

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

4/26/22 Chronic weight loss, inappetence.

PATIENT

April Faust

Current Medications: 03/30/2022 Convenia 80mg/ml 0.86 subq. Gabapentin 100mg night before and AM of AUS.

Lab Results: T4 and K WNL. mild elevation in ALP and elevated compared to 2 weeks ago- hepatic lipidosis vs hepatitis vs neoplasia vs other. Decreased cholesterol likely due to recent hyporexia. Elevated CK- muscle wasting.

SPECIES

Feline

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

6/12/08

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.39 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

7 Pounds

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (3.38 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 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Stephanie Pearce
RDMS, RVT

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.33 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

Fallston Vet Clinic

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively small in size, most consistent with hypovolemia. 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. Ullman

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is mildly hyperechoic and homogenous in echotexture. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.

INVOICE

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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 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. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There is a focal section of small intestine measuring approximately 2.43 cm in length, where the diameter is increased at 1.5 cm and the width of the bowel is 0.54 cm. This section of bowel has a complete loss of layering.

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 is an occasional prominent mesenteric lymph node. One such lymph node measures 0.82 cm. Another measures 0.41 cm, and 0.37 cm. The omentum is of normal echogenicity.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Hyperechoic liver – Hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with hepatic lipidosis, inflammatory/infectious disease, infiltrative neoplasia, or other hepatopathy.
- Focal area of small intestine with severe thickening and loss of layering – most consistent with infiltrative disease. Suspect small intestinal neoplasia, particularly round cell neoplasia.
- Mild mesenteric lymphadenopathy – The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

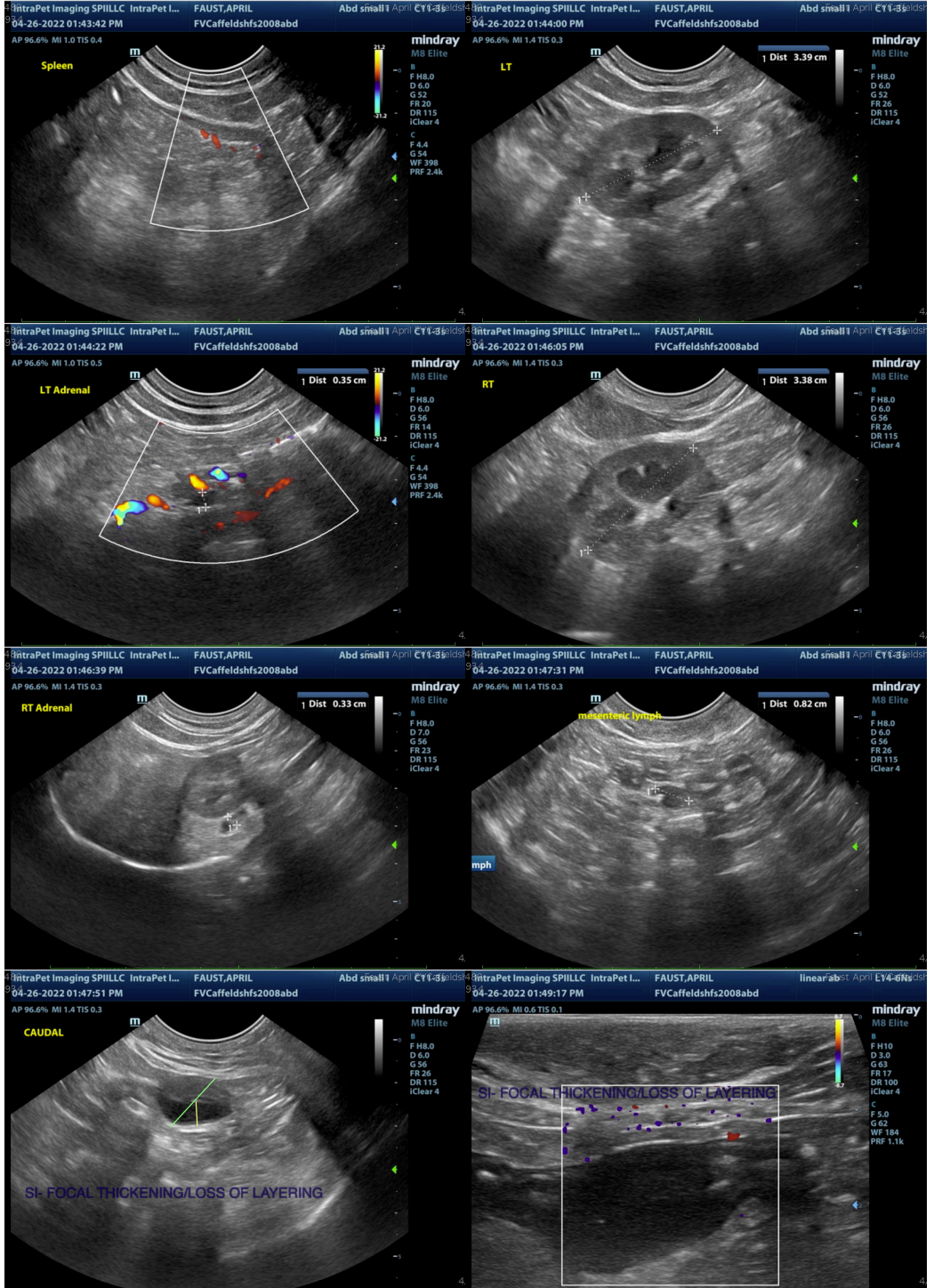
- Small spleen – most consistent with hypovolemic, dehydrated pet.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a focal area of bowel that exhibits severe thickening and loss of layering. This is most consistent with a primary bowel mass. A fine needle aspirate of this section of small intestine is recommended.

Additionally, the liver is somewhat hyperechoic. This could be consistent with early lipidosis or infiltrative disease to the liver. You could consider a fine needle aspirate of the liver to help differentiate.

Consider three view thoracic radiographs to rule out 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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