

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

1/4/22 History: Chronic weight loss and diarrhea not responding to medication.

PATIENT Current Medications: Metronidazole Trial with Fortiflora - no response.
Lab Results: Blood work: NSF; U/A: bacterial cystitis. Attached separately.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous IntraPet scans.
Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
Stat Report: Not requested.

SPECIES

Feline

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

DSH

Urinary System

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.

SEX

Spayed Female

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.48 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.

AGE

12/16/10

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (3.96 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with mildly reduced 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.

WEIGHT

8 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Kathleen Sennello DVM,
MS, Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.44 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position cranial to the left renal artery. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.41 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Stephanie Pearce
RDMS, RVT

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Warm & Fuzzy VC

Liver

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

REFERRING VET

Dr. Urie

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. There is a mild amount of non-organized echogenic debris. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

INVOICE

33954

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of <0.36cm with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

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. Jejunum wall measured 0.28 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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

Pancreas

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

Scant anechoic free fluid is present. There is a mild/moderate mesenteric lymphadenopathy noted with lymph nodes measuring 0.85, 0.42, and 0.75 cm. The omentum is generally of normal echogenicity.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Subjectively thickened small intestine with prominent muscularis layer – The small intestinal wall changes are most consistent with an inflammatory process (i.e., inflammatory bowel disease) with a low possibility of emerging lymphoma.
- Mild/moderate mesenteric lymphadenopathy – The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

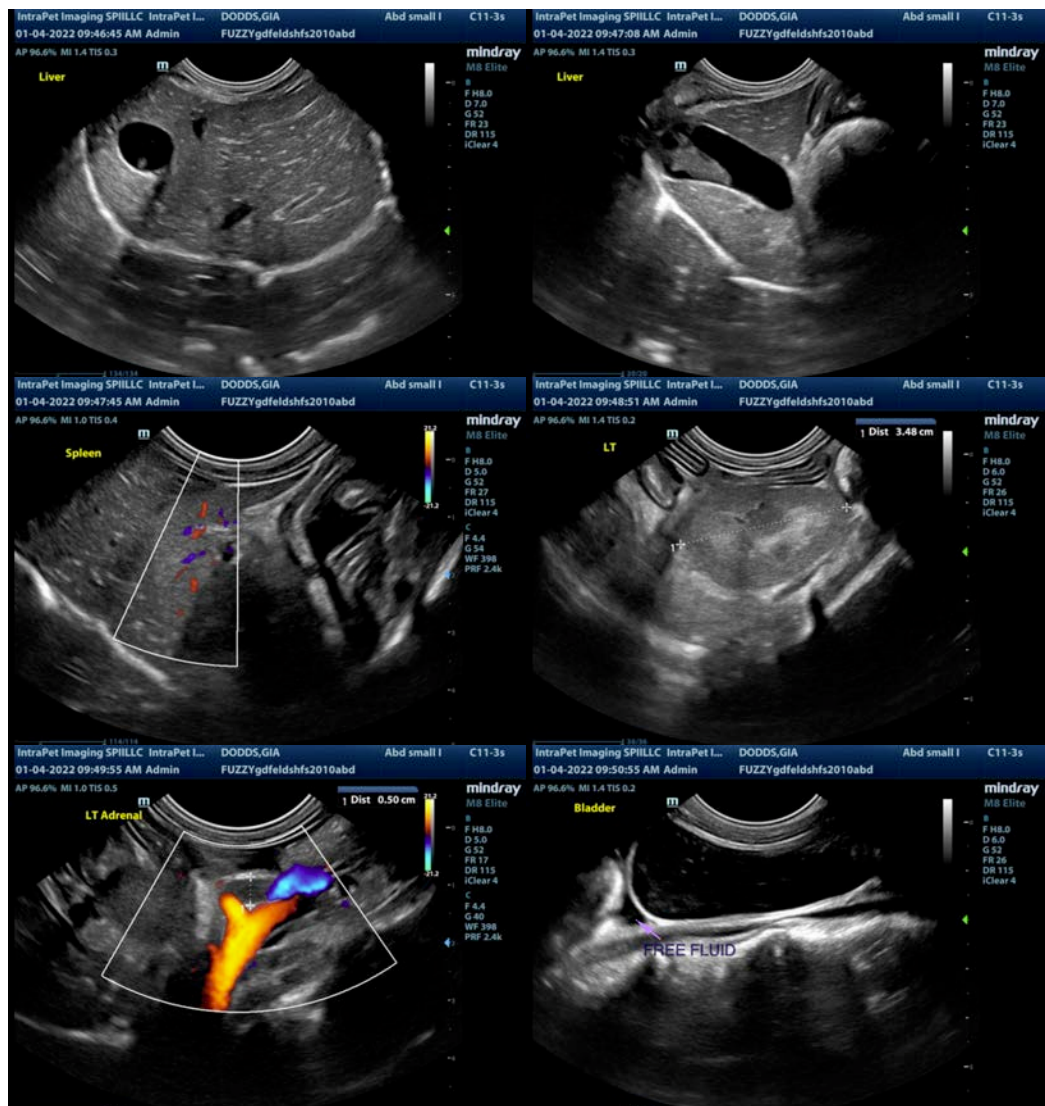
- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys – The bilateral renal findings are consistent with age-related change.
- Hypoechoic, heterogeneous liver – Hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with inflammation/infection (cholangiohepatitis), infiltrative neoplasia, lipidosis or other hepatopathy. If liver values are normal, this is likely an incidental finding.
- Mild gallbladder sludge – The significance of the aggregated gallbladder sludge is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting.
- Scant anechoic free fluid – likely secondary to inflammation, anorexia and weight loss.

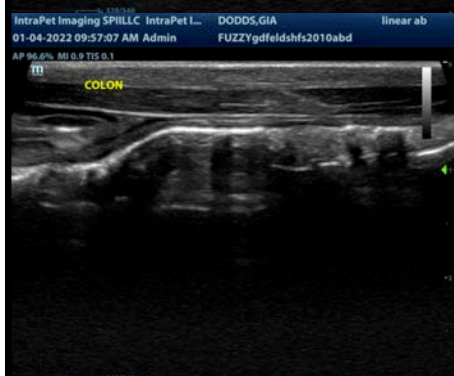
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary lesions visualized include subjectively thickened small intestine with a prominent muscularis layer and prominent mesenteric lymph nodes. No focal bowel lesions are observed. Provided there is no evidence of metabolic disease (normal blood work, thyroid evaluation, etc.), then consider such differentials as dietary intolerance, IBD, less likely intestinal neoplasia, chronic pancreatitis, exocrine pancreatic

insufficiency, etc.

- Recommend a GI panel to Texas A&M for a qualitative fPLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to further evaluate the small intestine and pancreas.
- Recommend a prescription novel protein or hydrolyzed protein diet.
- Recommend a probiotic therapy if not already done (or a different probiotic if already started).
- If symptoms are persistent, then consider obtaining GI biopsies either by endoscopy (likely upper and lower GI endoscopy) or with surgical biopsies, which should include lymph node biopsies.
- Additionally, you could consider a fine needle aspirate of a mesenteric lymph node.
- Recommend 3-view thoracic radiographs to rule out concurrent intrathoracic disease.





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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