



PATIENT

Eros Acosta **PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

SPECIES

poss cysts seen on AUS during cytsocentesis- check kidneys= r/o polycystic kidney disease- started to urinate outside of the box- UTIs , stopped urinating outside of box after been on convenia

Feline

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

Urinary System

DMH 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

Male

The left kidney is normal/borderline large at 4.6 cm with normal shape. 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

2 Years

The right kidney is normal/borderline large at 4.55 cm with normal shape. 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

10 Pounds

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.35 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/borderline large 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.

IMAGING BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,
LVT

Spleen

The spleen is normal/borderline in size (1.0 cm), 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.

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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.

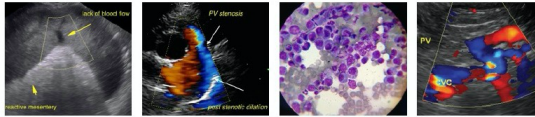
The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

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Eros Acosta **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.

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DMH

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 (between 0.13-0.38cm in wall thickness) and the jejunum measured as normal (between 0.15-0.36cm.) Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

SEX

Male

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.

AGE

2 Years

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.

WEIGHT

10 Pounds

Free Abdomen

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion. There is a mild mesenteric lymphadenopathy present with mesenteric lymph nodes measuring 0.62, 0.57, 0.53, and 0.59 cm. The omentum is of normal echogenicity.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

INTERPRETED BY

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

- Large amount of echogenic debris in the urinary bladder – The echogenic debris in the bladder lumen could be consistent with cells, crystals, and/or mucus.
- Borderline large kidneys, adrenal and spleen – This could be within normal limits for a larger cat, or could be indicative of infiltrative disease, growth hormone excess, etc.

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LVT

- Mild/moderate mesenteric lymphadenopathy – The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a large amount of echogenic debris in the urinary bladder. No focal mass lesions or cystic lesions are observed. Recommend urinalysis and urine culture (once off antibiotics for approximately one week).

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Additionally, many of the abdominal structures appear borderline enlarged, but relatively normal in shape and appearance. This could be within normal limits for a large cat. Less likely, this could represent growth hormone excess, infiltrative neoplasia (lymphoma – seems highly unlikely), etc.

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Eros Acosta There are prominent mesenteric lymph nodes visualized. This can sometimes be normal in some younger animals. A fine needle aspirate of the mesenteric lymph node (particularly the one near the left kidney, which is very shallow) could be considered.

SPECIES

Feline If there is no evidence of urinary tract infection based on culture and urinalysis, despite lower urinary tract signs, consider treatment for interstitial cystitis. If symptoms persist, you could consider a contrast study (contrast CT or excretory urogram with urethral phase) to evaluate for congenital anatomic abnormalities.

BREED

DMH

SEX

Male

AGE

2 Years

WEIGHT

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LVT

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Eros Acosta

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DMH

SEX

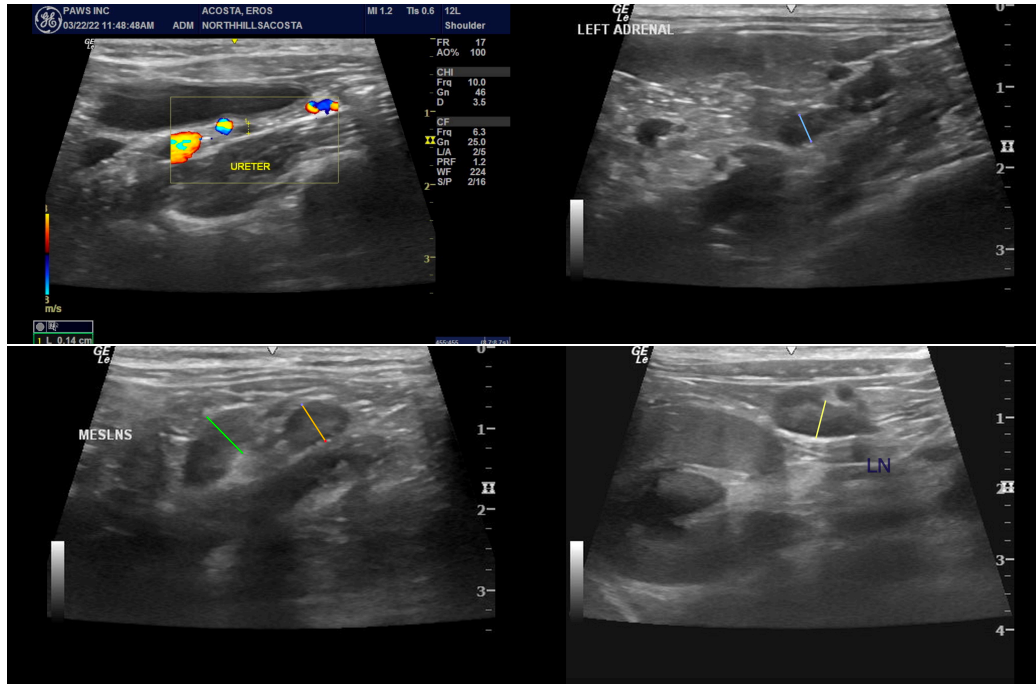
Male

AGE

2 Years

WEIGHT

10 Pounds



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.

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(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

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.

IMAGING BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,
LVT

Kathleen Sennello DVM,MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small animal Internal Medicine)
kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com

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