

**PATIENT**

Joe Axelson

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

NM

AGE

1.5 lbs.

WEIGHT

12 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Pender, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging QC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Joy

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13296

DATE

2/10/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Frequent Urinary obstruction. Blocked 12/24, 12/27, 1/24, 2/7. Urinary catheter placed each time and IVF, antibiotics, and Onsior was started. 2/7 was given depo injection. Currently eating c/d
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Urinalysis 2/7/22: Free catch, color pink, cloudy, SpGr >1.050, pH 6.5, Blood +++- no crystals seen. Kidney panel done today: CREA 0.9, BUN 21, BUN/CREA 23, PHOS 8.2

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder was normal in tone. The urinary bladder was subnormal in size owing to a lack of urine distention. Complete evaluation of the urinary bladder walls was somewhat limited owing to lack of urine distention, yet generalized moderate urinary bladder wall thickening exhibiting primarily homogeneous mural echogenicity was present. Minimal anechoic urine was in the urinary bladder without evidence of sediment or calculi. The apical urinary bladder wall measured 0.75 cm in width. Subtle evidence of regional inflammation around the urinary bladder was present without evidence of concurrent free fluid. The proximal urethra exhibited potential for subjective mild thickening yet normal tone to a depth of 2.0 cm. The proximal urethral measured 0.4 cm in width. No evidence of proximal urethral urine retention was noted.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and normal corticomedullary definition were maintained. The echogenicity of the cortex was similar to or slightly less than normal liver parenchyma while the medulla echogenicity was hypoechoic to the cortex with no evidence of pyelectasia. The left kidney measured 4.3 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.1 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

No overt pathology was noted in the area of the left or right adrenal glands.

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.

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.

**PATIENT*****Gastrointestinal***

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The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach contained mild, ingesta exhibited mild progressive distal acoustic shadowing. The stomach was otherwise normal.

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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.

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

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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.

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Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS***Primary Findings***

- Chronic cystitis urinary bladder pattern, possible concurrent mild urethritis
- Sonographically unremarkable bilateral kidneys - no overt pyelonephritis

INTERPRETED BY

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

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

If able to be obtained, urine culture and sensitivity on a sterile urine sample may be considered if 7 days post-antibiotic. Chronic idiopathic / interstitial cystitis is suspected.

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Empirically, continued therapy for idiopathic / interstitial cystitis is recommended. Given the recurrent urinary blockage episodes in this patient, or if recurrent blockage episodes going forward, perineal urethrostomy is likely indicated.

