

**PATIENT**

Wylie Beier

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Increased CPL for the last three months, diabetic  
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 3/30/22 CPL 28.6 7/6/22 CPL 25.9 \*\*Please see attached BW

**SPECIES**

Feline

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN****Urinary System****BREED**

DSH

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.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The left kidney is normal in size (3.54 cm), but irregular in shape. Pyelectasia is noted at 0.37 cm. Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**AGE**

15 Years

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (2.9 cm) with mild pyelectasia at 0.34 cm. Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**WEIGHT**

17 Pounds

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.34 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.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.38 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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

**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.

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**Liver**

The liver is large in size with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is hyperechoic and homogenous in echotexture. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. There is a cystic structure visualized in the left side of the liver measuring approximately 1.92 cm x 2.8 cm.

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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.

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**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.

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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. Duodenum wall measured 0.28 cm. Jejunum wall measured 0.24 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

**SPECIES**

Feline

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.

**BREED**

DSH

***Pancreas***

The pancreas is large and hypoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation. Consistent with mild to moderate pancreatitis. Prominent pancreatic duct at 0.22 cm.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

***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.

**AGE**

15 Years

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS****WEIGHT**

17 Pounds

- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys with bilateral pyelectasia – Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis. Pyelectasia of the left/right kidney could be consistent with pyelonephritis, chronic renal disease, secondary to PU/PD or fluid therapy (if applicable), other.
- Large, hypoechoic, prominent pancreas with mildly hyperechoic surrounding mesentery – The pancreatic changes are most consistent with mild to moderate pancreatitis/pancreatic inflammation. Recommend fPLI testing and continued monitoring for improvement or possible development of a pancreatic abscess. Consider fine needle aspirate if not improving.
- Large, hyperechoic liver with left-sided cystic structure – Hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with hepatic lipodosis, inflammatory/infectious disease, infiltrative neoplasia, or other hepatopathy. This is likely consistent with a diabetic hepatopathy and a benign hepatic cyst.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Kathleen Sennello DVM,  
MS, Diplomate ACVIM  
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Medicine)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The pancreas is large, prominent, hypoechoic, and surrounded by hyperechoic mesentery. There doesn't appear to be a lot of surrounding edema. I suspect much of this is remodeling with some inflammation, as it sounds as if the patient is clinically doing pretty well. Recommend treatment for chronic pancreatitis and continued monitoring. If there is a lack of improvement or a decline, consider a fine needle aspirate of the pancreas.

The changes observed in the kidneys are consistent with chronic renal disease. The pyelectasia could be secondary to PU/PD or pyelonephritis. Recommend urinalysis and culture. Additionally, recommend a blood pressure evaluation.

The changes observed in the liver are likely consistent with a diabetic hepatopathy. Additionally, there is a cystic structure in the left side of the liver, most consistent with a benign hepatic cyst. Recommend continued monitoring.

