



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Maggie Molnar
Lethargic and inappetent for the last 10-14 days. Hx of chronic kidney disease
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Azotemia Marked non-regenerative anemia

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Feline

Urinary System

BREED

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall, trigone, ureteral papillae and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of wall thickening, mucosal irregularities, masses or cystic calculi.

DMH

SEX

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.0 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Spayed Female

AGE

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (2.8 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

14 Years

Adrenal Glands

WEIGHT

The region of left adrenal (Cranial to left renal artery) is unremarkable but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

3.9 kg

The region of the right adrenal (between right cranial kidney and vena cava) is unremarkable, but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

INTERPRETED BY

Kathleen Sennello DVM,
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Medicine)

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size, echotexture is homogenous, and the splenic capsule is smooth with no irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. No focal parenchymal abnormalities are visualized.

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Dr. Singh

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is homogenous echotexture. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.

HOSPITAL NAME

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The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Singh

Gastrointestinal

The stomach is minimally distended with luminal contents. The wall appears uniformly severely thickened with abnormal layering. The gastric wall measures approximately 1.1 cm in thickness. No focal lesions are observed.

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1/19/22

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal to slightly increased. Bowel loops follow a typical curvilinear path with distinct wall layering, but some areas display a prominent muscularis layer which does not display the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. Duodenum wall measured 0.41 cm. Jejunum wall



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measured 0.35, 0.34 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

SPECIES

Feline

The ileocecal junction was visualized and exhibited normal intact wall layering and is subjectively of normal thickness. Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

Pancreas

BREED

DMH

The pancreas is normal and isoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

Free Abdomen

SEX

Spayed Female

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion, or subjective lymphadenomegaly. The Medial iliac nodes appear normal and there was no evidence of a caudal aortic thrombus at the bifurcation. The omentum is of normal uniform echogenicity.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE

14 Years

- Severely thickened gastric wall – The stomach wall thickening could be consistent with inflammation, edema, infiltrative neoplasia, imaging artifact due to rugal folds, other.

WEIGHT

3.9 kg

- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys – Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis.

- Prominent muscularis layer of the small intestine – The small intestinal wall changes are most consistent with an inflammatory process (i.e., inflammatory bowel disease) with a low possibility of emerging lymphoma.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The stomach is very prominent on imaging, and the gastric wall appears thickened with abnormal layering. This does not have the classic appearance of lymphoma (hypoechoic with complete loss of layering), but is very atypical, and an underlying neoplastic change cannot be excluded.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Singh

- Consider a fine needle aspirate of the gastric wall.
- If unable to get a cytologic diagnosis, recommend surgical biopsies to sample gastric wall and small intestine. Endoscopic biopsies can be considered, but full thickness biopsies are much more likely to be diagnostic.
- Recommend 3-view thoracic radiographs.
- Recommend anti-ulcer therapy.

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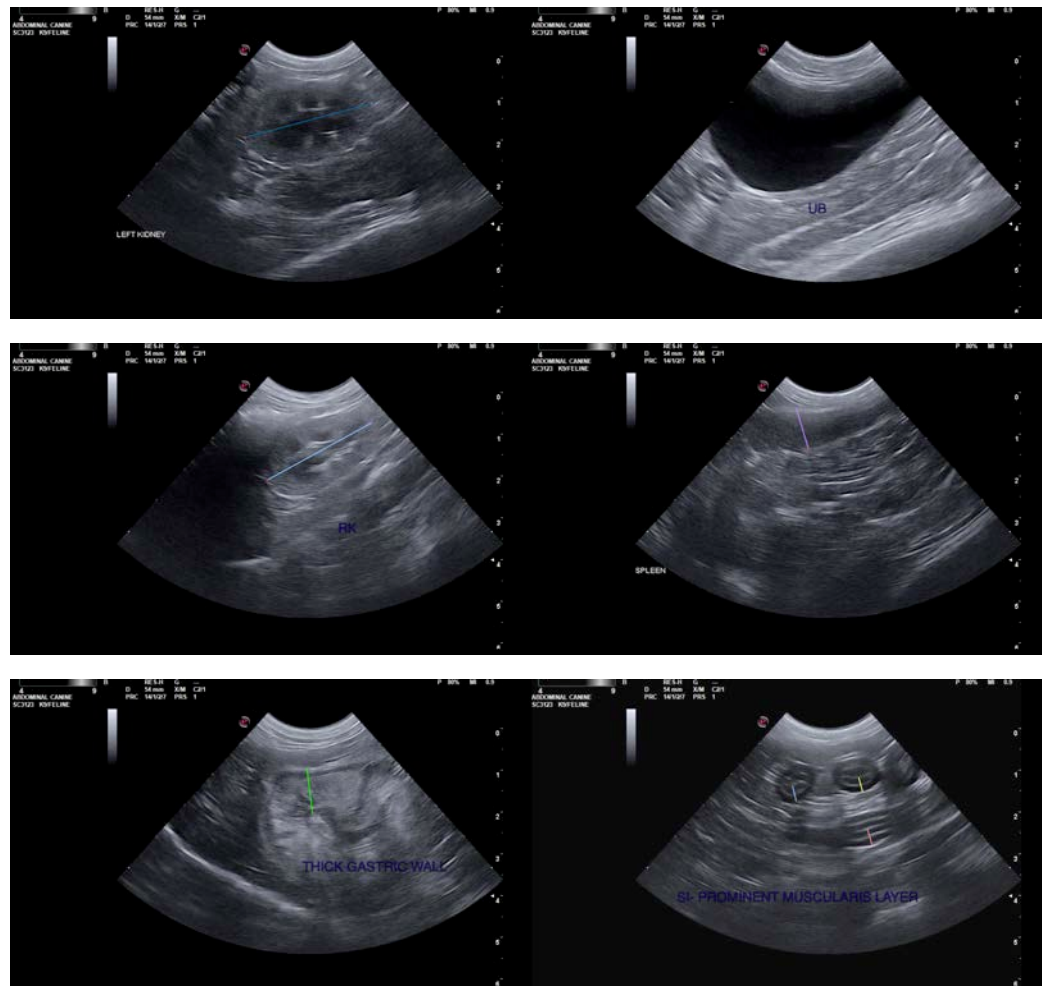
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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