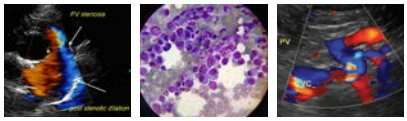
IMAGING PERFORMED BY

IntraPet.com



SonoPath
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DATE

8/16/22

PATIENT

Sif Baker

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

3/16/06

WEIGHT

6.6 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rachel Brilhart RDMS

HOSPITAL NAME

Greenbrier Vet Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Danneberger

INVOICE

40495

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Recurrent urinary tract infections characterized by hematuria, stranguria, and inappropriate urination. Had negative culture 2 months ago. Currently presented for recurrence of signs, along with lethargy. Physical exam overall normal, bladder full but soft.

Current Medications: Gabapentin 50mg (1/2 tablet BID)
Lab Results: Recent urinalysis showed no bacteria, WBCs, or RBCs. Adequate concentration.
Radiographs: No stones in bladder.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
Stat Report: Not requested.

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 (3.05 cm) with mild pyelectasia at 0.26 cm. Overall echogenicity is 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.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (2.92 cm) with a small non-obstructive nephrolith measuring 0.36 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 pyelectasia, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.42 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 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.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (0.85 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 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. Jejunum wall meaursed 0.23 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.

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 are occasional prominent lymph nodes, particularly in the region of the ileocecal junction, measuring 0.28 and 0.27 cm with hyperechoic mesentery surrounding.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Hyperechoic kidneys with decreased corticomedullary distinction and mild pyelectasia (left kidney) and a small non-obstructive nephrolith (right kidney) – Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis.

- Prominent muscularis layer to 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.

- Visible mesenteric lymph nodes in the region of the ileocecal junction – The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes observed in the kidneys are consistent with chronic progressive renal disease. There is mild pyelectasia in the left kidney and a small non-obstructive nephrolith in the right kidney. Recommend blood pressure evaluation, urinalysis and culture. No lesions were visualized in the urinary bladder to explain the symptoms described. If the urine is currently sterile, consider the possibility of sterile cystitis/interstitial cystitis. These are my recommendations if interstitial cystitis is suspected:

- Urinalysis and culture are recommended.

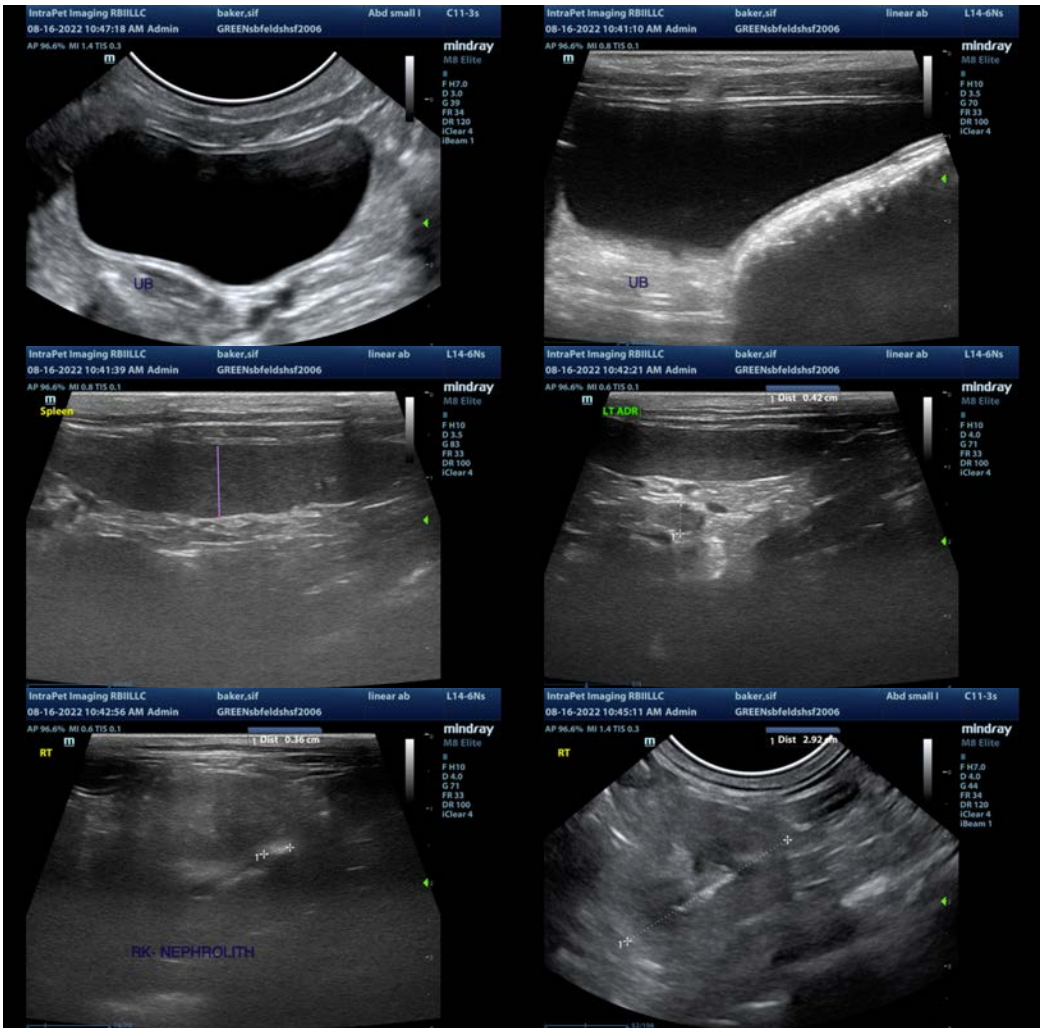
- Due to the diffuse nature of the lesion, interstitial cystitis is suspected (if culture is negative)

