

**PATIENT**

Ra Chen

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

weight loss- vomit Thursday- concerned about kidney disease-

**SPECIES**

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Crea 1.6, BUN 40, Ca 10.3, SDMA pending, T4 1.1, WBC 18.2, Neut 15041, Urinalysis: USG 1029, Urine pH 6.5, Bacteria 1+ Urine culture pending

Feline

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**BREED**

**Urinary System**

DSH

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with mild primarily suspended echogenic debris present. 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 calculi. Echogenic debris of this type can be associated with small crystals, cellular debris and proteinaceous debris.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (2.92 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. A small non-obstructive nephrolith was noted at 0.13 cm. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**AGE**

18 Years

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (3.54 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, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**WEIGHT**

8 Pounds

**Adrenal Glands**

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.32 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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.39 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**

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Options Vet Clinic

The spleen is large in size (1.1 cm, large is >1.0 cm). The spleen echotexture is heterogenous and mottled, 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**

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Chen

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.

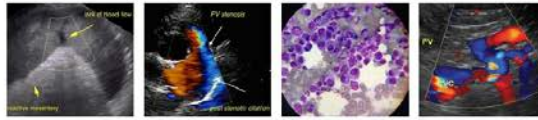
**INVOICE**

25339

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.

**DATE**

9/11/21



**PATIENT**

Ra Chen **Gastrointestinal**

**SPECIES**

Feline

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DSH

**SEX**

Neutered Male

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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 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. Jejunum wall measured 0.22, 0.21 cm. Duodenum wall measured 0.24 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 prominent, hypoechoic and mottled with a prominent dilated pancreatic duct at 0.34 cm. 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, 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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(Small Animal Internal  
Medicine)

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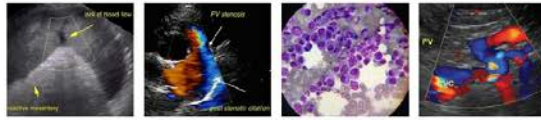
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**PRIMARY FINDINGS**

- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys and a left-sided non-obstructive nephrolith – Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis. The hyperechoic mineralized foci observed at the corticomedullary junction of the left kidney is consistent with a small, non-obstructive nephrolith.
- Echogenic urine in the urinary bladder - The echogenic debris in the bladder lumen could be consistent with cells, crystals, and/or mucus.
- Prominent, hypoechoic pancreas with a very dilated pancreatic duct – I am unable to visualize an obstruction of the pancreatic duct. It is possible that there was historic obstruction. The pancreatic changes are most consistent with mild 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.
- Borderline enlarged, mottled spleen – The spleen is very mildly enlarged and could be normal for this individual. Alternately, it could represent infiltrative disease, congestion, etc. A fine needle aspirate would be necessary to differentiate.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The kidney changes observed are consistent with chronic progressive age related disease. Recommend urinalysis and culture and blood pressure evaluation.



**PATIENT**

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The pancreas is prominent and hypoechoic with a very dilated pancreatic duct. I was unable to observe any evidence of an obstruction. Consider a quantitative fPLI, B12 and folate to obtain more information on the pancreas and small intestine. Recommend continued monitoring (with ultrasound and serial fPLIs) and symptomatic therapy for pancreatitis.

**SPECIES**

Feline

The spleen is borderline enlarged and somewhat mottled. A fine needle aspirate could be considered to look for any evidence of infiltrative disease.

