

**PATIENT**

Puddy Cat Kruso

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Dmh

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

11 Years 11 Months

WEIGHT

6.8 Pounds

INTERPRETED BYKathleen Sennello DVM,
MS, Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging MI

REFERRING VET

Union Lake VH

INVOICE

41357

DATE

9/15/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Diarrhea for 6 months
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Mildly elevated kidney values, protein in urine. t4 wnl

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 (3.29 cm) with a large cortical cyst measuring 1.61 cm, small non-obstructive nephroliths, and mild pyelectasia at 0.13 cm. Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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 infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (3.3 cm) with small non-obstructive nephroliths and mild pyelectasia at 0.17 cm. Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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 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 0.35 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 normal/borderline large in size (0.98 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.

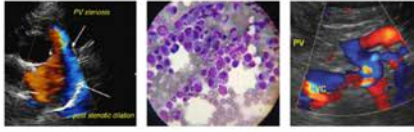
The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are mild and primarily anechoic. The proximal bile duct appears somewhat dilated and tortuous, measuring at 0.23 cm.

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. Jejunum wall measures 0.29 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 mildly prominent/thickened (0.28 cm). 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 and hypoechoic as 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 are prominent mesenteric lymph nodes visualized measuring 0.53 cm and 0.38 cm. The omentum is generally hyperechoic.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys with small non-obstructive nephroliths and mild pyelectasia – Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis.
- Left-sided renal cyst – likely an incidental finding.
- Borderline large spleen – In some views the spleen appears somewhat scalloped and “plump”. A fine needle aspirate could be considered.
- Hypoechoic, prominent pancreas – The pancreatic changes are most consistent with mild pancreatitis or a recent episode of pancreatic inflammation.
- Prominent/mildly thickened colon wall – Consider inflammation, infection, or neoplastic infiltration.
- Mild mesenteric lymphadenopathy – 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

There is a general impression of inflammation in the abdomen. There are mildly prominent mesenteric lymph nodes disbursed throughout the abdomen. The colon wall appears somewhat prominent, but this could be due to inflammation, infiltration, etc. With the chronicity of the diarrhea, consider such differentials as food allergy/dietary intolerance, dysbiosis, GI parasitism, IBD, and intestinal neoplasia. No focal lesions are visualized associated with the gastrointestinal tract.

- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein prescription diet.
- Recommend chronic probiotic therapy.
- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for evaluation of B12 levels, folate, PLI/TLI etc.. to further evaluate for pancreatic/small intestinal disease.
- If symptoms persist, consider obtaining GI biopsies (upper and lower GI endoscopy).

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There are chronic progressive changes visualized in both kidneys, most consistent with chronic renal disease.

Additionally, the pancreas is somewhat prominent but does not appear overtly inflamed.

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The spleen is somewhat prominent in appearance. A fine needle aspirate of the spleen could be considered.

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Recommend three view thoracic radiographs to evaluate for possible concurrent thoracic disease/involvement.