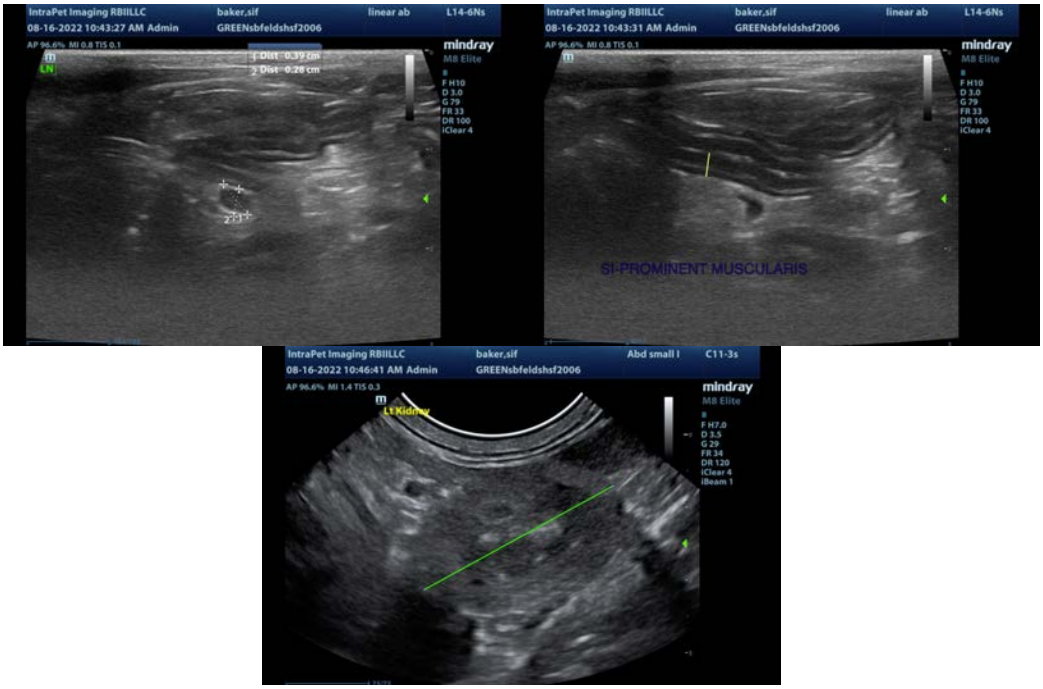
- Treatment of FIC can be frustrating as it is a waxing and waning disease. Treatment strategies vary and there is no “one fits all” approach. There is currently no cure for FIC. Goals of therapy include reduction of severity and duration of clinical signs during an acute episode; increasing the interval

between episodes; and decreasing severity of signs in cats with persistent FIC. Approximately 85% of cats will experience clinical improvement with or without therapy.

- Numerous therapies can be considered including: diet, multimodal environmental modification, analgesics, anti-inflammatories, anti-anxiety medications etc..
- Close observation is warranted as some cats do experience life-threatening urinary obstruction.
- If symptoms are worsening re-evaluation with ultrasound should be considered.

The small intestine appears somewhat “ropey” with prominent muscularis layer. This can be a normal finding in some older cats, but if significant GI signs are present, you could consider additional evaluation for underlying GI disease.





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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