



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Roofus Ludwig
Chronic, intermittent vomiting and diarrhea of several years duration. Recently has started losing weight

SPECIES

Feline

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 6/2022 CK- 1012 Glu- 174 Rest WNL Current Medications 3mg budesonide PO q24, 0.25ml vit B12 q1 week, probiotics, rabbit based diet Radiographic Findings None

BREED

DSH

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

SEX

Neutered Male

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.

AGE

9 Years

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (4.86 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

9.8 Pounds

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.24 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.34 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sara Hansen

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.45 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Edgewood AC

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (0.75 cm in width at the level of the hilus), 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kimball

Liver

The liver is large in size, and normal in echogenicity 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.

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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 mild and primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.



PATIENT *Gastrointestinal*

Roofus Ludwig
SPECIES 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.

Feline
BREED The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. Jejunum wall measures 0.28 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.
DSH

SEX 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.
Neutered Male

AGE *Pancreas*

9 Years The pancreas is prominent and hypoechoic as compared to the surrounding isoechoic mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

WEIGHT *Free Abdomen*

9.8 Pounds There is scant free abdominal fluid. There is a significant mesenteric lymphadenopathy present with mesenteric lymph node measuring 0.66 cm and 0.61 cm. Additionally, there is a large hypoechoic mid abdominal lymph node measuring 1.36 cm x 2.97 cm. The omentum is hyperechoic in the region of the enlarged lymph nodes.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Hypoechoic, prominent pancreas – The pancreatic changes are most consistent with mild pancreatitis or a recent episode of pancreatic inflammation.
- Large, heterogeneous liver – Hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with inflammation/infection (cholangiohepatitis), infiltrative neoplasia, lipidosis or other hepatopathy.
- Moderate mesenteric lymphadenopathy – Differentials include neoplastic change, inflammation, and infection.
- Scant free abdominal fluid

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No focal bowel lesions are observed on today's scan. The pancreas is hypoechoic and prominent. This could be consistent with mild chronic inflammation or previous episodes of inflammation. Additionally, the mesenteric lymph nodes are large and hypoechoic. Unfortunately, there are many causes for chronic vomiting and diarrhea, which cannot be diagnosed by ultrasound alone.

Consider such differentials as food allergy/dietary intolerance, GI parasitism, pancreatitis, dysbiosis, recurrent dietary indiscretion, IBD and less likely neoplasia, etc....



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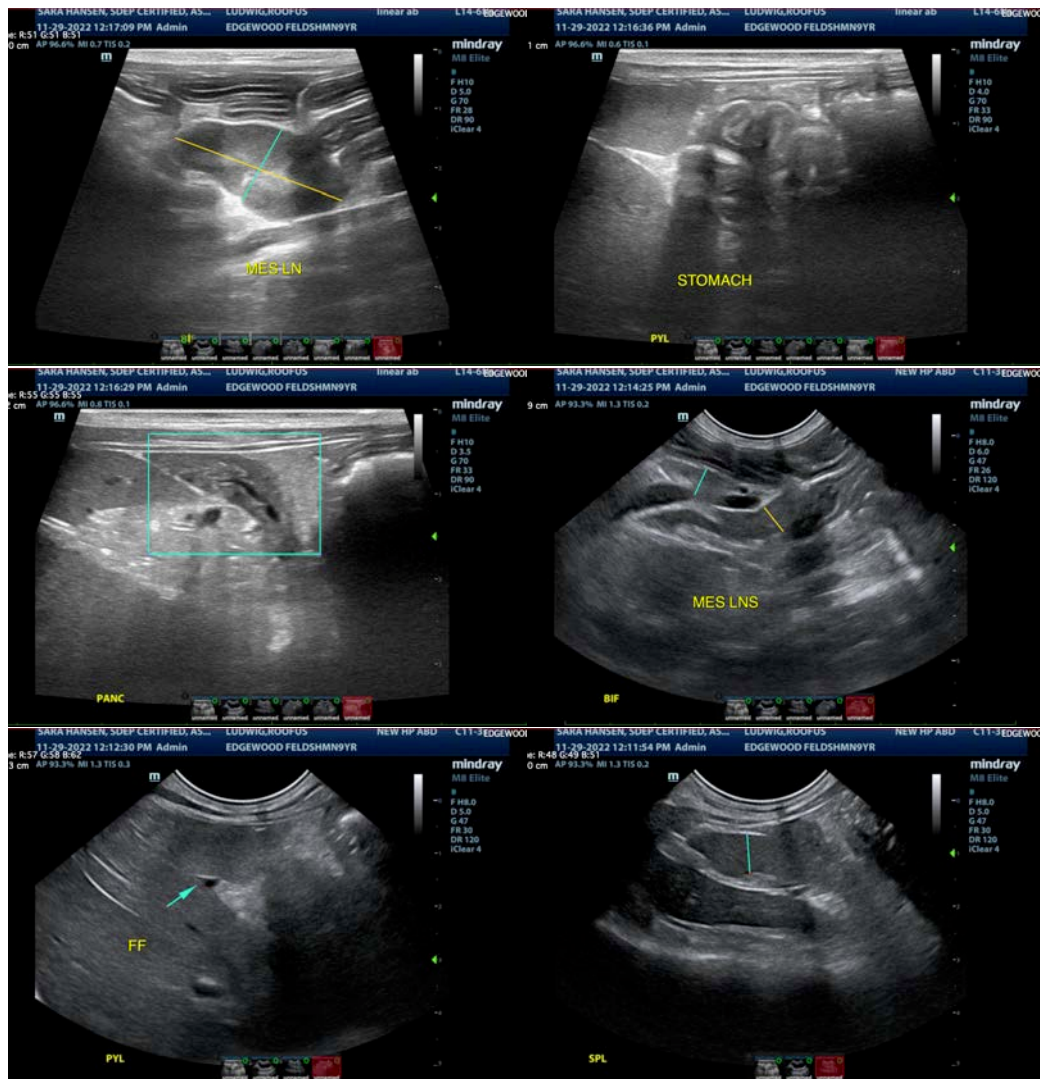
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- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein diet (exclusively at least 4-6 weeks). You're already on a hypoallergenic diet, but if you're not seeing a response, consider an alternate.
- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for evaluation of B12 levels, folate, PLI/TLI etc.. to further evaluate for pancreatic/small intestinal disease.
- Consider chronic probiotic therapy. You are already using probiotics, but if you're not seeing a significant response, you could consider a different brand (Proviale, Fortiflora, etc.).
- Recommend a fine needle aspirate of the enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes.
- Recommend three view thoracic radiographs to evaluate for possible concurrent thoracic disease/involvement.

