

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

4/20/22

Presented for annual exam. Owner reports patient has been vomiting every 3 weeks for two years. Used to only eat canned chicken; recently started adding in cat food three weeks ago. On exam, patient has lost ~2lbs. A gallop rhythm was noted on thoracic auscultation (also noted at previous exam). Moderate dental tartar. Slight decrease in hip ROM.

PATIENT

Pigeon Bean

SPECIES

Feline

Current Medications: None aside from flea/tick preventative.

Lab Results: CBC WNL. Chem: Slightly increased TC02, slightly decreased Chol. T4 2.8, Free T4 WNL, Fecal negative.

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**

Spayed Female

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

3/23/10

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.68 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

7.7 Pounds

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (4.01 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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Adrenal Glands

The region of left adrenal (Cranial to left renal artery) is unremarkable but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Andi Parkinson RDMS

The region of the right adrenal (between right cranial kidney and vena cava) is unremarkable, but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

HOSPITAL NAME

Paradise AH

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. There is a hypoechoic nodule visualized in the mid body of the spleen measuring 0.9 cm x 0.8 cm.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Twardzik

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

37033

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 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 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 measured 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. There are prominent mesenteric lymph nodes visualized with hyperechoic mesentery surrounding. Examples of these lymph nodes measure at 0.75 cm x 2.62 cm and 0.58 cm in diameter.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Ill-defined, hypoechoic nodule within the splenic parenchyma – There is a non-cavitated, hypoechoic splenic nodule visualized. Differentials include lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, infiltrative neoplasia, inflammation, other. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.
- Prominent mesenteric lymph nodes surrounded by hyperechoic mesentery – The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a subtle hypoechoic region visualized within the spleen. This does not significantly deviate the splenic capsule, but does cause a mild bulge. Recommend a fine needle aspirate of this lesion.

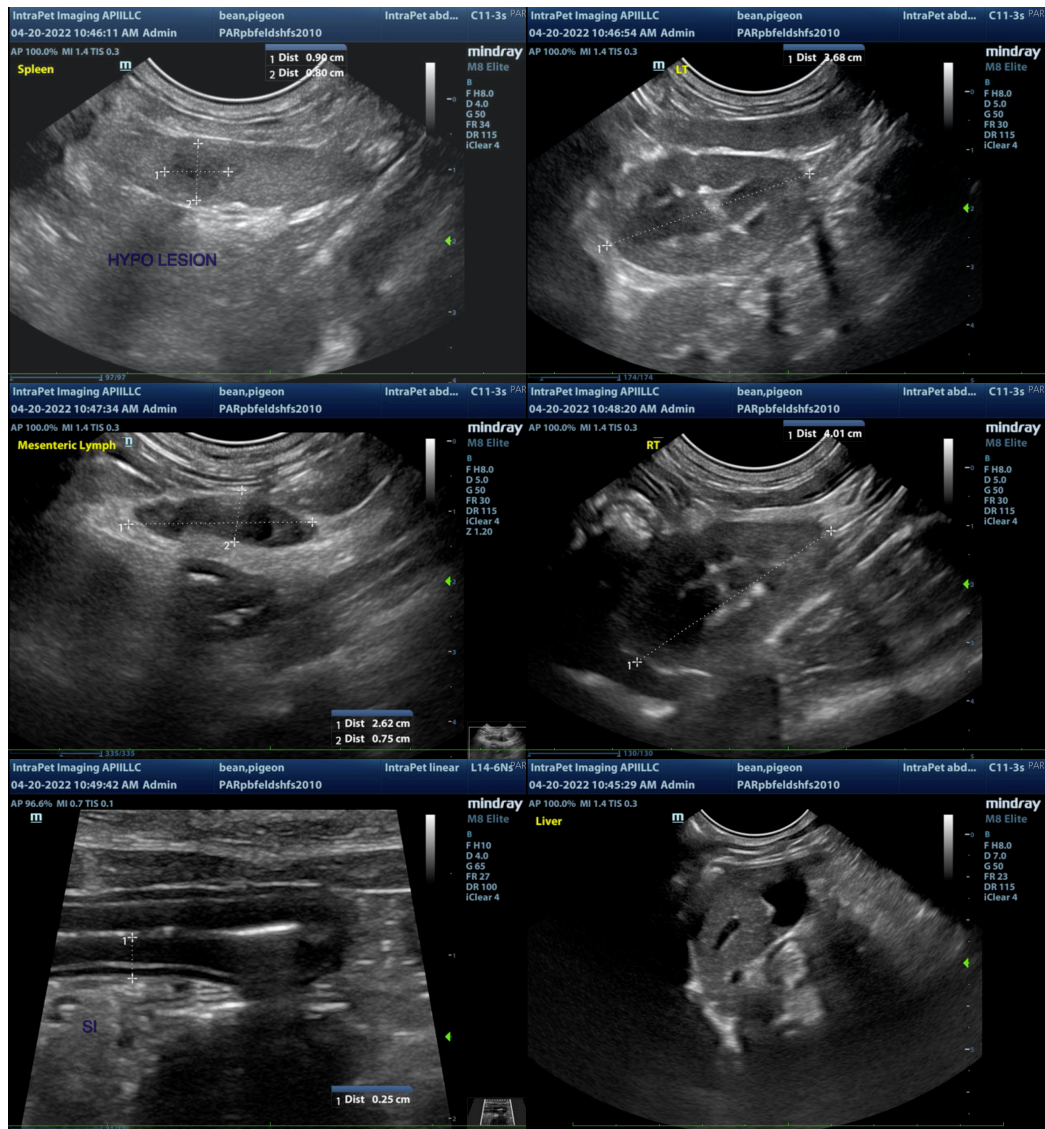
Additionally, there are prominent mesenteric lymph nodes that appear somewhat reactive in that the surrounding mesentery is hyperechoic. Consider a fine needle aspirate of one of these enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes.

Consider three view thoracic radiographs to rule out concurrent thoracic disease/involvement.

There are no significant changes observed associated with the GI tract, although there are many causes for vomiting that may not produce significant ultrasonographic lesions.

- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein prescription diet.
- Consider acute treatment for gastroenteritis/pancreatitis (no evidence of pancreatic inflammation observed).

- You could consider a GI panel with a qualitative fPLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to look further for the possibility of pancreatic/small intestinal issues.



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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