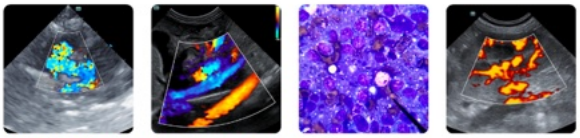


PATIENT

Dart Harrington

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

15 years

WEIGHT

9.25 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Remo Lobetti, BVSc, MMedVet (Med), PhD, Dipl. ECVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Ginny Dodd, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Parker VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. White

INVOICE

69859

DATE

1/6/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Weight loss, anorexia Had gained 0.5 # after Mirtazapine but lost it again
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: No distinct abnormalities noted on PE, dehydrated 5% CBC-WNL CHEM-CL sl> (111, glob 5.0 (hi normal), A/G= 0.6 T4- WNL

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is full with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. A moderate amount of floating, hyperechogenic sediment.

Normal appearance of the trigone area, proximal urethra, and iliac blood vessels.

Normal appearance and size of the iliac lymph nodes. Ureters not visualized, which can be considered a normal finding.

Normal renal size (left measured 4.4 cm, right measured 4.0 cm), architecture, echogenic appearance, cortico-medullary differentiation, which maintains a 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio, pelvis, and capsule. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident.

Adrenal Glands

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 0.96 cm in length x 0.34 cm and 0.35 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 0.92 cm in length x 0.37 cm and 0.37 cm in width.

Spleen

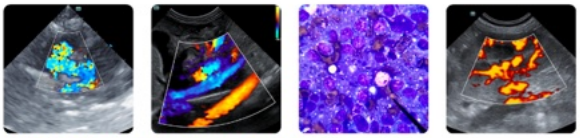
Normal size and echogenic appearance. Smooth homogenous parenchyma and regular curvilinear capsule. Normal volume of the splenic vasculature without any overt congestion or thrombosis evident. No inflammatory, neoplastic, infarction, or infiltrative changes evident. The spleen measured 0.8 cm in width.

Liver

Normal size, echogenic appearance, portal markings, and regular curvilinear capsule. No nodules or masses evident. Normal appearance of the hepatic and portal vasculature.

Gallbladder

The gallbladder is full containing a small amount of non-adhered, hyperechogenic sediment. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Dilated and tortuous appearance of the bile ducts with no obvious obstruction evident.



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Gastrointestinal

Normal appearance of the stomach, duodenum, ileo-cecal junction, and colon with no loss of layering, 1:3 muscularis to mucosa ratio, normal wall thickness and peristaltic activity, and no distension of the lumen. Normal thickness of the small intestine (up to 0.3 cm) with no loss of layering, but with a marked increase in the muscularis to mucosa ratio, normal peristaltic activity and no distension of the lumen.

Pancreas

The visible sections of the pancreas are of normal size and echogenic appearance with a regular capsule. Normal echogenic appearance of the mesentery and fat surrounding the pancreas. The left pancreas measured 0.4 cm in width.

Free Abdomen

Enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes measuring up to 0.8 x 1.2 cm in size with a hypoechogenic appearance, but maintained a normal shape.

No ascites evident.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Enteropathy.
- Mesenteric lymphadenomegaly.
- Dilated and tortuous bile duct.
- Gallbladder sediment.
- Urinary bladder sediment.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Etiologies for the enteropathy would be parasitic enteritis, dietary hypersensitivity and inflammatory bowel disease with emerging lymphoma an important differential diagnosis.

Etiologies for the lymphadenomegaly would be reactive hyperplasia, lymphadenitis and infiltrative neoplasia.

The appearance of the bile duct can be considered an incidental age related finding.

The most likely etiology for the urinary bladder sediment would be incidental debris with crystalluria and bacterial cystitis a less likely differential diagnosis.

The gallbladder sediment can be considered an incidental finding.

Further assessment would be urine and fecal analysis, possible urine culture, cobalamin and foalte assay and endoscopy of the upper GI tract with biopsies.

FNA cytology of the mesenteric lymph nodes can also be considered.

