



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Emmit Kluszynski
Pain on palpation of abdomen during exam after acute seizure.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BCS 8/9. Lab work performed on 4/10 was unremarkable.

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

14 Years

WEIGHT

14.9

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Emily Kirk

HOSPITAL NAME

Shiloh Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Audra Alley

INVOICE

44182

DATE

7/20/23

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, or masses. In the dependent portion near the trigone there is a small hyperechoic, soft shadowing focus measuring approximately 0.29 cm, possibly consistent with a small calculus or accumulation of hyperechoic debris.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.81 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal 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 (4.25 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

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 is visualized.

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 is visualized.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (0.84 cm), 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. There is a hypoechoic, rounded lesion visualized near the edge of the liver lobe, most consistent with a hepatic cyst, measuring 0.61 cm in diameter.

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are mild and primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.



PATIENT *Gastrointestinal*

Emmit Kluszynski
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.

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

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 measures 0.26 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.14 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.

AGE

14 Years

WEIGHT

14.9

Pancreas

The right limb of the pancreas is prominent and mottled 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.

Free Abdomen

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion. There is no significant mesenteric lymph node enlargement. A prominent lymph node is visualized at 0.35 cm. The omentum is slightly hyperechoic around the right kidney in the region of the pancreas.

INTERPRETED BY

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Hyperechoic focus in the dependent portion of the trigone of the urinary bladder – This could possibly be a very small stone or accumulation of hyperechoic debris. Correlate with urinalysis and radiographic findings.
- Prominent, mottled right limb of the pancreas – The pancreatic changes are most consistent with mild pancreatitis or a recent episode of pancreatic inflammation.
- Hypo/anechoic structure at the periphery of the liver – Findings are most consistent with a benign hepatic cyst. Recommend continued monitoring.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Emily Kirk

HOSPITAL NAME

Shiloh Animal Hospital

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is some minor inflammation visualized in the region of the right kidney and the right limb of the pancreas. While overt pancreatic inflammation is not noted, the pancreas does appear somewhat mottled and there is inflammation in the region, so there is concern for possible mild pancreatitis or resolving pancreatic inflammation in this region. Recommend empirical treatment for pancreatitis as well as evaluation of a quantitative fPLI level and continued monitoring. Additionally, recommend current lab work to evaluate for any evidence of metabolic disease, organ failure, etc.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Audra Alley

INVOICE

44182

DATE

7/20/23

There is a small hyperechoic focus visualized near the trigone region of the urinary bladder. This has a relatively soft shadow and could be consistent with a very small stone or an accumulation of hyperechoic debris.



PATIENT

Emmit Kluszynski

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

14 Years

WEIGHT

14.9

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Emily Kirk

HOSPITAL NAME

Shiloh Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

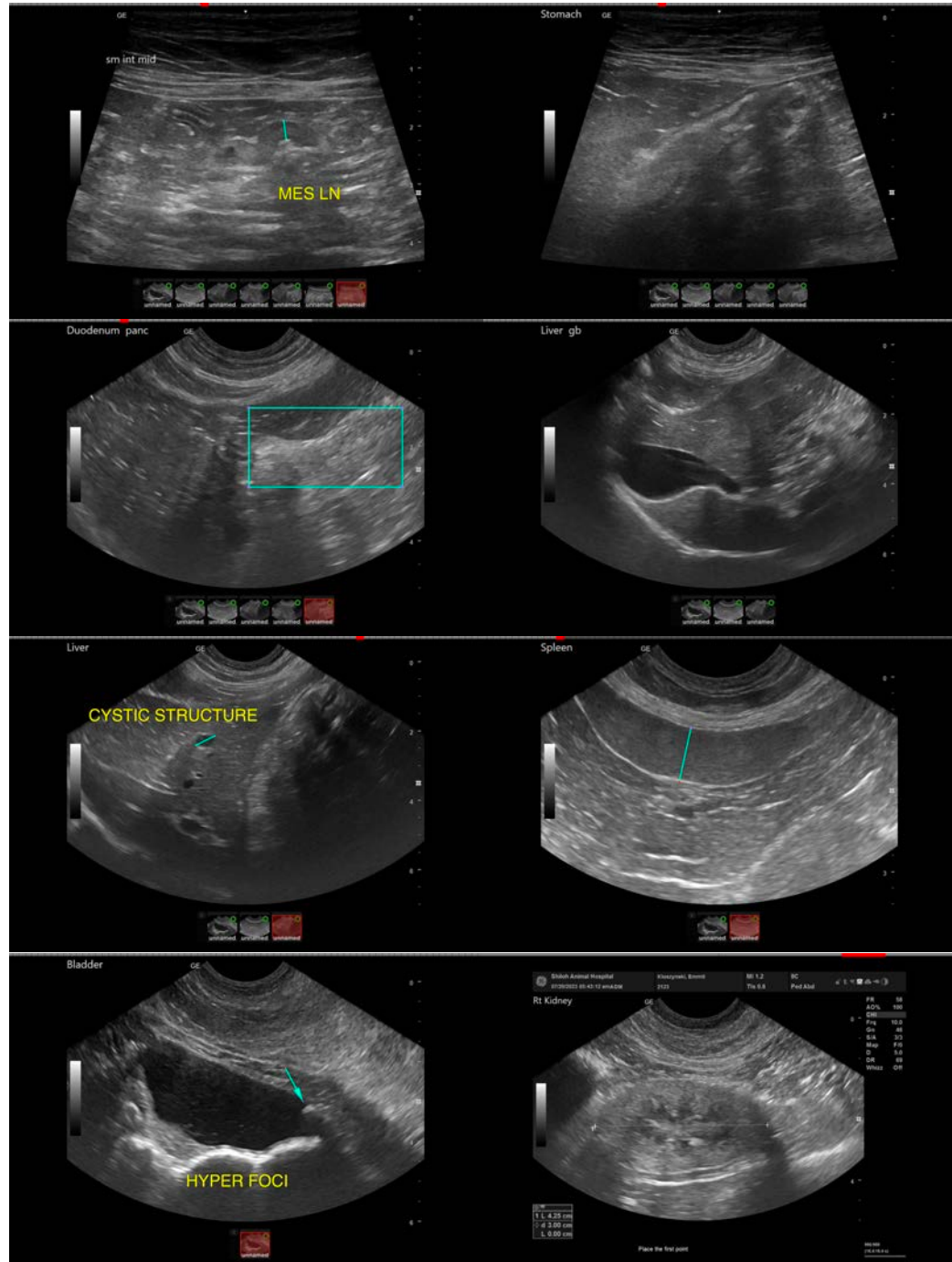
Dr. Audra Alley

INVOICE

44182

DATE

7/20/23





PATIENT

Emmit Kluszynski

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

14 Years

WEIGHT

14.9

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Emily Kirk

HOSPITAL NAME

Shiloh Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Audra Alley

INVOICE

44182

DATE

7/20/23



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)

info@sonopath.com