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

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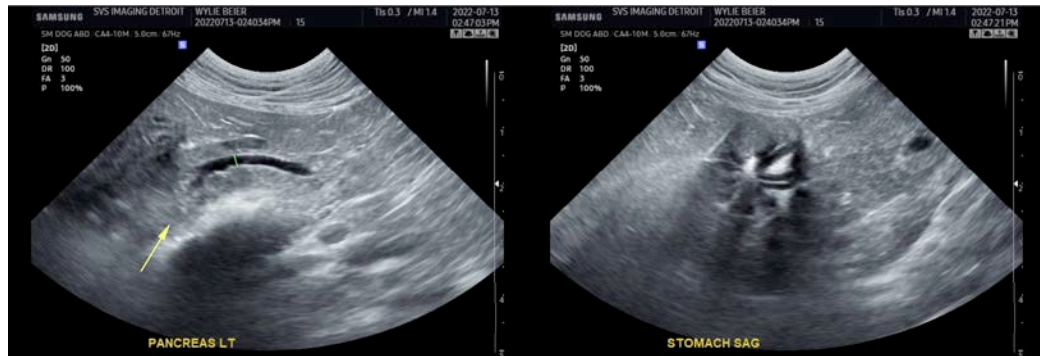
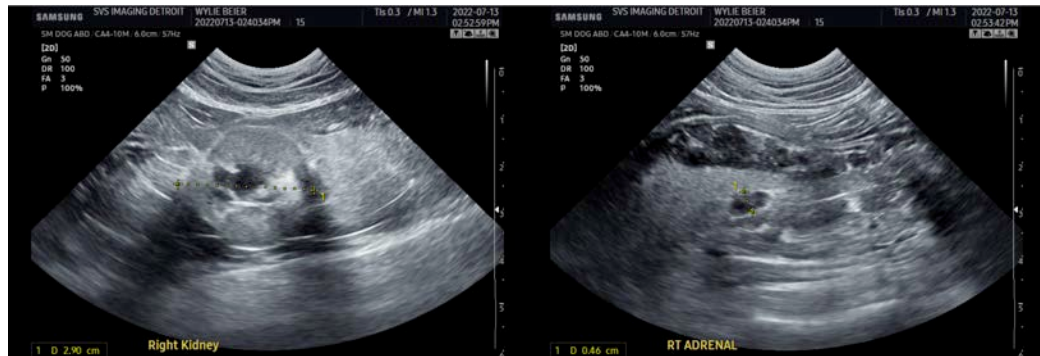
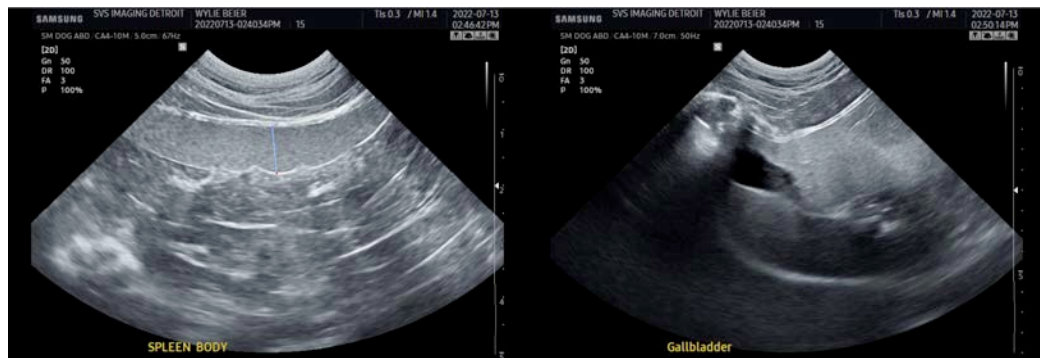
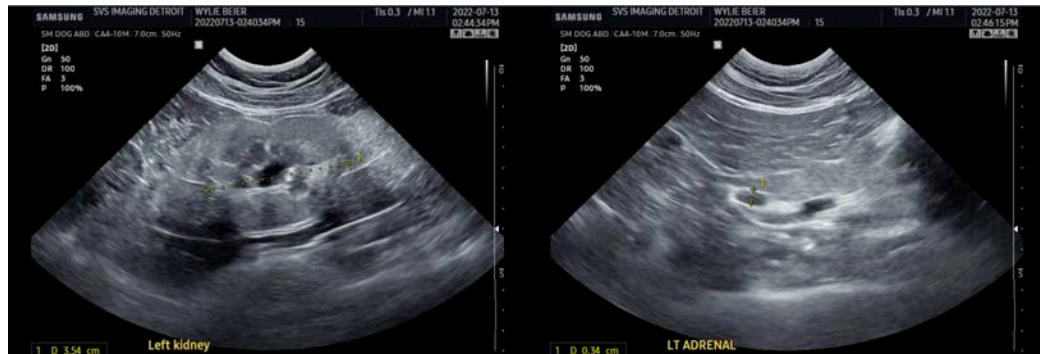
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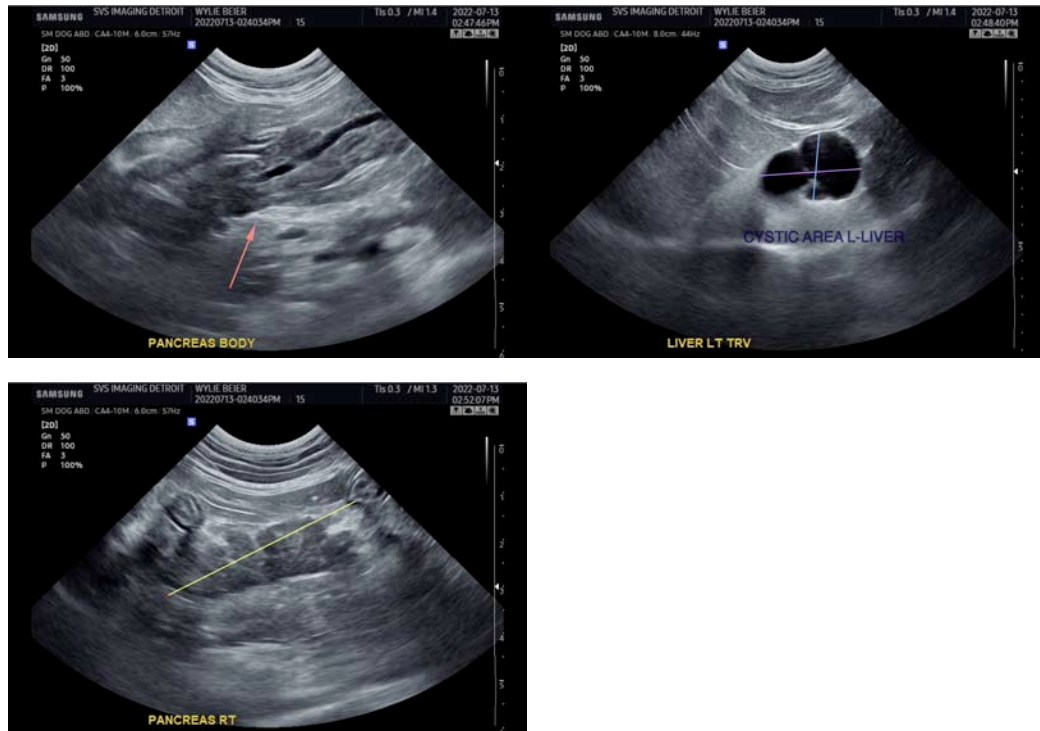
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

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