

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

12/22/22

Slowing down, urinating outside box and defecating outside box, feel is more b/c not making it to pan, but not sure. Decrease appetite and overall lethargic. Had been on dasaquin for arthritis. Had labwork +/- UA with RDVM, nsf, started gaba- made sleepy, now on SID. This am, woke up to open mouth, breathing, leg was possibly twitching.

**PATIENT**

McHenry Walsh

**SPECIES**

Feline

Current Medications: Cerenia.

Lab Results: See attached.

Radiographs: abnormal liver/spleen region displacement of the sternum- old? mild GI pattern

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

**BREED**

DSH

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN****SEX**

Neutered Male

**Urinary System**

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.

**AGE**

11/21/08

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (4.6 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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**

16.7 Pounds

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (4.74 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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 0.52 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**

Rachel Brilhart RDMS

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.58 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**

Animal Emergency  
Hospital

**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.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. King

**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.

**INVOICE**

43695

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.

### ***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 measures 0.25 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 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.

### ***Other***

Ringdown artifact is visualized at the level of the diaphragm.

## **ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Echogenic debris visualized in the urinary bladder – The echogenic debris in the bladder lumen could be consistent with cells, crystals, and/or mucus.
- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys – The bilateral renal findings are consistent with age-related change.
- Prominent muscularis layer in 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
- Ringdown artifact visualized at the level of the diaphragm – This can be an indicator of pulmonary parenchymal disease. Recommend 3-view thoracic radiographs.

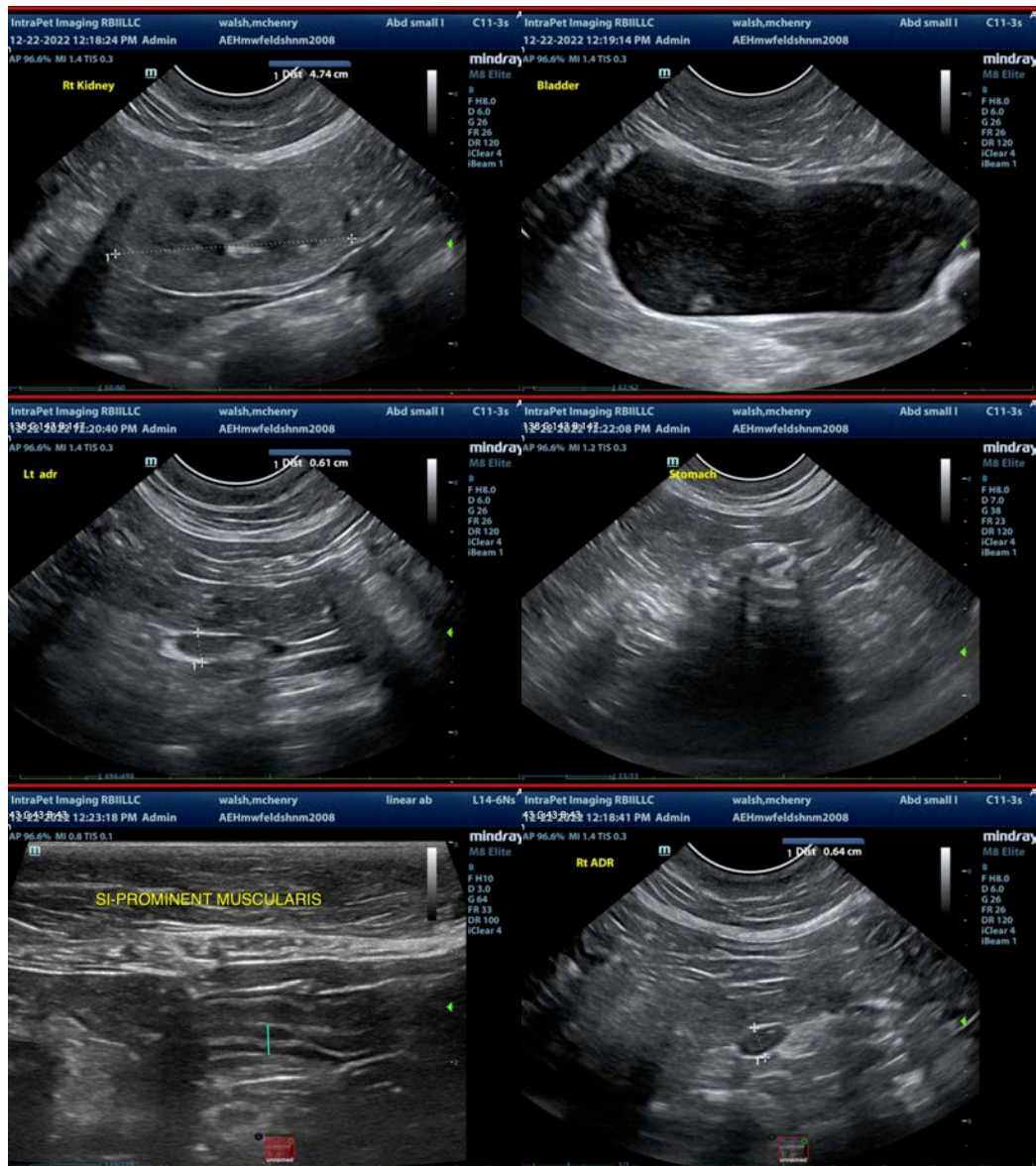
## **INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

