

**PATIENT**

Sprinkles Jurosko

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

Siamese Mix

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

9yr

**WEIGHT**

12.2

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amber Goldman RVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Appalachian  
Veterinary US

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Schilkowsky

**INVOICE**

13469ag

**DATE**

04/14/2023

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Routine blood work shows an amylase of 2791 (more than twice normal) and owner is worried. all other blood work okay. cat has allergies (ears, itching) and has been on prednisolone 2.5 mg every other day for a long time prednisolone 2.5 mg every other day

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 2 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with mild non-dependent particulate sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted.

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 pelvic dilation. The left kidney measured 3.6 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.1 cm in length.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.37 cm width. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.37 cm width.

**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.

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach contained mild pyloric ingesta/chyme with no signs of ileus, obstruction or foreign material.

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 ileocolic wall measured 0.30 cm in width. The duodenum wall measured 0.23 cm width. The jejunum wall measured 0.22 cm width.

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

**Pancreas**



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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 was evident.

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**Free Abdomen**

No omental masses, overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Mild urinary bladder sediment.
- Sonographically unremarkable GI tract with mild pyloric ingesta.
- Sonographically unremarkable pancreas.

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Overall, there is no overt evidence of significant abdominal visceral pathology as a definitive cause of the patient's clinical signs. No evidence of active pancreatitis. Low grade/chronic pancreatitis, which may present sonographically normal, may be considered if there is evidence of cranial abdominal or subxiphoid discomfort on palpation. Correlation with a spec fPL could be considered.

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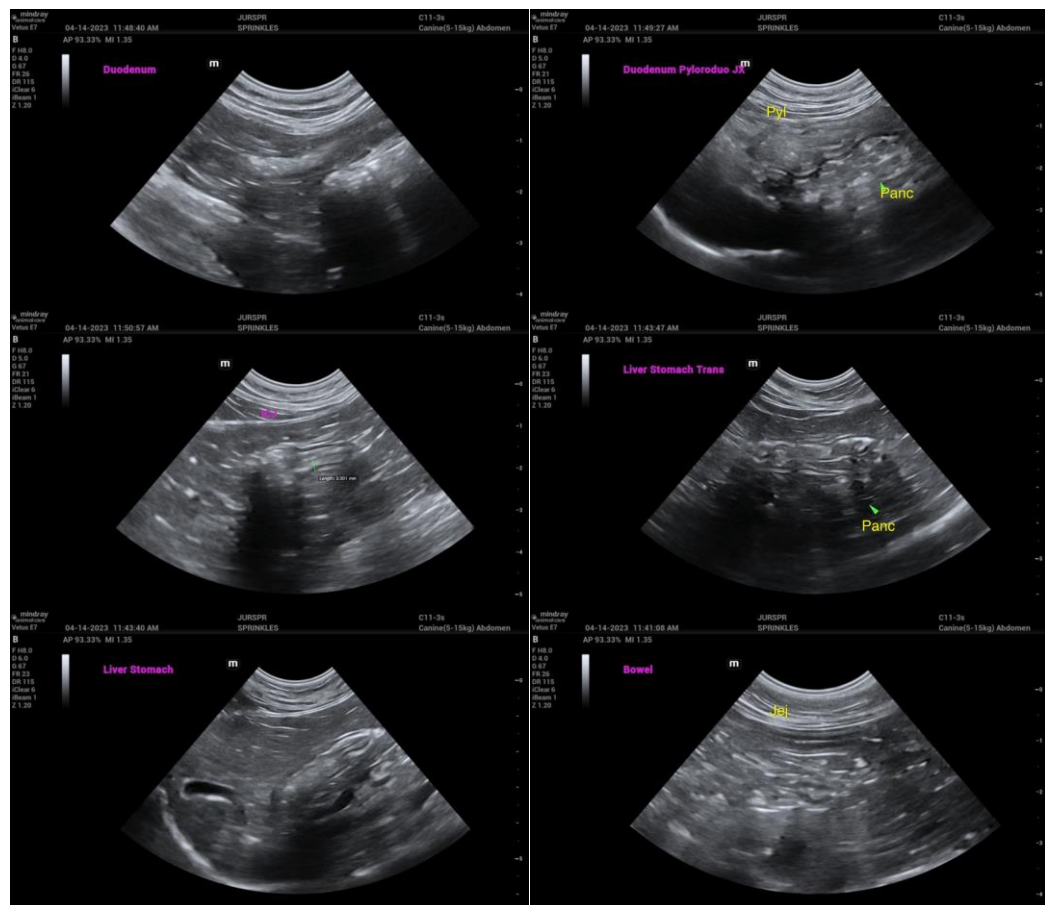
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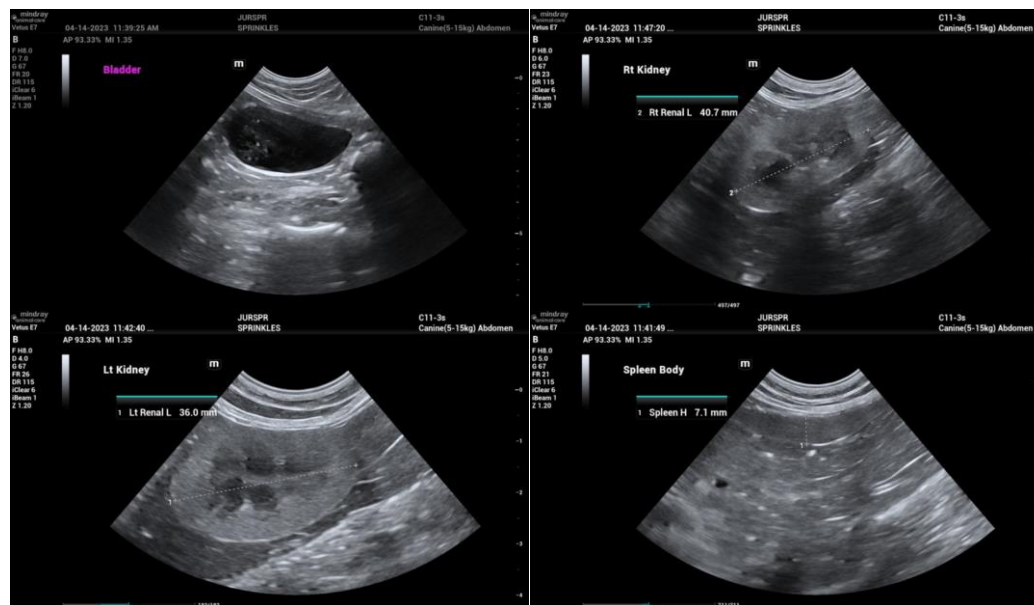
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

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