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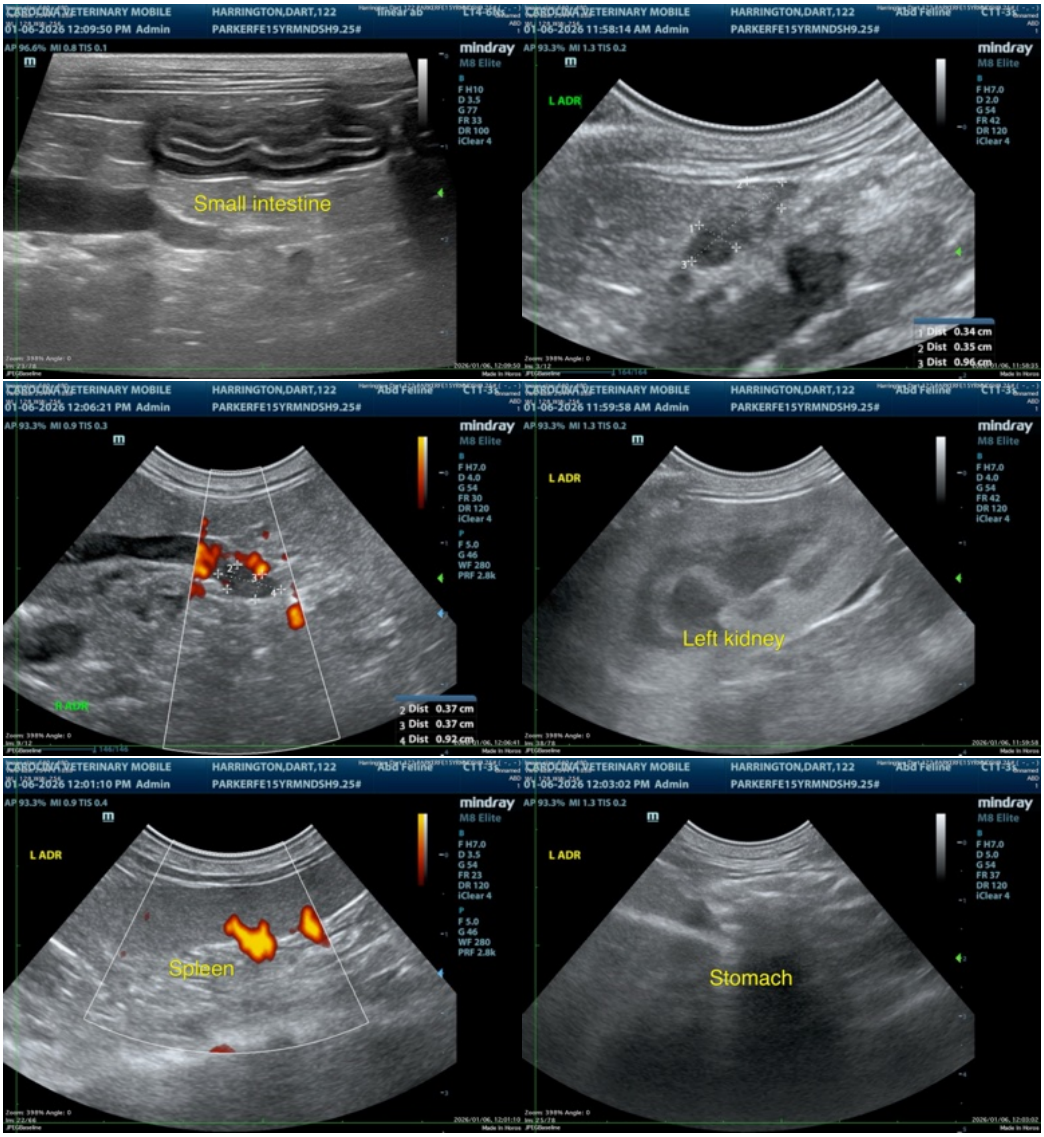
Specific therapy would be dependent on an etiological diagnosis. Symptomatic management that can be considered would be feeding a novel protein/hypoallergenic diet, course of Fenbendazole, cobalamin supplementation and if there is still not a satisfactory improvement then a course of Prednisolone would then be indicated.



