



PATIENT

Peanut Ataide

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Sphynx

SEX

Male

AGE

6 Months

WEIGHT

3.5 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Shari Reffi, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Sova Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ammeraal

INVOICE

38192

DATE

6/1/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic diarrhea x 1 month, mucousy diarrhea. No response to Metronidazole and Tylan powder, different foods-I/D diet

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Neuts 39776, Monos 904, Wbc 45,200

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 (3.72 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.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (3.53 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.46 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 0.46 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.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (0.62 cm in width at the level of the hilus), 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.

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 moderate fluid and ingesta. 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. There is a soft shadowing object visualized



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within the gastric lumen, measuring approximately 1.85 cm, which could be consistent with fabric, hair, food ball, etc.

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The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with diffuse moderate fluid distension. Wall thickness appears normal to mildly increased. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. The duodenum measured as normal (0.28 cm) and the jejunum measured as normal (0.25 cm) 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 nonformed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

SEX

Pancreas

Male

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.

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Free Abdomen

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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.

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Other

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A brief view of the heart was submitted. No significant pericardial effusion was seen.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Fluid and ingesta dilated stomach with some shadowing material – correlate these findings with the possibility of a recent meal. If the patient was adequately fasted, correlate with abdominal radiographs, as this could be seen with delayed gastric emptying or partial outflow tract obstruction. There is some focal shadowing material visualized within the gastric lumen. This could represent ingested material, hair, or even a food ball, etc.
- Diffuse small intestinal fluid dilation and mild thickening – The mild small intestinal wall changes may be a normal variant in this patient or could be consistent with an inflammatory process (e.g., inflammatory bowel disease).

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No focal lesions are observed in the gastrointestinal tract other than some shadowing material within the gastric lumen. The significance of this is unclear. I would be more concerned if this pet has been vomiting and not eating.

REFERRING VET

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In a young cat like this, the primary differentials would be food allergy/dietary intolerance, GI parasitism (including protozoal organisms such as tritrichomonas), dysbiosis (particularly if this pet has been on systemic antibiotics already), exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, etc.

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- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein prescription diet.
- Recommend chronic probiotic therapy.

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- Recommend a GI panel to Texas A&M for a qualitative fPLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to look



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for additional evidence of pancreatic or small intestinal disease.

- Exam bloodwork for any hints of possible Addison's disease/atypical Addison's disease, or perform an ACTH stimulation test.

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- Recommend parasite screening and empirical treatment (if not already done).

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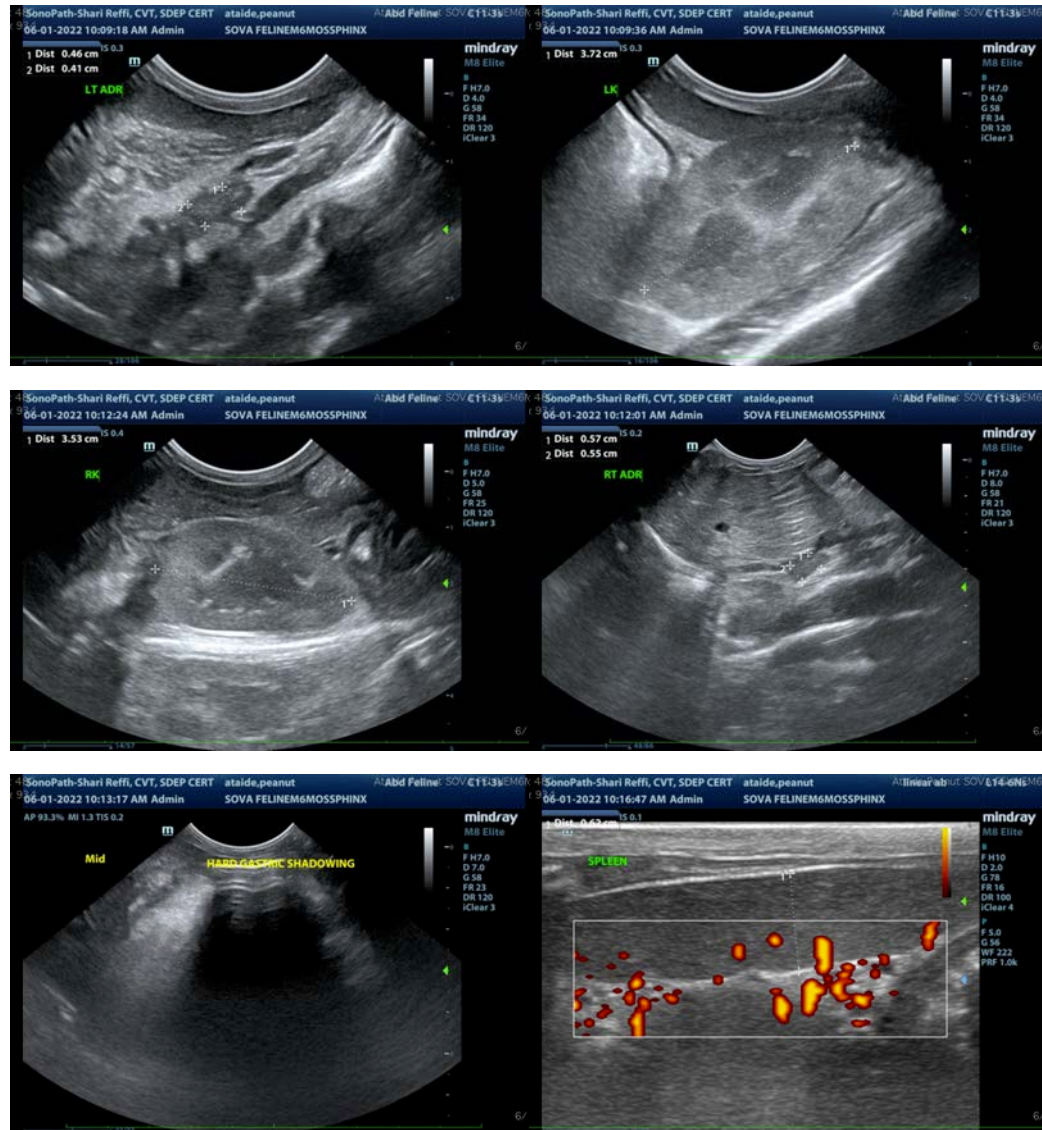
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

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