

PATIENT

Snickers Kollar

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Congestion, sneezing, lethargy, not eating/drinking, painful abdomen

Medication: Prednisolone

SPECIES

Feline

WBC 20K with minor monocytosis, HCT 39.3

Chemistry Panel- Unremarkable, FeLV FIV- negative

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

SEX

Neutered Male

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 2.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Primarily anechoic urine was present in the lumen. Moderate, nondependent, particulate sediment was present without evidence of calculus formation. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic mural changes were noted.

AGE

7 years

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

WEIGHT

13.5 Pounds

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. Mild loss of corticomedullary border demarcation was noted, yet a maintained 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and overall normal renal architecture were present. No evidence of retroperitoneal inflammation or effusion was noted. No evidence of pyelectasia or overt pyelonephritis was noted. The left kidney measured 4.0 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.4 cm in length.

INTERPRETED BY

R. McKenzie Daniel,
DVM, DABVP
(Canine and Feline)

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.33 cm width. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.35 cm width.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rebekah Jakum, CVT
ARDMS/RVT

Spleen

The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute to chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or benign parenchyma changes were not noted. The spleen measured 0.99 cm width at the level of the hilus.

HOSPITAL NAME

White Haven VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Dengler

Liver/ Gallbladder

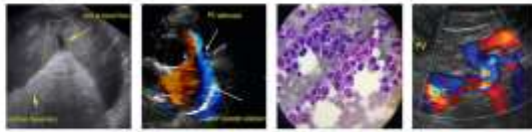
The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

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PATIENT

Gastrointestinal

Snickers Kollar

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction, or foreign material. The gastric body wall width measured 0.24 cm.

SPECIES

Feline

The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction, or foreign material. The jejunum wall width measured 0.21 cm. The ileocolic wall width measured 0.30 cm.

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

SEX

Neutered Male

Pancreas

The parenchyma of the left limb, body, and right limb of the pancreas presented isoechoic to the adjacent omental fat. A normal curvilinear capsule contour of the pancreas was present. The visible pancreatic duct was normal. No signs of active inflammation or neoplastic disease were evident.

AGE

7 years

Free Abdomen

No omental masses, lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

WEIGHT

13.5 Pounds

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Moderate urinary bladder sediment
- Early age-related renal changes
- Otherwise, sonographically unremarkable abdomen

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(Canine and Feline)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No overt evidence of visceral pathology as an obvious cause of the patient's clinical signs or overt abdominal pain. Potential for low-grade or chronic pancreatitis may be present yet ultrasonographically normal. Potentially, the current use of Prednisolone may be masking abdominal visceral changes.

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The urinary bladder sediment may suggest cellular / crystalline debris or mucus. Cystocentesis for UA +/- C/S if evidence of inflammatory cells is recommended. Continued as-needed supportive care is recommended.

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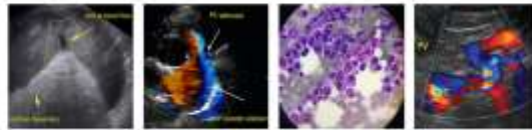
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.



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R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine/Feline Practice)

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