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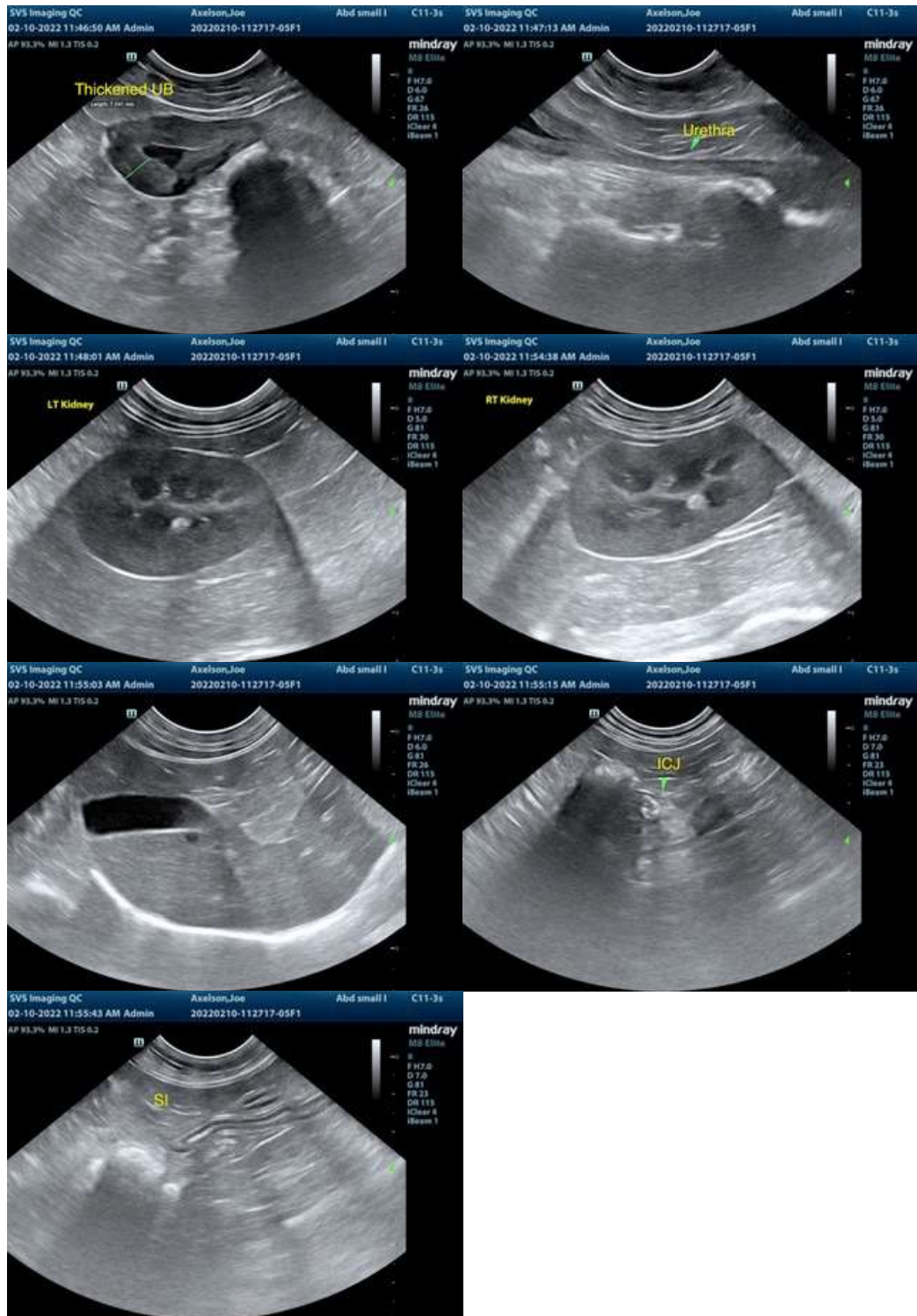
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology

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that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Joe Axelson

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.

SPECIES

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R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine / Feline Practice)
info@SonoPath.com

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<http://www.sonopath.com/FelineCystitis>

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Description: Feline idiopathic cystitis (FIC) is defined as recurrent stranguria and hematuria in cats in the absence of an underlying cause. It is considered to be an exclusionary diagnosis once radiographs, ultrasound, coagulation profile, and aerobic urine culture by cystocentesis have eliminated the possibilities of urinary tract infection, urolithiasis, coagulopathies, and neoplasia. Clinical signs may resolve spontaneously within 3-7 days, with 30-50% recurrence within a year. Cats most frequently acquire the disease between the ages of 2 and 6, and although any breed is susceptible, Persian cats are overrepresented among those affected. Overweight spayed females and neutered males in a multi-cat household are at higher risk than their lean, solitary, or intact counterparts. Indoor, sedentary, dry-food eaters are at higher risk than outdoor cats that eat *ad libitum*. Psychosomatic influences—change of residence, new household members, pet additions, change of household objects—on the urinary bladder have been shown to play an important role in the pathophysiology of the disease. Neurogenic inflammation, decreased glycosaminoglycan concentration, and increased bladder permeability are tissue alterations found on histopathological review of affected bladders. Neurotransmitter P is increased in affected tissue and may be specifically targeted in eventual courses of treatment.

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Clinical Signs: In the absence of an underlying urinary tract infection or evidence of neoplasia, FIC may present in an acute or chronic form with the following intermittent lower urinary tract symptoms: inappropriate urination (> 6 times/week in 70% of cases); stranguria (70%); hematuria (50%); and pollakiuria (80%).

Diagnostics: Since FIC is a diagnosis of exclusion, abdominal radiographs, abdominal ultrasound, blood pressure, coagulation profile, and urine culture are all required to rule out other differentials. Biopsy of the bladder wall can be useful to evaluate for lymphocytic plasmacytic inflammation, which can occur in some cases. Taking a history and having a thorough conversation about the cat's environmental stressors are imperative.

