

**DATE**

8/25/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient presented for routine senior exam on 07/30/21, owner was concerned that pet has lost weight at home. It was noted that pet had gained a few ounces from previous weight 09/2020. Pet has been steadily losing weight since 2019 based on our records, however. Bloodwork was grossly benign and so an abdominal US was recommended for pet.

Current Medications: No current medications.

Lab Results: NSF.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous IntraPet scans.

Sedation: Gabapentin 50mg PO upon arrival to the hospital.

Stat Report: Not requested.

PATIENT

Midnight Kepler

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

6/9/05

WEIGHT

6.38 lbs

INTERPRETED BYEric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS**HOSPITAL NAME**

Westminster VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hall

INVOICE

91509

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 3.22 cm. The right kidney measured 3.27 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 left adrenal gland measured 0.45 cm.

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.

Liver

The **liver** images from right and left intercostal as well as subcostal views revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Some age-related parenchymal remodeling was noted but likely not clinically significant at this time. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume and no evidence of congestion was noted. The gallbladder presented some dependent debris with essentially normal contour. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No overt evidence of active inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was noted but should be paired with current or past LE elevations regarding any clinical significance to this presentation. The hepatic lymph nodes were unremarkable.

Gastrointestinal

The **gastrointestinal tract** revealed minor variable thickening and echogenic submucosal changes most consistent with low grade end result of chronic GI disease such as IBD and may be related to malassimilation of nutrients if any weight loss is present. Intestinal wall thickness measured up to 0.25 cm. No obvious neoplastic patterns were noted and luminal content as unremarkable.

Pancreas

The **pancreas** was enlarged, hypoechoic and irregular. Enhanced surrounding mesentery was noted. Pancreatic duct dilation was noted. The right pancreatic limb 0.85 cm. The left pancreatic limb measured 0.6 cm.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

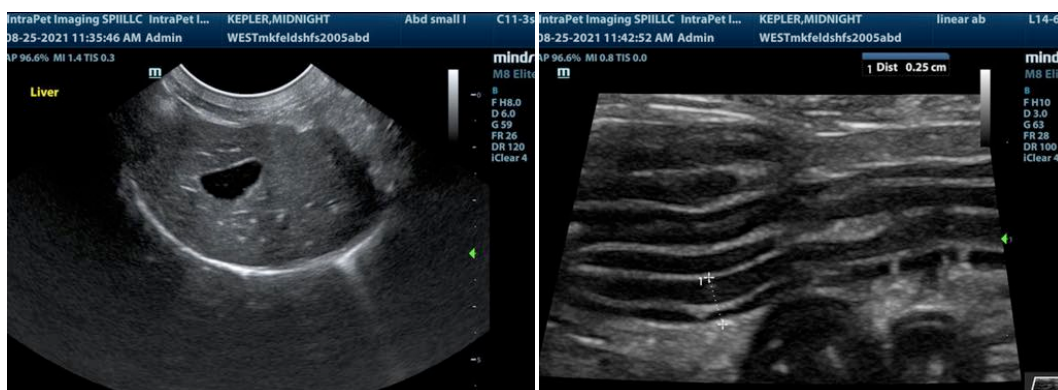
Chronic active pancreatitis pattern with reactive spleen.
Diffuse intestinal thickening.
Otherwise, geriatric abdomen.

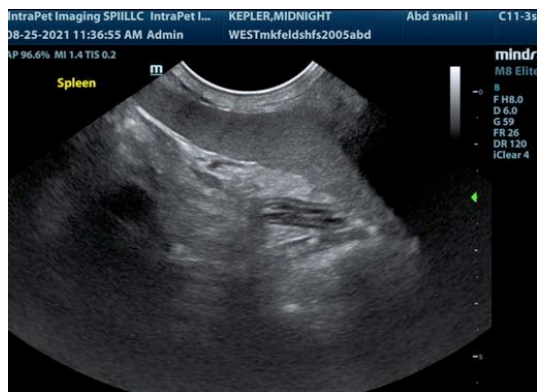
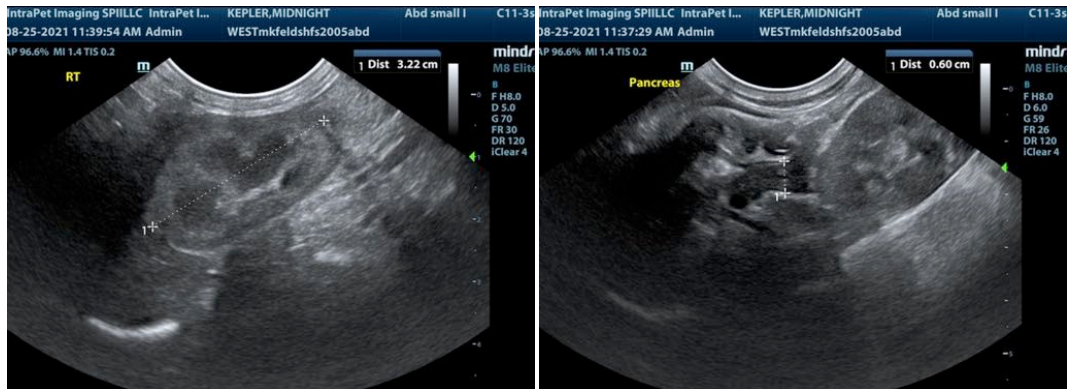
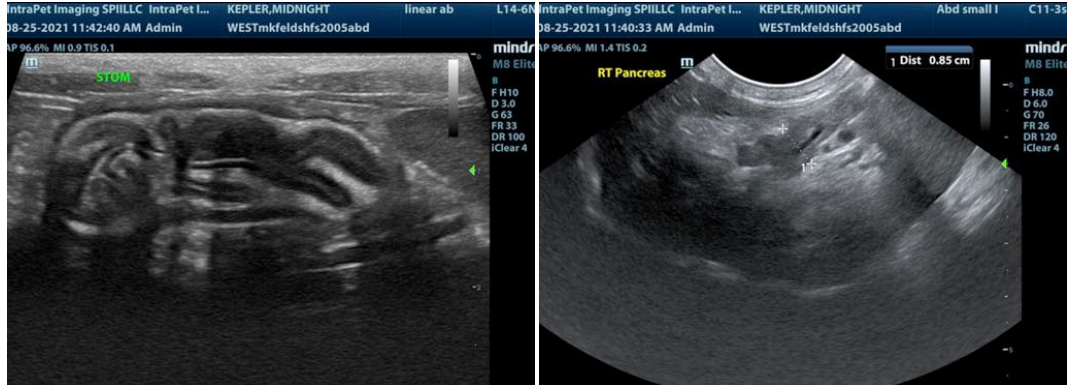
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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. 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.





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.

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