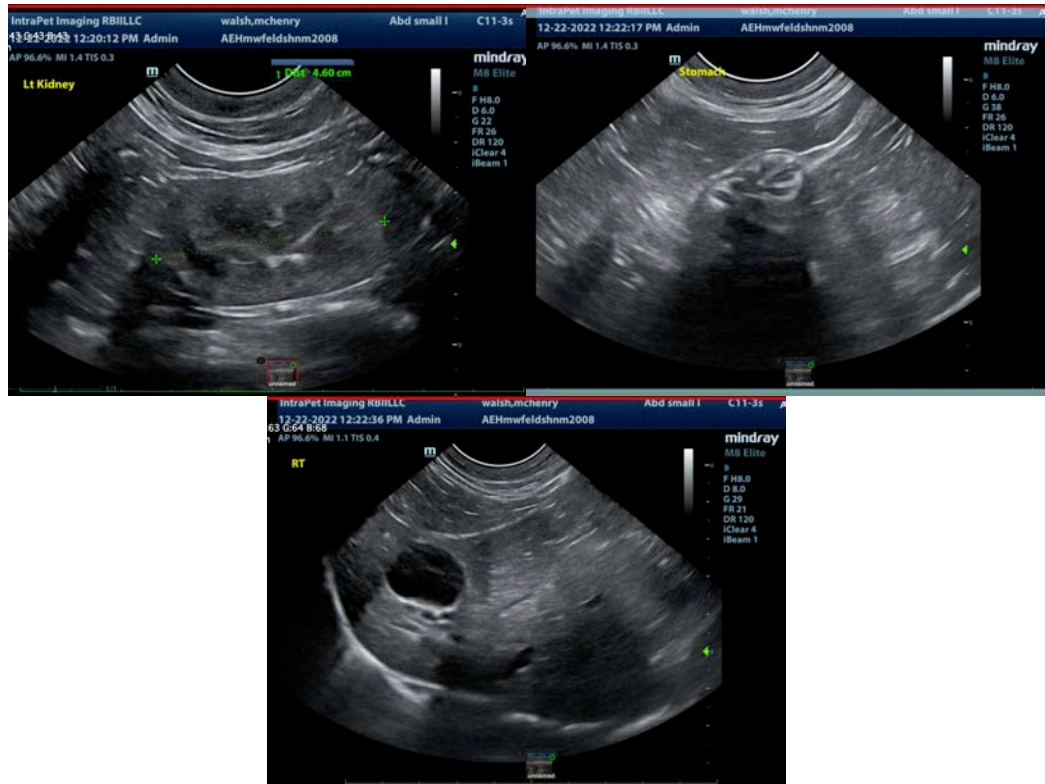
Many of the changes observed on today's scan can be age related and within normal limits for an older pet. The echogenic debris is significant. Recommend a urinalysis and culture to further investigate.

The muscularis layer of the small intestine is prominent in this individual. This can be a normal finding in older cats, but subjectively I feel it is more dramatic the typical age related change. The significance of this is

unclear without overt GI signs. Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for a qualitative fPLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to look for additional evidence of GI disease. Additionally, you could consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein prescription diet, probiotic therapy, and if GI disease is thought likely, consider obtaining GI biopsies. Continued monitoring of the bowel is recommended, as some of the areas of thickening of the muscularis appeared slightly irregular.

Recommend three view thoracic radiographs to evaluate for possible concurrent thoracic disease/involvement.





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.

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