

PATIENT

Clancey Niper

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

16.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Leal

HOSPITAL NAME

Blairstown AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Clegg

INVOICE

95954

DATE

2/9/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Cat presented for weight loss over several months. Ultrasound done for further diagnostics
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Initial bloodwork not remarkable except PCV - 24%. Current bloodwork shows PCV - 14% (nonregenerative)

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

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.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (4.6 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.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (4.0 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.4 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.

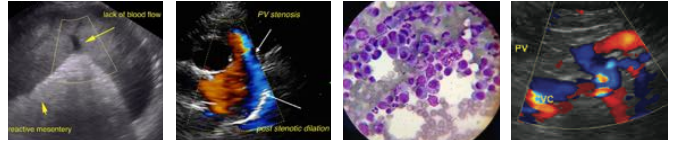
There is a structure in the area of the right adrenal gland measuring 0.61 cm in width. This is most consistent with either a prominent, borderline enlarged right adrenal gland or lymph node in the area.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively large in size measuring 1.4 cm in width at the level of the hilus. The spleen echotexture is heterogenous and 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.

Liver

The liver is subjectively large/normal in size with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is hyperechoic and homogenous in echotexture. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed. The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gallbladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. There is a prominent, somewhat dilated tortuous bile duct visualized and measured 0.28 cm. No obstructive process is noted.



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Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of <0.7cm 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 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. The duodenum measured as normal (0.25 cm) and the jejunum measured as normal (0.21 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.

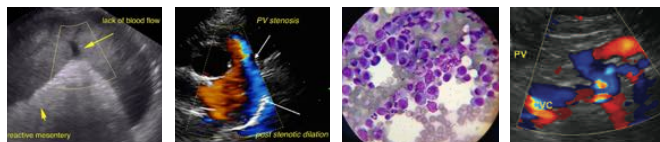
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

PRIMARY FINDINGS:

- Echogenic debris in the urinary bladder. The echogenic debris in the bladder lumen could be consistent with cells, crystals, and/or mucus. Recommend urinalysis and culture.
- 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.
- Large, hyperechoic liver. Hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with hepatic lipidosis, inflammatory/infectious disease, infiltrative neoplasia, or other hepatopathy.

SECONDARY FINDINGS:

- Dilated tortuous bile duct. Dilation of the common bile duct could be consistent with a functional obstruction (i.e. primary hepatic disease resulting in hepatocellular swelling) or with an extrahepatic bile duct obstruction (ie. choledocholith, bile duct tumor, pancreatic disease, other). This can be a normal finding in some older cats.



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- Borderline enlarged right adrenal gland/mesenteric lymph node. Based on the images it is not 100% clear, which this is. If it is the right adrenal gland it appears prominent.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

SPECIES

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The spleen appears large and mottled. I recommend a FNA. Additionally the liver appears large and hyperechoic. The significance of this if there are no liver enzyme elevations is questionable. With the size of the patient there is likely some fatty infiltration.

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

I recommend urinalysis and culture to evaluate the echogenic particles visualized in the urinary bladder.

The significance of the prominent possible right adrenal gland is questionable. I recommend blood pressure evaluation and continued monitoring. If hypertension is present or hypokalemia/hyponatremia you can consider testing aldosterone levels.

SEX

Neutered male

In cats it can be difficult to determine if the anemia is the primary problem or result of a severe anemia of chronic disease. I recommend pathologist review of the CBC to look for evidence of reticulocytes, abnormal cells, etc. If the anemia is progressive and non-regenerative you can consider a bone marrow aspirate if the splenic cytology is not diagnostic.

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Consider three view thoracic radiographs to rule out concurrent intrathoracic disease.

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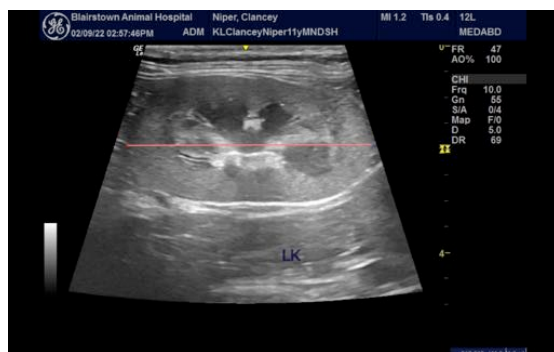
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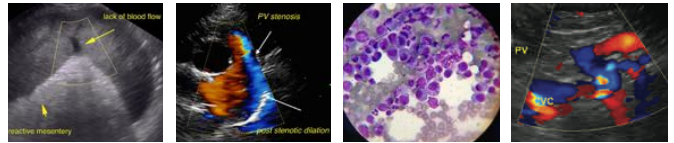
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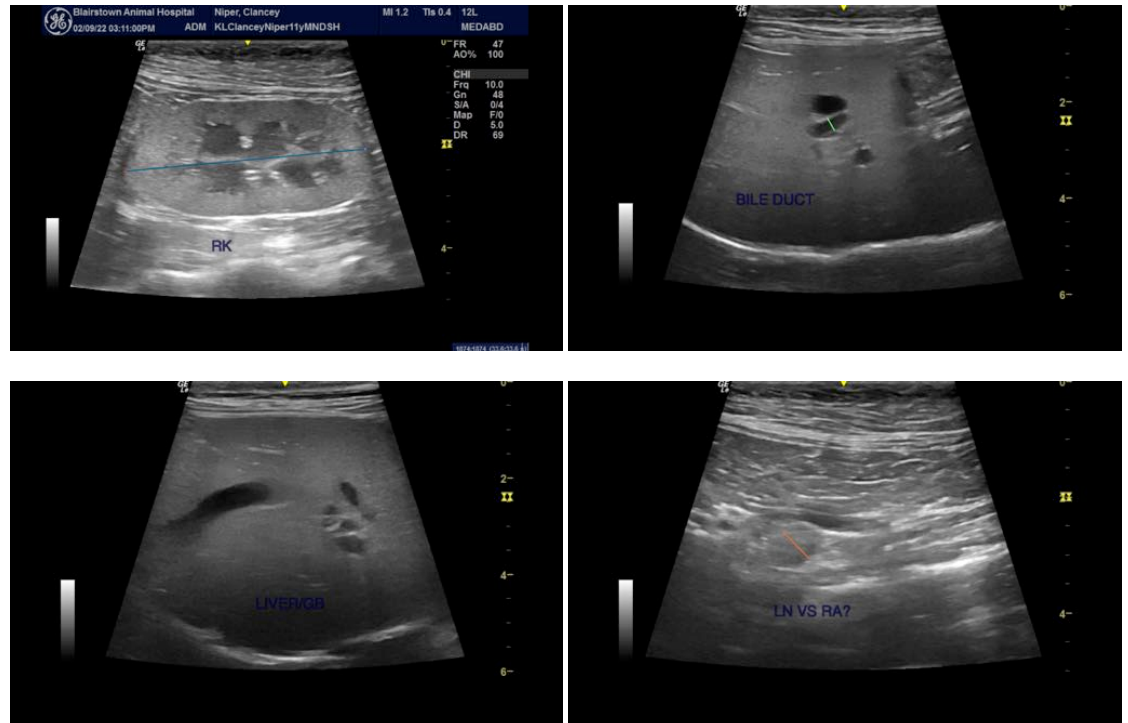
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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