



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Wilbury Bracco

History: patient presented for vomiting and lethargy on 11/23; owner opted for supportive care. Patient still lethargic/anorexic/ small amount of vomiting. On cerenia 16 mg x 12 tab q 24 hrs
ALT elevated 133, Hyperalbuminemia 4.6, BUN elevated 48, Glucose elevated 215, Hypermagnesemia 4.3, Hyponatremia 139, Hypochloremia 93, Hypertriglyceridemia 175, Elevated RBC 10.2, Neutrophilia 9918, Lymphopenia 798

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

5 years

WEIGHT

11.4 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Diane McFadden, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Andover AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bihlear

INVOICE

42506

DATE

1/5/23

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 normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio for this age. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with normal echogenic relationship to liver and spleen. Medullary structure differed distinctly from the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The capsules were acceptably uniform without significant irregularities. The right kidney measured 4.4 cm and the left kidney measured 4.19 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 0.41 cm and the right adrenal gland measured 0.44 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 lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.



PATIENT

Gastrointestinal

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The **stomach** was severely overdistended with fluid and dependent chyme. Hyperperistalsis was noted in the upper gastrointestinal tract and continued along the descending duodenum. The distal small intestine revealed a foreign body. A 3.5 cm distal duodenal to jejunal foreign body was noted and was followed by empty small intestine. Reactive mesentery was noted with a trace amount of free fluid.

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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

Jejunal foreign body obstruction.

AGE

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

WEIGHT

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Immediate exploratory surgery is indicated with GI biopsies to rule out underlying disease is recommended.

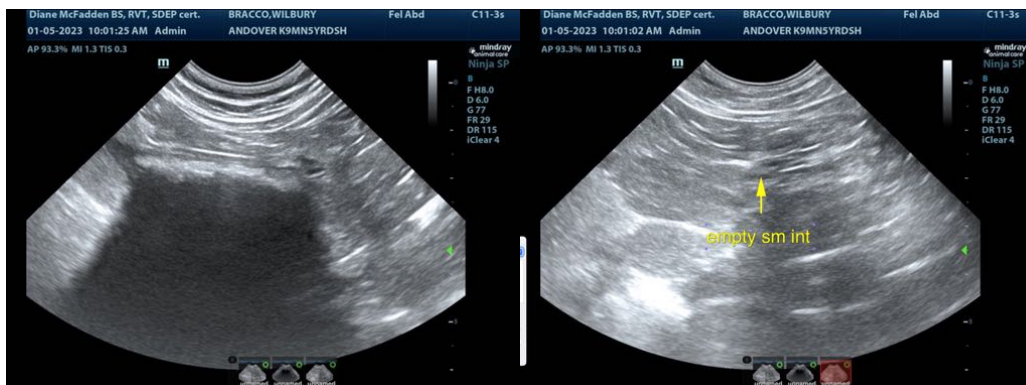
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According to Sonopath research presented at ECVIM 2016 (Stockholm, Sweden), Advances in Small Animal Medicine and Surgery (May 2017), and EVDI 2017 (Verona, Italy), concurrent underlying chronic inflammatory neoplastic intestinal disease can often reside in PICA patients. Therefore, surgical biopsies are essential in this case regardless of the exploratory findings.

