



PATIENT

Fatih Ruiz

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

5.2 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV,
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sara Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

Banfield Salem

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mitchell

DATE

3/31/22

Invoice

97968

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: 1-2/6 left parasternal heart murmur Inappropriate urination Vomiting Diarrhea Chronic Kidney Disease Nephroliths Splenomegaly
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 1/6/22 Cardiopet proBNP 146 pmol/L (0-100) USG 1.030 SDMA 19 (0-14) ug/dL Creatinine 2.3 mg/dL BUN 31 mg/dL Heart Rate and Respiratory Rates 170 bpm, 50 brpm

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 3.75 cm. The right kidney measured 3.5 cm with mineralization.

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 0.5 cm. The left adrenal gland measured 0.49 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. The spleen measured 0.96 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



PATIENT lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.

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SPECIES *Gastrointestinal*

Feline Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed a stomach and intestine free of stasis, of normal wall thickness, acceptable curvilinear mural detail, and peristaltic activity. Small and large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.

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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.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Mild to moderate degenerative renal changes.

WEIGHT

5.2 lbs

Otherwise, normal abdomen.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no evidence of visceral disease. Structurally the lower urinary tract is unremarkable. Environmental or behavioral factors should be considered as well as any evidence of UTI. The kidneys do not appear end stage. Therefore, prerenal disease should be considered as a contributor to the azotemia. Fluid support is recommended to correct azotemia.