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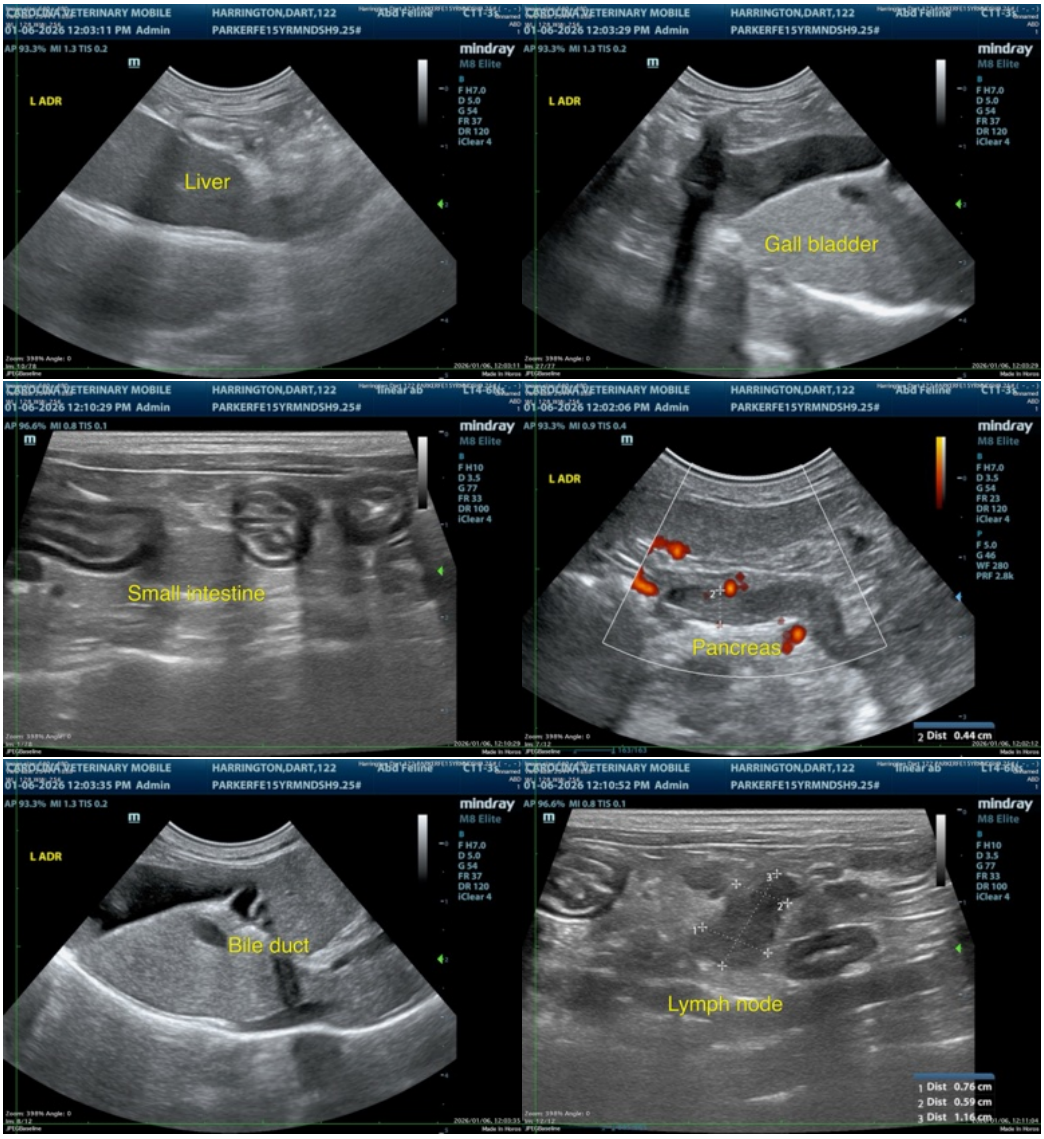

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Remo Lobetti, BVSc, MMedVet (Med), PhD, Dipl. ECVIM (Internal Medicine)

info@sonopath.com