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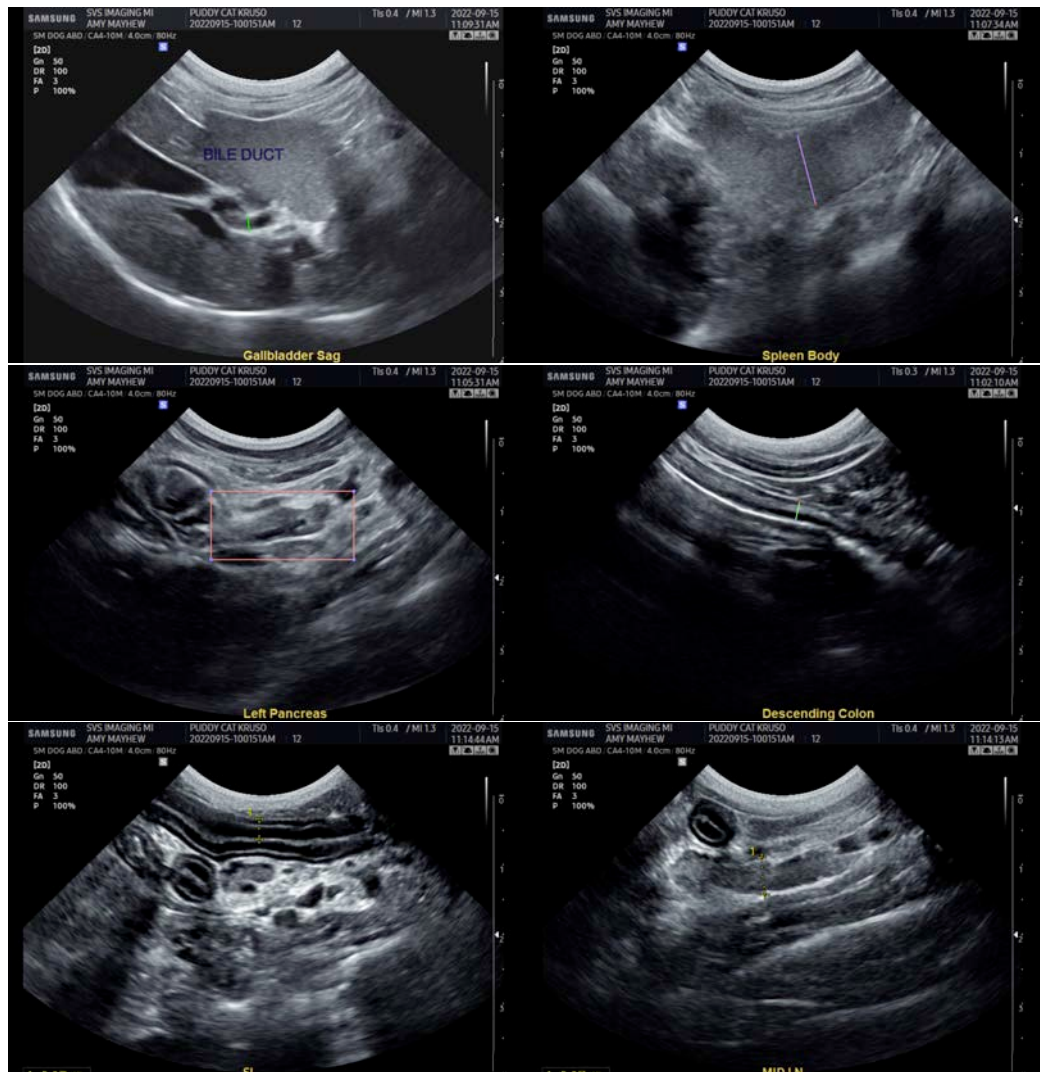
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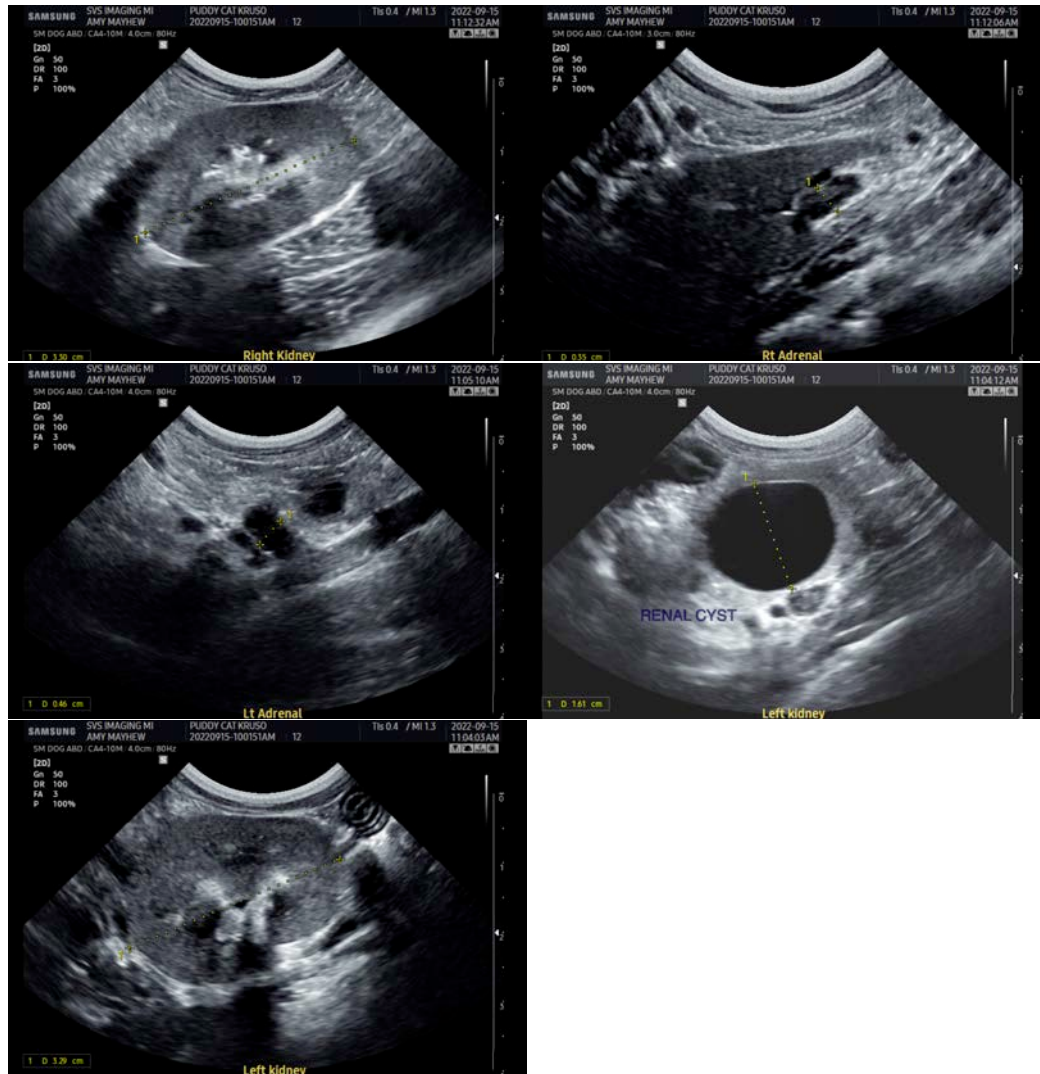
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com