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

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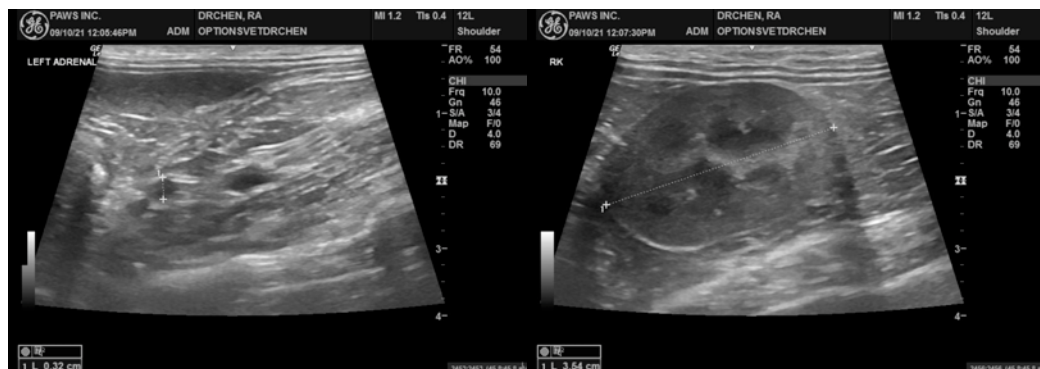
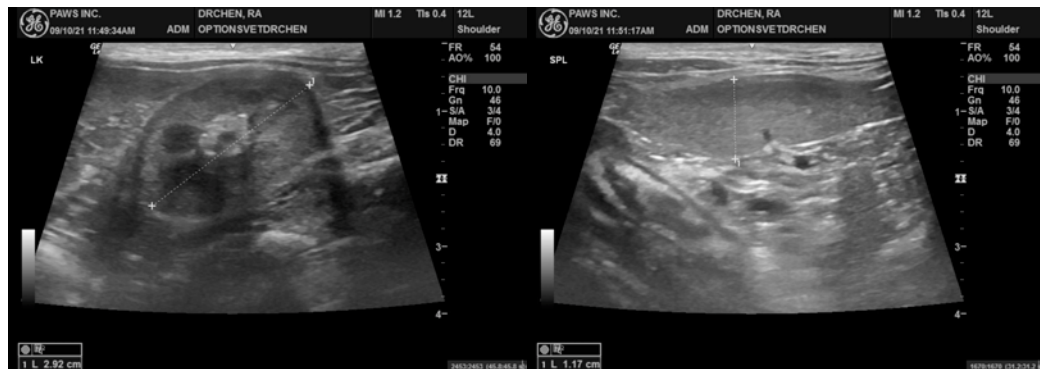
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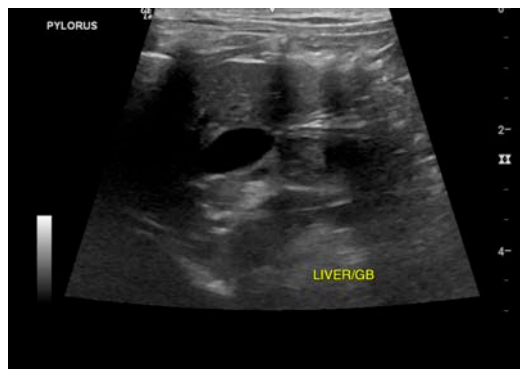
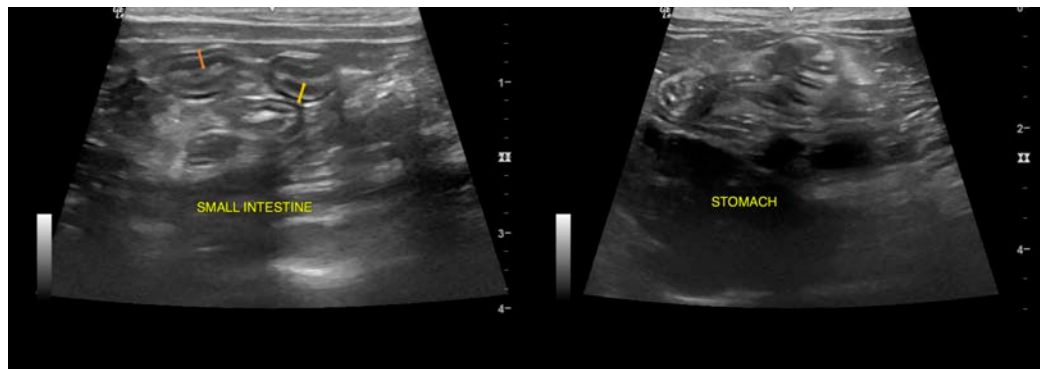
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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