



PATIENT

Darcy Markfeld

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8 Years

WEIGHT

7.6 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Alyssa Carver

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Emergency
Hospital Volusia

REFERRING VET

Dr. Alyssa Carver

INVOICE

46522

DATE

4/8/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

P presents for a HX of vomiting off and on for a year. O states that P has lost significant weight in last several months. P is e/d normally and has normal mentation.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Increased Lactate 7.59, slightly increased BUN 34

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 2.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no uroliths or sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Normal size and margination was 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. Subtle to intermittent hyperechoic corticomedullary band, consistent with a medullary rim sign, was present. This is a nonspecific finding seen in both normal and abnormal kidneys. It may be associated interstitial renal disease, hypercalcemia, tubular necrosis, lymphoma, and FIP.

However, it is likely an idiopathic finding. The left kidney measured 3.2 cm. The right kidney measured 3.5 cm.

Adrenal Glands

No overt pathology in the area of the left and 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

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 was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction or foreign material.

The intestinal walls demonstrated intact wall layers with diffusely thickened walls and altered 1:3 muscularis / mucosa ratio primarily consisting of muscularis hypertrophy.

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



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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

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Intermittent, mildly prominent to enlarged mesenteric nodes were present. Example measured 1.5 cm x 0.40 cm. The lymph nodes were essentially isoechoic to adjacent omentum without evidence of peripheral inflammation and maintaining a normal width: length ratio (<0.5).

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No omental masses or evidence of peritoneal effusion.

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PRIMARY FINDINGS

- IBD intestinal pattern with mild, benign/ reactive mesenteric lymphadenopathy

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Nonspecific subtle renal medullary rim sign – incidental.

WEIGHT

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Potential for early / low grade neoplastic enteropathy which may present similar to IBD intestinal pattern cannot be definitively excluded. A GI panel to include PLI/TLI/B12/Folate is recommended. Thoracic radiographs are suggested to rule out occult pathology as a contributing factor to the weight loss. Full thickness intestinal biopsies are required for definitive diagnosis. Empirical IBD protocol and as needed gastrointestinal support if biopsies are not elected would be reasonable.

