



PATIENT

Hilde Scott Leighton

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Medium Hair

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

14 years

WEIGHT

10.1 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Finch

HOSPITAL NAME

Neighborhood Pet
Health Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Finch

INVOICE

91303

DATE

8/17/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Lost 1.8 lbs in the past 5 months. P has had diarrhea for the past 3 months (2 watery BM on the day of the sonogram). P is still eating well and active. Occasionally vomiting but this is not uncommon for P. P was taking 2.5 mg prednisolone PO every-other-day until 7-23-21.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE is unremarkable. See attached CBC/Chem/UA results. Fecal floatation was negative.

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 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 this age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 3.7 cm. The right kidney measured 4.2 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** 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 revealed minor wall thickening.



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Gastrointestinal

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The **gastrointestinal** presentation revealed mild uniform prominence of the gastric mucosa as well as areas of "ropy" small intestinal wall. The muscularis layer was hypertrophied inverting the normal ratio (1:3). The intestinal submucosa was slightly irregular, thickened and hyperechoic suggestive of low grade, chronic inflammation. No evidence of obstruction was present. There was no loss of mural detail noted in the intestinal tract, however, full thickness intestinal biopsies would be necessary for a definitive diagnosis.

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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. 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.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Diffuse intestinal thickening without loss of mural detail.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Neoplastic criteria is not evident; however, emerging round cell neoplasia cannot be entirely ruled out. Full thickness intestinal biopsies would be ideal. This is likely chronic inflammatory bowel with hypertrophied muscularis potentially partially suppressed lymphoma given the Prednisone therapy. Full thickness intestinal biopsies would be necessary for further definition.

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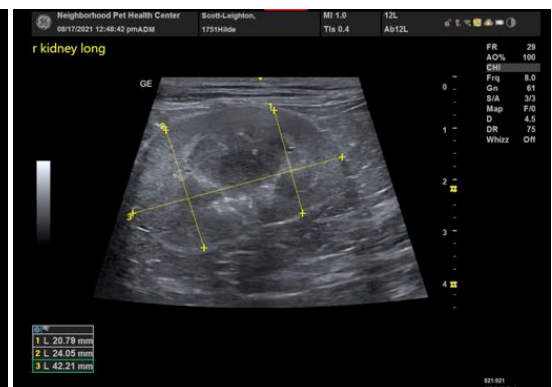
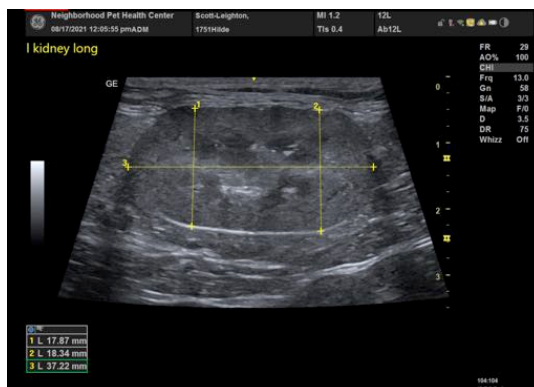
Maldigestion panel, three view chest radiographs and full CNS examination is recommended to examine for occult disease that could be responsible for the weight loss. Evaluation for competitive eating environments should also be considered.

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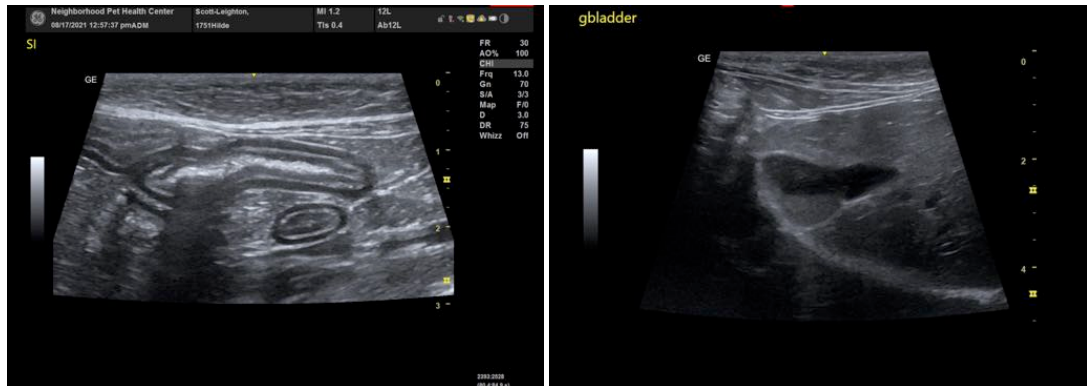
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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