If a cytologic diagnosis cannot be obtained and there is no response to adjustment of therapy, consider obtaining GI biopsies.





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9 Years

WEIGHT

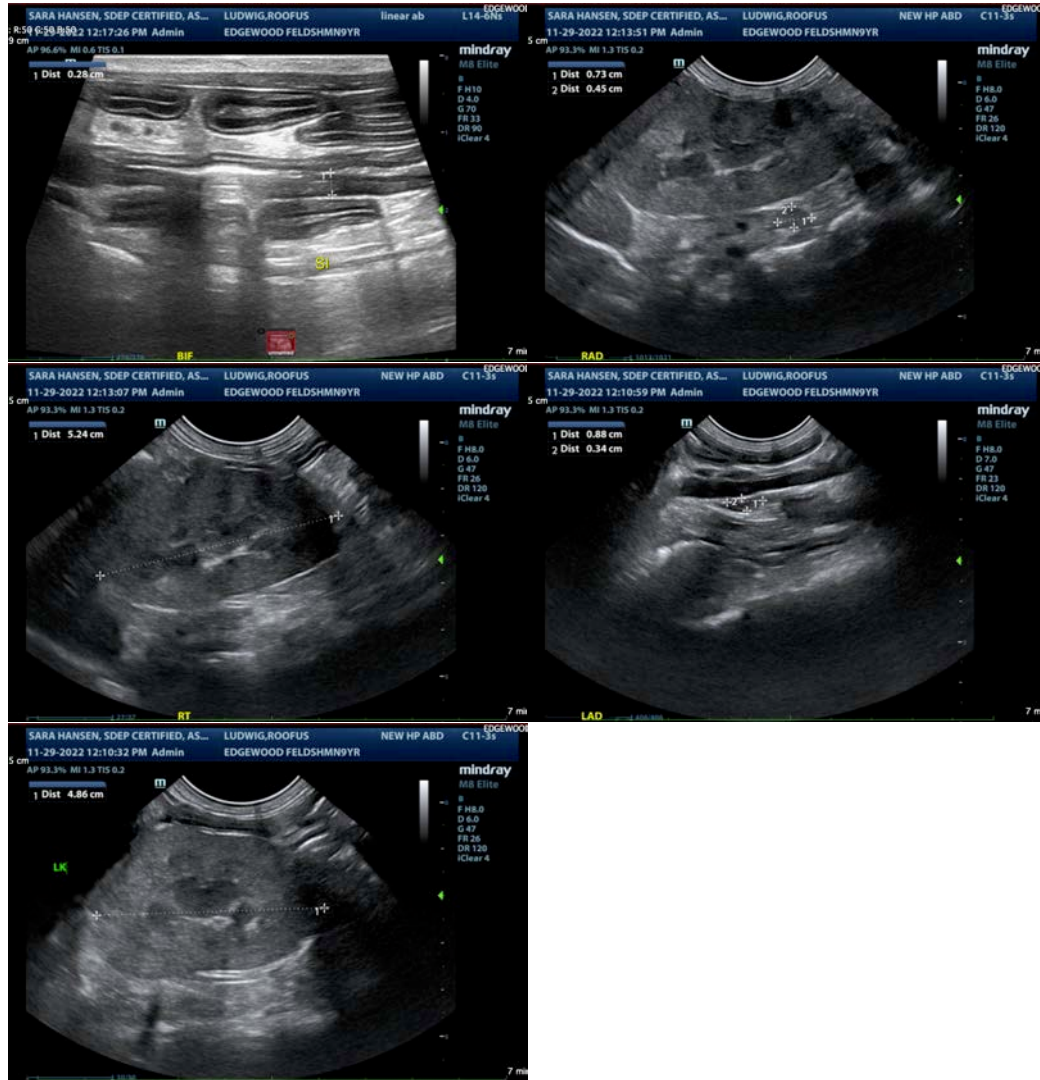
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com