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Treatment: Given that no specific cause has been cited and that FIC is considered a multifactorial disease, multimodal therapy is recommended. To date, no specific therapeutic has been effective in treating FIC. Palliation with pain management can be achieved with buprenorphine (0.02 mg/kg PO, IM, or IV BID-TID for 3-4 days). Practitioners have attempted the following with varying results: the introduction of a strict canned food diet; a change of feeding location in multi-cat households; and stimulating increased water intake using tuna or clam juice additives or circulating water fountains. To date, the most scientifically valid evidence points to the need for reducing urine concentration, which is achieved with canned food diets. In multiple studies, the simple act of switching to a canned therapeutic diet has been shown to reduce the risk of

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recurrence significantly. One study showed that only 11% of cats on a canned diet exhibited recurrent signs after a year, while those on a dry food diet displayed a 40% recurrence rate. Urine concentration can be reduced further by adding additional water into servings of canned food. Reduction of stress may be achieved by increasing litter box hygiene, placing the litter box in a quieter environment, and providing separate food, water, and litter areas for the affected patient in a multi-cat household. It has been suggested that Feliway, the feline facial pheromone, can be used as a calming agent for cats when they are in unfamiliar surroundings. Feliway mimics the natural facial hormone released when a cat marks his or her territory by face rubbing. For unresponsive or severe cases, amitriptyline (10 mg PO Q24hr at bedtime) has been shown to have visceral analgesic, anticholinergic, mucosal mast cell inhibition, and anti-noradrenergic properties. Amitriptyline is considered standard therapy, but is only pursued once the preceding husbandry and feeding practices have proven to be ineffective. Amitriptyline should be used with caution in patients with cardiac disease or arrhythmias, and if instituted, should be used long-term. Studies indicate that short-term use of amitriptyline can result in faster recurrences. Note: Urine retention may occur while therapy is being administered. Biochemical panels should be monitored while a patient is undergoing amitriptyline therapy as liver enzyme elevation can occur. Glycosaminoglycan supplementation (pentosan polysulphate 2-10 mg/kg PO BID) has shown modest success (10-20%) in human trials for idiopathic cystitis. If used, a powder form is recommended to avoid the stress of pill administration (feline Cosequin capsules contain a powder that can be sprinkled onto food). Antiviral agents have not been shown to be effective, and even though researchers have suggested that the concurrent presence of *Calicivirus* may play a role and virus-like particles have been identified in urethral plugs and urine, no adequate evidence of a viral etiology has yet been demonstrated. A double-blind placebo trial suggested that glucocorticoids had no clinical benefits in 12 cases. All cases were self-limiting, in spite of whether the subjects were medicated with corticosteroids or not.

If hematuria seems persistent despite therapy and does not follow a typical FIC pattern (i.e., resolving within one week but recurring within a few weeks), cystoscopy or surgical evaluation may be indicated. Biopsies can be obtained, which allows for histopathology and bladder wall culture.

Environmental enrichment is also important to reduce stress. Providing vertical climbing surfaces, such as cat trees, increasing the number of litter boxes on different floors of the house (the rule of thumb is the number of litter boxes per house should equal the number of cats plus one), and increasing owner attention time, scheduled playtime, as well as supervised outdoor activity can decrease stress for cats.

Conclusion: Effective treatment of FIC involves a multi-modal approach with a strong emphasis on husbandry. Pet owners should focus on the fastidious upkeep of litter boxes and feed their cats canned food to both increase dietary water intake and maintain their cat's lean body weight. Stress management is also key and can be facilitated with environmental enrichment as well as an understanding of feline behavior.

References:

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Defauw PAM, Van de Maele I, et al. Risk factors and clinical presentation of cats with feline idiopathic cystitis. *J Feline Med Surg* 2011;13(12):967-75.

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Kruger JM, Conway TS, Kaneene JB, et al. Randomized controlled trial of the efficacy of short-term amitriptyline administration for treatment of acute, nonobstructive, idiopathic lower urinary tract disease in cats. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2003;222(6):749-58.

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