

**PATIENT**

Turbo Lehman

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

MN

AGE

13 yr

WEIGHT

15.2 lbs

INTERPRETED BYKathleen Sennello
DVM, MS, Diplomate
ACVIM (Small Animal
Internal Medicine)**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**
Amy Mayhew LVT**HOSPITAL NAME**SVS Imaging
Michigan**REFERRING VET**Oxford Veterinary
Hospital**INVOICE**
10684ag**DATE**

05/26/2022

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Recheck from emergency evaluation 5/11/2022. Possible abdominal pain.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BW to be sent separately

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**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.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size. 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 left kidney measured 4.4 cm in length.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size. 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 measured 4.25 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.38 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.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.47 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.

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. The spleen measured 0.82 cm in height at the level of the hilus.

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.

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

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the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. The jejunum measured 0.31 mm in diameter. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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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.

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Pancreas

The pancreas is prominent and hypoechoic as compared to the surrounding isoechoic mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

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Free Abdomen

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion. There are prominent mesenteric lymph nodes visualized in a cluster around the ileocecal junction. These nodes measure 0.51 cm, 0.50 and 0.43 cm. The omentum is hyperechoic around the cluster of prominent lymph nodes.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**WEIGHT**

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- Hypoechoic prominent pancreas. The pancreatic changes are most consistent with mild pancreatitis or a recent episode of pancreatic inflammation
- 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.
- 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

The pancreas appears somewhat prominent on today's scan but not overtly inflamed. The appearance of the pancreas is most consistent with either mild inflammation or a previous episode of resolving inflammation. The muscularis layer is somewhat prominent and there are clusters of prominent lymph nodes in hyperechoic mesentery particularly around the ileocecal junction. These are nonspecific changes that are most consistent with inflammation in the GI tract which could be secondary to such issues as dietary intolerance, GI parasitism, dysbiosis, IBD or less likely intestinal neoplasia. If this patient is improving with the current therapy, then I would continue this course as not large focal lesions are observed. If there is no response to therapy, then consider the following:

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- Recommend a novel protein/hydrolyzed prescription diet
- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M to further evaluate the pancreas and small intestine
- Consider chronic probiotic therapy
- If primary GI disease is strongly suspected, consider obtaining GI biopsies
- Three view thoracic radiographs are recommended to rule out concurrent thoracic disease

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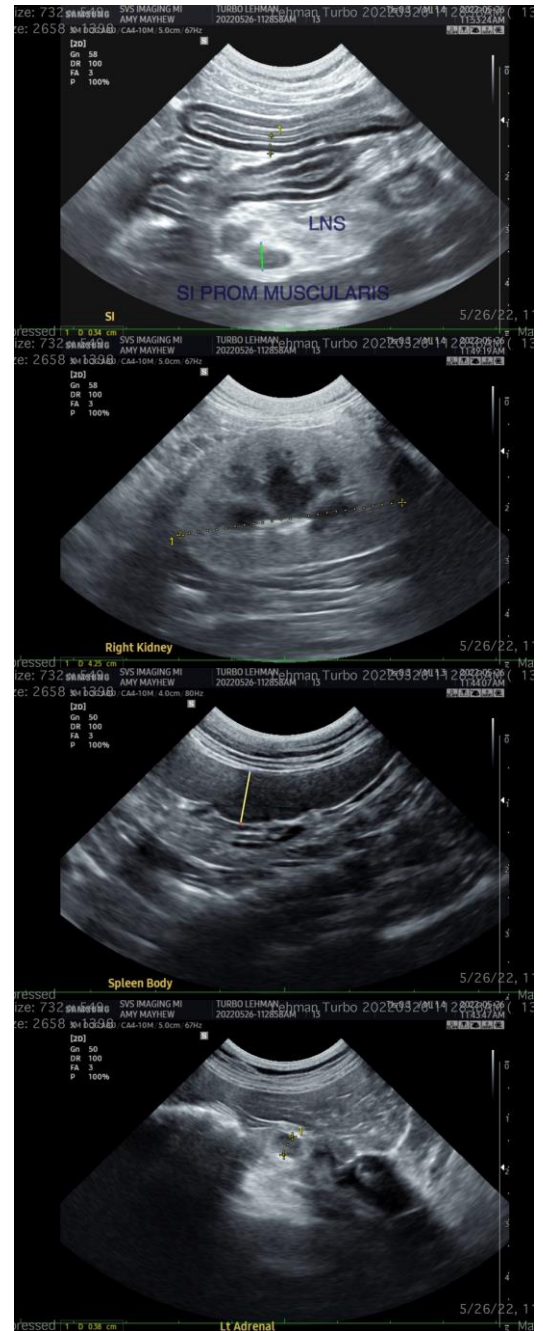
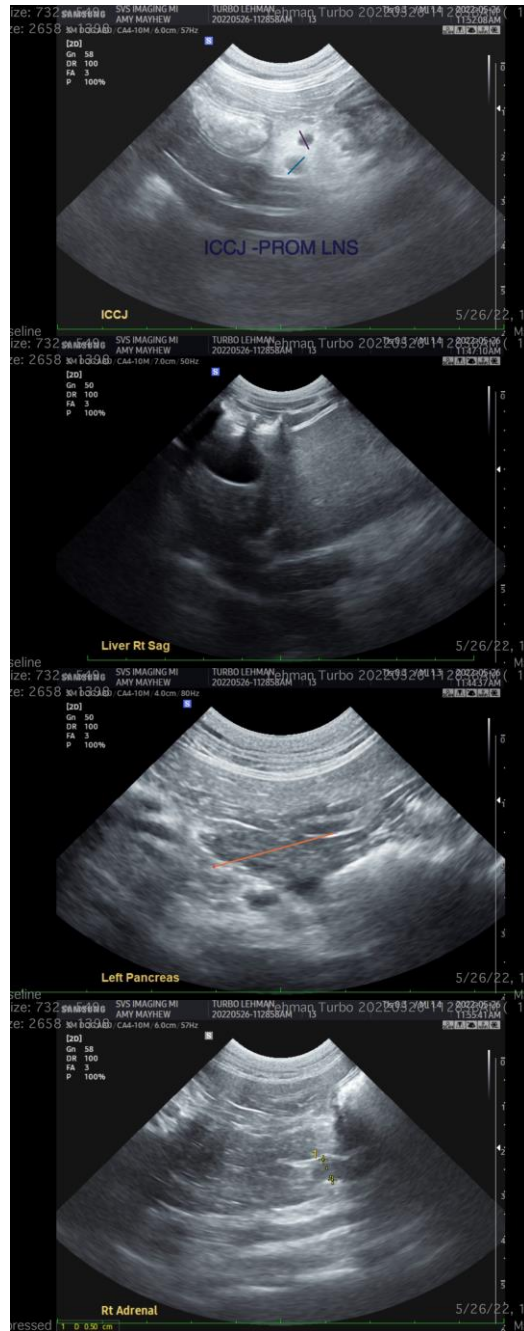
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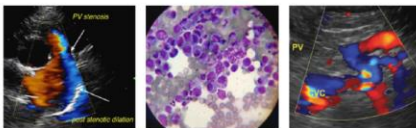
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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