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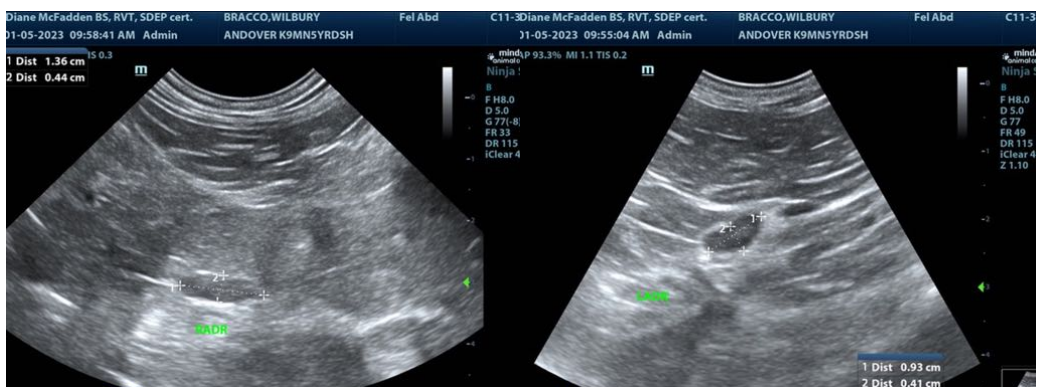
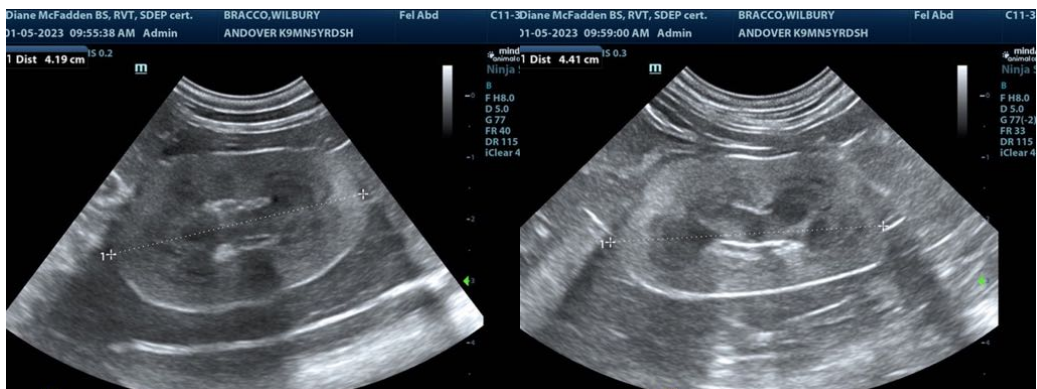
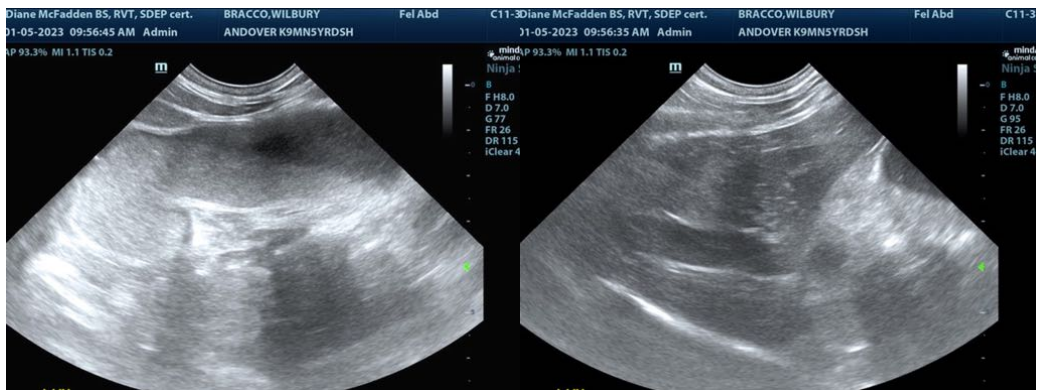
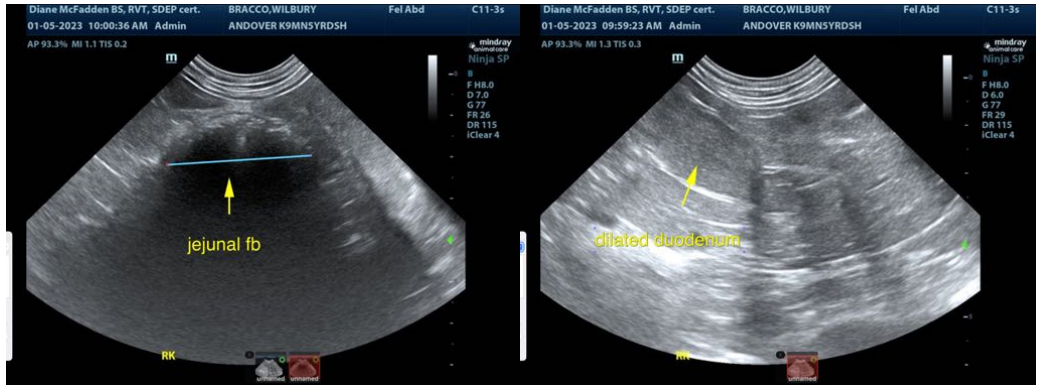
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP, Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com
Info@SonoPath.com

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