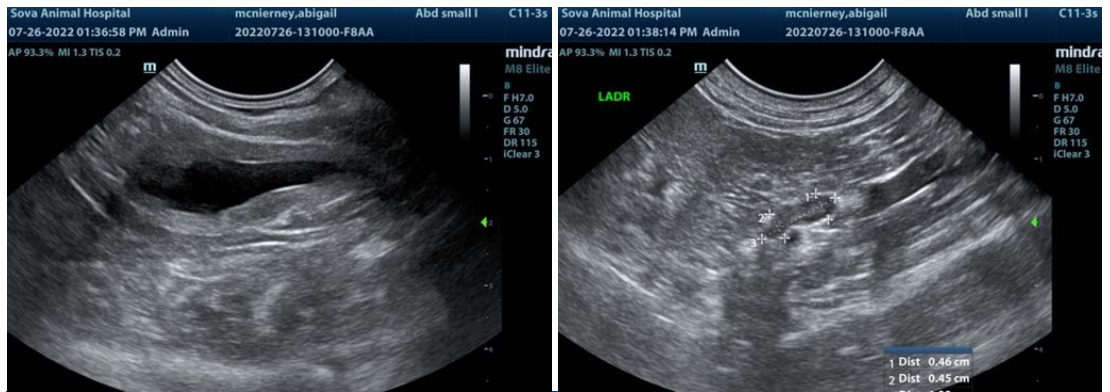
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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