

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

3/22/22

Iris stage 2 renal disease. Despite numbers being controlled, etc is still vomiting a lot (almost daily).

PATIENT

Louie Brent

Current Medications: Calcitriol.

Lab Results: See attached.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

SPECIES

Feline

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**BREED**

DSH

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is minimally distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall appears relatively normal, but has some mild mucosal irregularity. This irregularity could be consistent with mild cystitis, or could be seen due to lack of urine distention. The area of the trigone, ureteral papillae and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear free of calculi and mass lesions. Full evaluation of the urinary bladder is difficult due to lack of urinary distention.

SEX

Neutered Male

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (4.33 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

9/23/13

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (4.39 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

19 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.42 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

Stephanie Pearce
RDMS, RVT

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.46 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

Homeward Bound Vet

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. Vance

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

36342

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.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach is moderately dilated with fluid and irregular shadowing material most consistent with normal ingesta and gas. 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 layering 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. Duodenum wall measured 0.30 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.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Shadowing material visualized within the gastric lumen – Correlate with feedings history and abdominal radiographs. If adequately fasted then consider such differentials as delayed gastric emptying or a partial outflow tract obstruction (none visualized).
- 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.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Mild mucosal irregularity to the urinary bladder – This is very mild, and interpretation is difficult due to lack of urine distention.

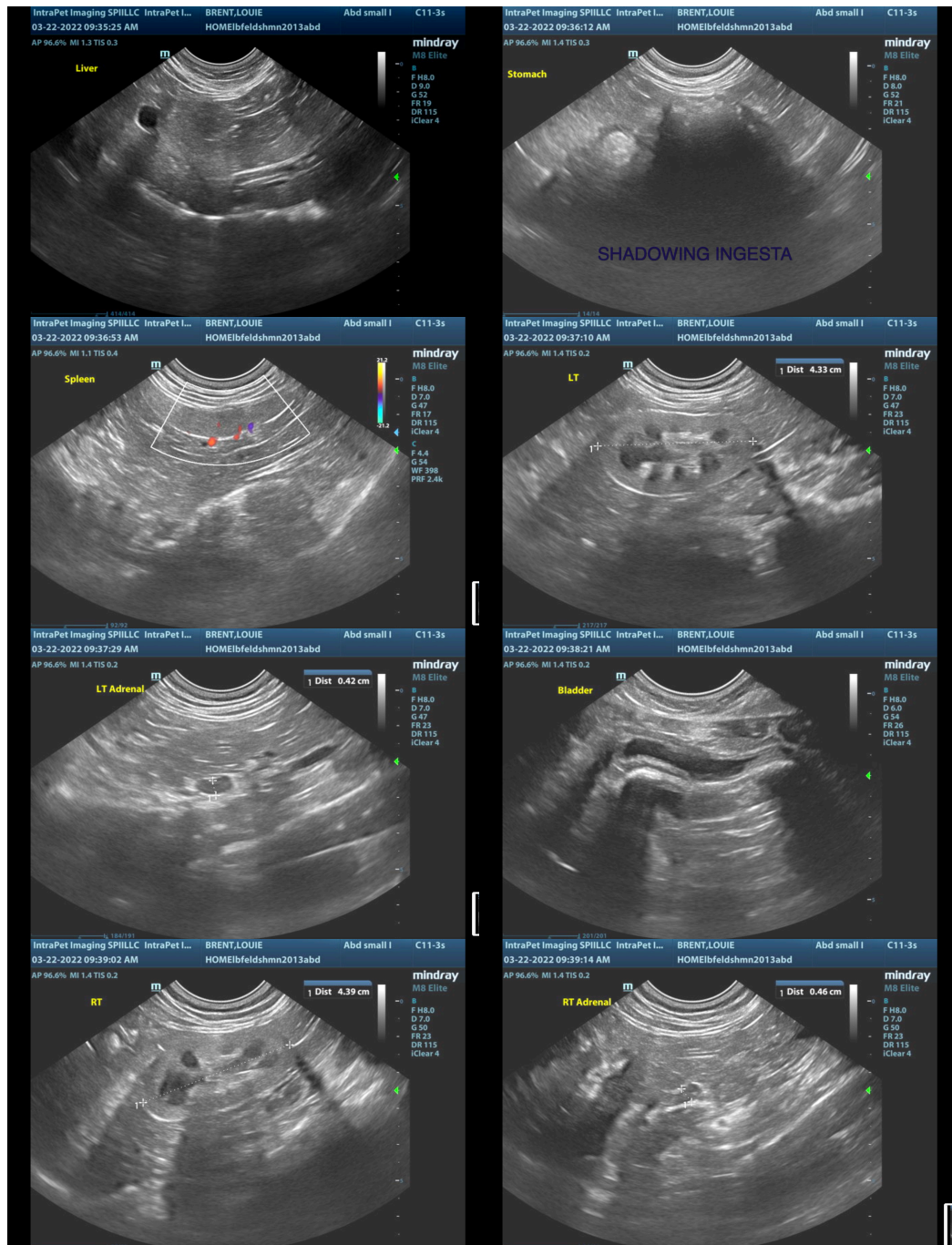
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

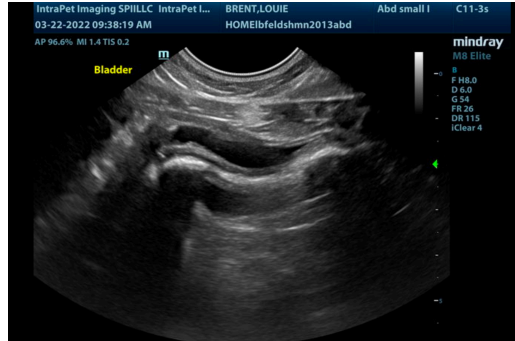
The kidneys appear relatively normal on today's scan. This combined with the normal renal values submitted and USG of 1.050 is indicative of relatively normal kidney function. I agree that this would be an unlikely source for the vomiting reported. Recommend urinalysis and culture.

No large focal lesions are visualized associated with the GI tract. There is shadowing material within the gastric lumen, which could be consistent with a lack of fasting, hairball, or other foreign material. Correlate with the clinical information. Additionally, there is very mild irregularity and a prominent muscularis layer to the small intestine. This can be an indicator of inflammation.

- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for a qualitative fPLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to further evaluate the pancreas and small intestine.

- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein prescription diet.
- Consider probiotic therapy.
- If symptoms persist and no metabolic cause for vomiting is identified, then considered obtaining GI biopsies.





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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