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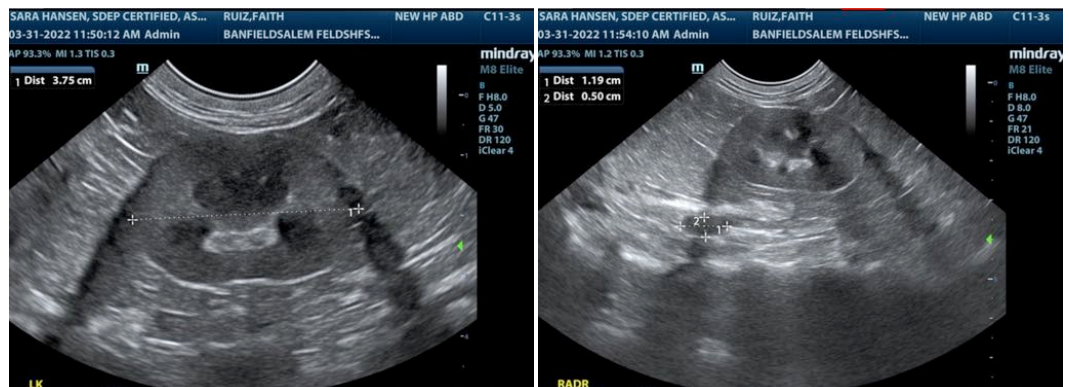
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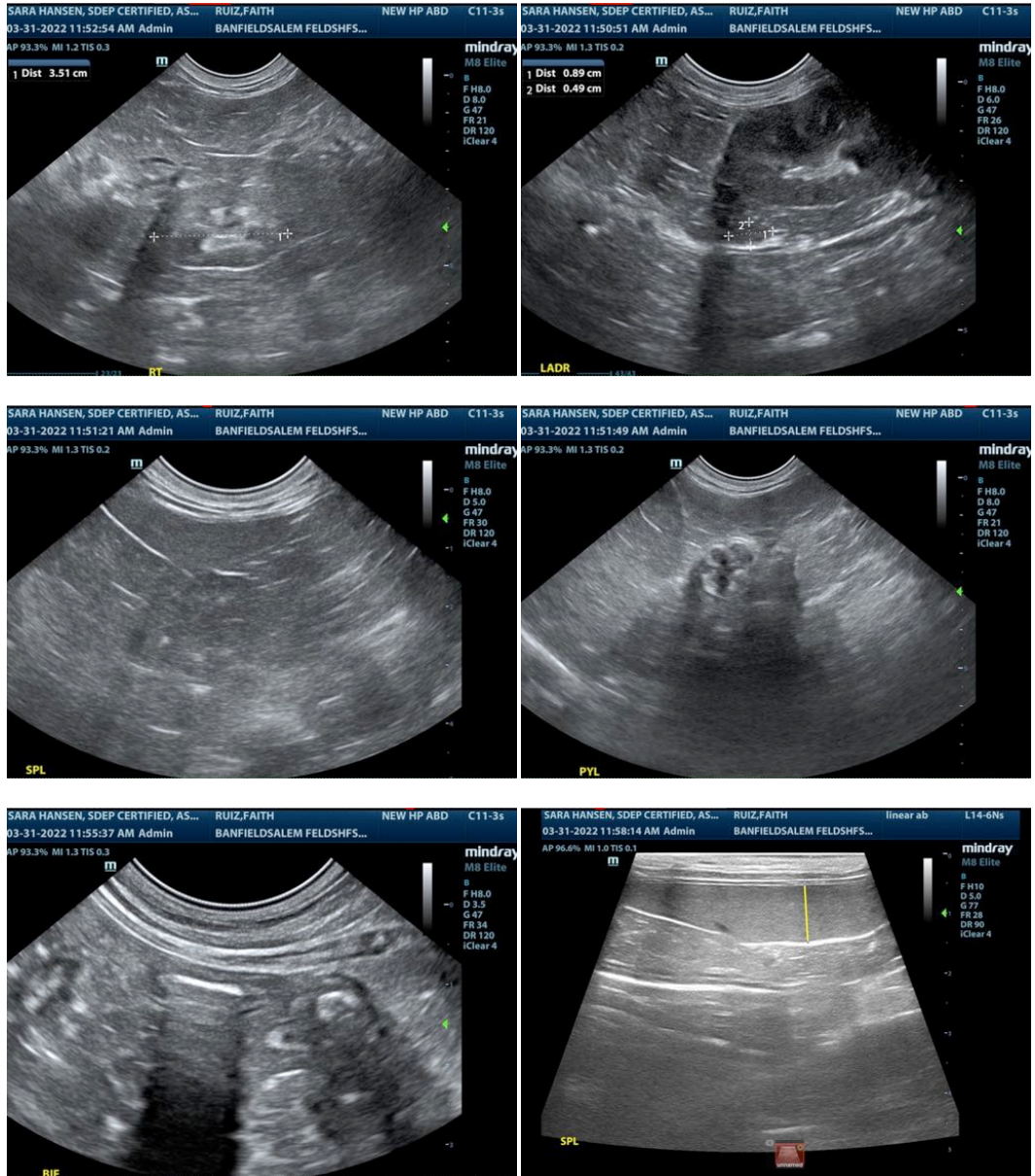
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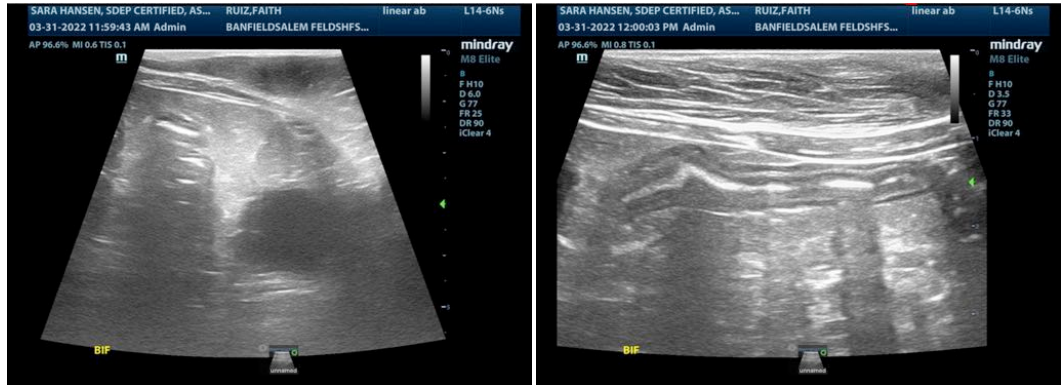
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

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