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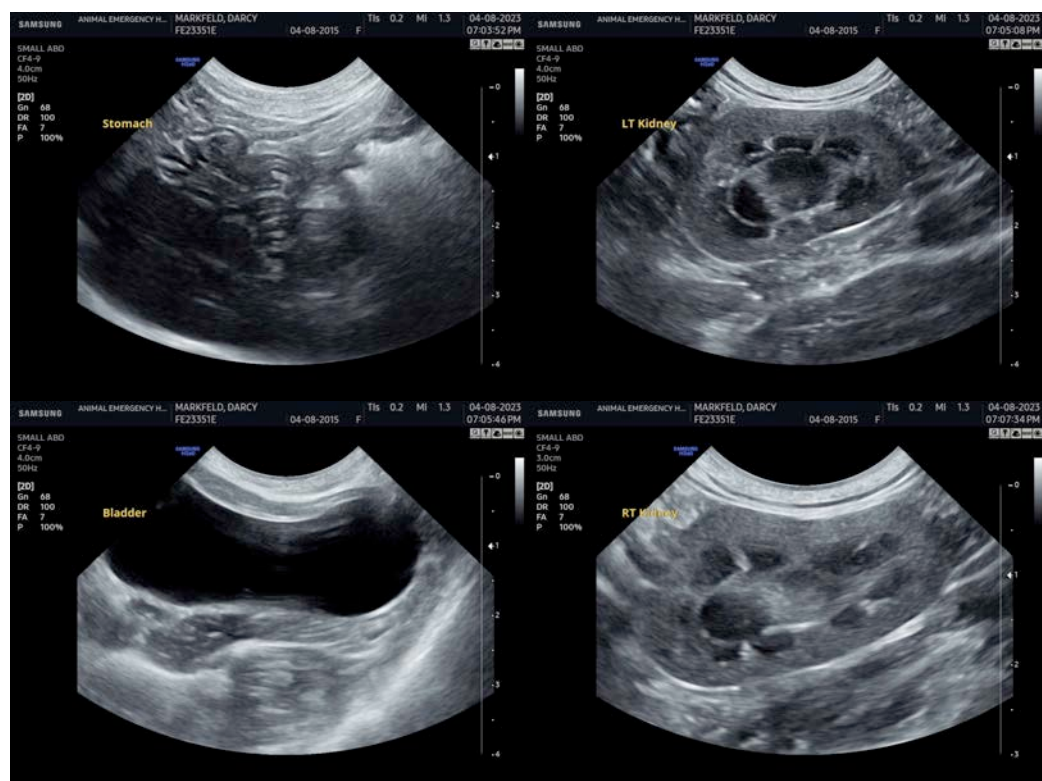
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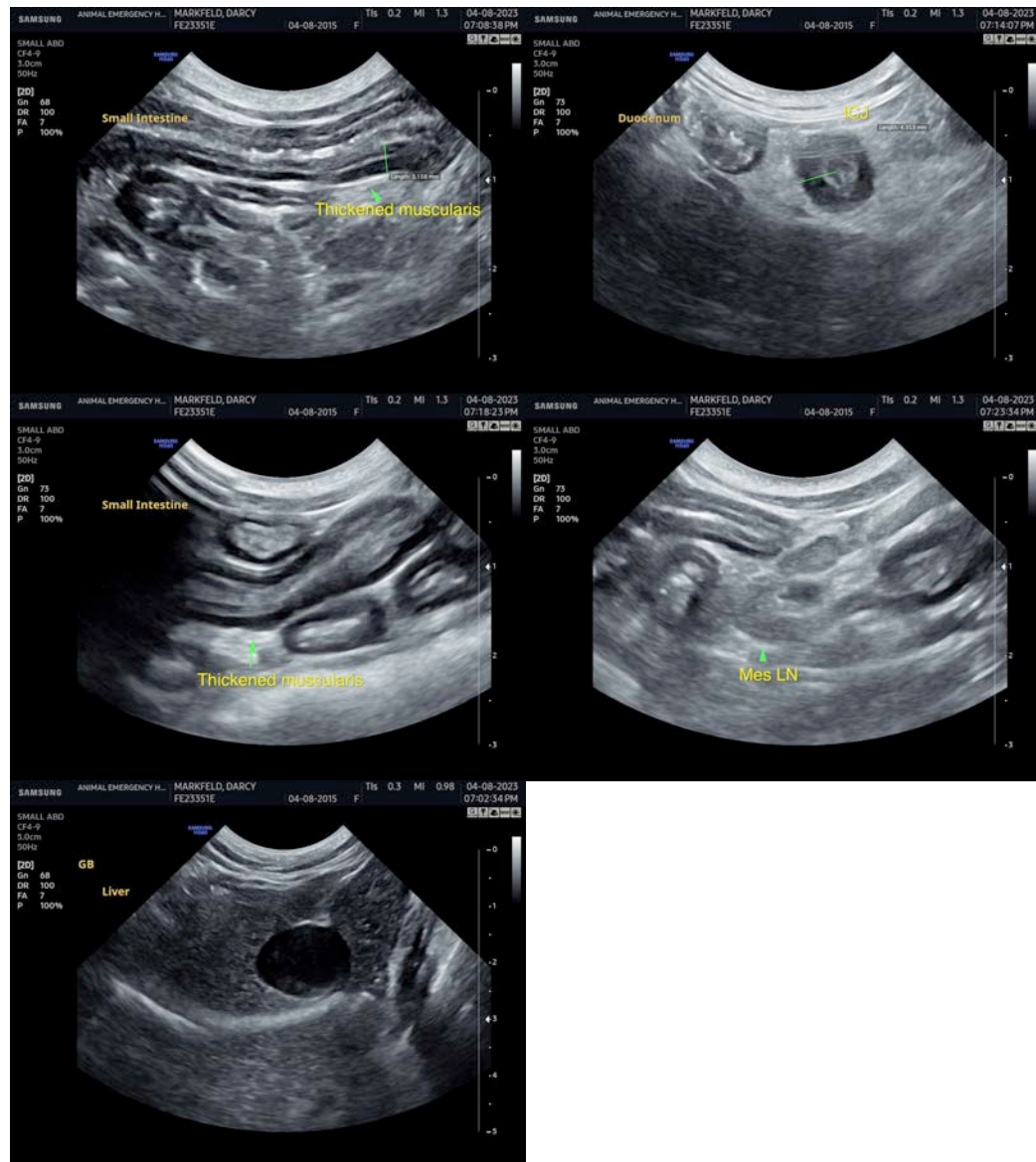
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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