



**PATIENT**

Millhouse Farnham

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Has pica and eats litter. Has been having softer stools, some with blood in it. Also has been gassy lately. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Please see attached BW

**SPECIES**

Feline

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

**BREED**

DSH

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with mild primarily suspended echogenic debris present. 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 calculi. Echogenic debris of this type can be associated with small crystals, cellular debris and proteinaceous debris.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.73 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate 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**

11 Years

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (3.95 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate 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**

5.72 kg

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.32 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.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.44 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.

**Spleen**

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Reschny

The spleen is large (1.43 cm). The spleen echotexture is heterogenous and mildly mottled, 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**

Buck Animal Hospital

**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.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Morin

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.

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**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.

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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. 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 formed 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***

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.

**PRIMARY FINDINGS**

- Large, mottled spleen – The diffuse splenic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, infiltrative neoplasia, inflammation, other. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.
- Prominent muscularis layer to 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.

**SECONDARY FINDINGS**

- Small amount of echogenic debris in the urinary bladder – The echogenic debris in the bladder lumen could be consistent with cells, crystals, and/or mucus.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The spleen appears large and somewhat mottled. This can be subjective, as this is a reasonably large cat and could be normal for this individual. Consider fine needle aspirate of the spleen.

Additionally, there is subjective thickening to the muscularis layer of the small intestine. This can be a normal finding in older cats, but can also be an indicator of inflammatory disease of the small intestine. No focal bowel lesions were observed.

- Recommend metabolic evaluation including baseline bloodwork, urinalysis, thyroid evaluation, etc. (This has already been done)
- Recommend GI panel to Texas A&M with a quantitative fPLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to look for evidence of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, underlying pancreatitis, or small intestinal disease.
- Consider a novel protein or hydrolyzed protein prescription diet.
- Fiber supplementation will help some of these cats. In others it can make things worse, so this can be trial and error.
- Consider screening for parasites and empirical deworming.
- Recommend probiotic therapy.
- If symptoms persist and the patient is losing weight despite these measures, then consider upper and lower GI endoscopy to obtain biopsies of the GI tract.



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- Recommend 3-view thoracic radiographs to rule out concurrent intrathoracic disease.

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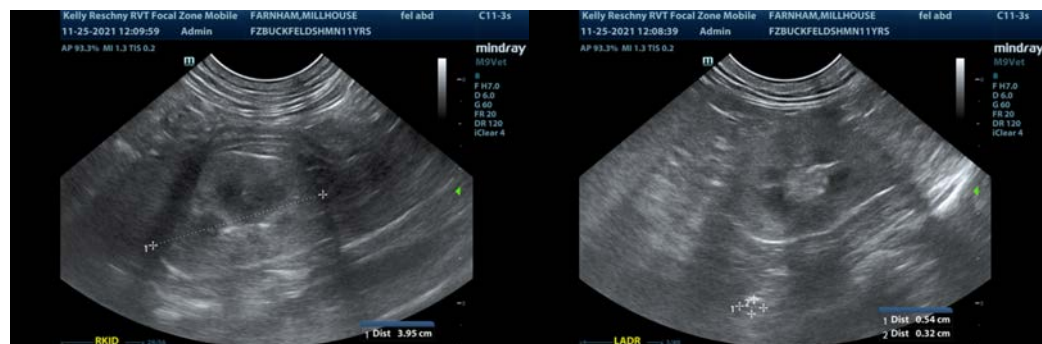
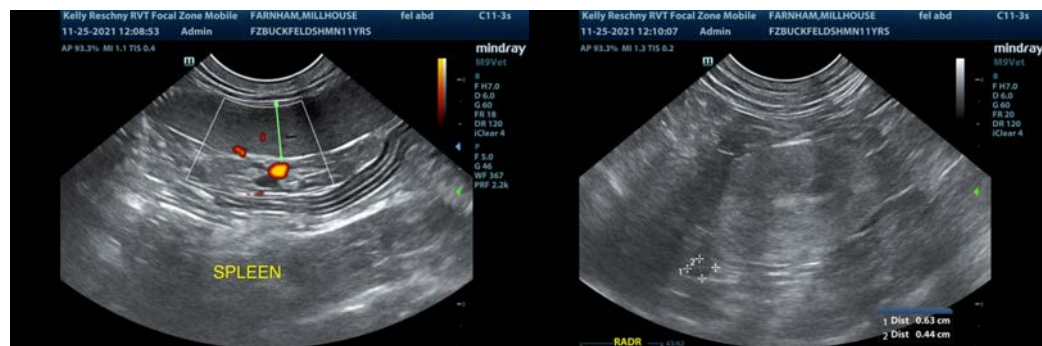
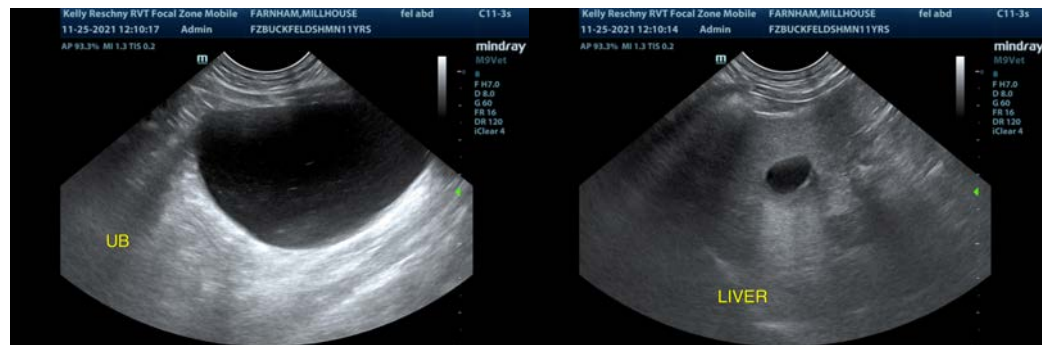
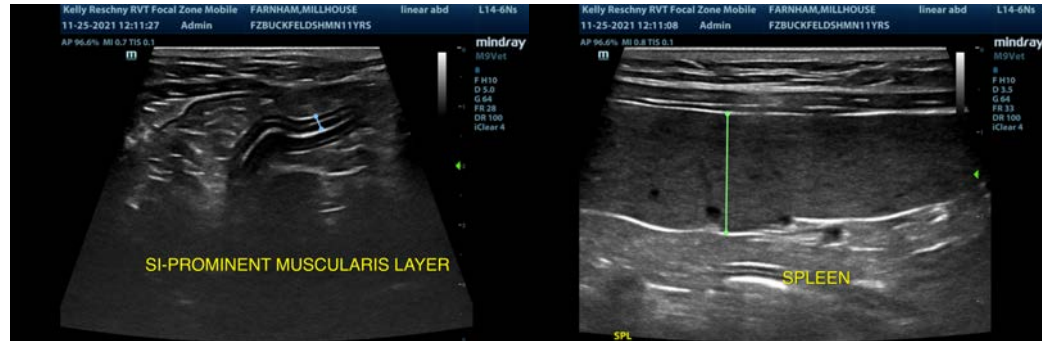
Dr. Morin

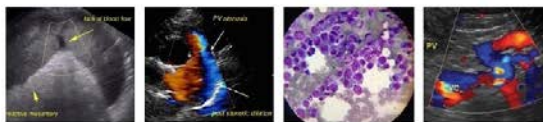
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

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