

# ALICAM Ambulatory Light-based Imaging Report

**Patient Name:**  
**Patient Age:** 1  
**Patient ID:** 197118  
**Owner Name:**  
**Interpreting Veterinarian:** Brian Hardy DVM, MS, DACVIM (SAIM)  
**Affiliation:** Infiniti Medical  
**Referring Veterinarian:**  
**Referring Clinic:**  
**Procedure Date:** Thursday, July 09, 2015  
**Capsule SN:** K0302.0080

**First Gastric Image:** Time: 0:00:46, Frame: 105  
**First Duodenal Image:** Time: 3:51:26, Frame: 8832  
**First Cecal Image:** Time: 9:06:33, Frame: 29267  
**Gastric Transit Time:** 3:50:40  
**Small Bowel Transit Time:** 5:15:07

## Clinical History:

1. Chronic mixed bowel diarrhea (suspect small bowel is primary component) with severe weight loss (BCS 2/9)
2. Decreased cobalamin and folate levels
3. Panhypoproteinemia
4. Mild non-regenerative anemia
5. Appetite waxes and wanes.  
occasional hematochezia
6. No vomiting

7/7/15 Chemistry panel: T.P. 3.7, Alb 2.0, Glob 1.7 (low end normal), Creat 0.5, Mg 1.6, ALP 15  
 7/7/15 CBC: 13.50 WBC, RBC 4.47, 10.4 HGB, HCT 29.8, RDW 14.3, PP 4.8, Mono 2.160, Eosin 1.89, Baso 0.810, absolute retic 36,000  
 March 2015 Texas A&M  
 Cobalamin level decreased 194 ng/l, Folate level decreased 7 ug/l, cTLI- normal  
 Vitamin b12 injections 500mg/ul once weekly

Past medications include 1. Multiple rounds of metronidazole 500mg q12h 2. Tylosin unknown dose (April 2015) 3. Vitamin B12 injections 500mg/ul started in March 2015 weekly injections. 4. Panacur 800mg q24 x 10 days for empiric deworming 5. Prednisone 6/8/15 20mg q12hr.

## Findings:

Image 1 (Frame Number: 105, Transit Time: 0:00:46)



First gastric image

Image 2 (Frame Number: 2750, Transit Time: 1:25:45)



Normal stomach

Image 3 (Frame Number: 3056, Transit Time: 1:32:17)



Patchy erythema and debris in stomach (arrow)

Image 4 (Frame Number: 3502, Transit Time: 1:41:37)



Mildly irregular and erythematous gastric mucosa

Image 5 (Frame Number: 3769, Transit Time: 1:47:23)



Mildly irregular and erythematous gastric mucosa

Image 6 (Frame Number: 5093, Transit Time: 2:23:56)



Mildly irregular and erythematous gastric mucosa

Image 7 (Frame Number: 5389, Transit Time: 2:32:07)



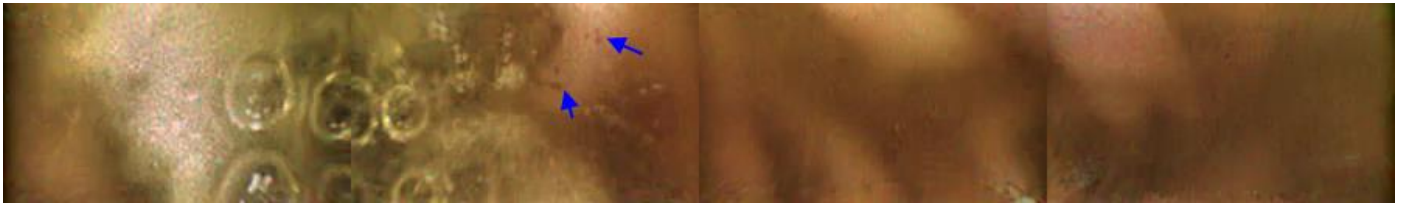
Mildly irregular and erythematous gastric mucosa

Image 8 (Frame Number: 6873, Transit Time: 3:07:37)



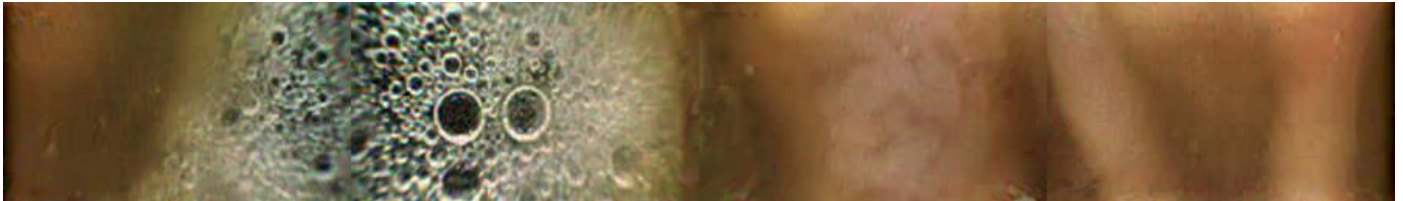
Mildly irregular and erythematous gastric mucosa

Image 9 (Frame Number: 8757, Transit Time: 3:50:28)



Pinpoint erosions

Image 10 (Frame Number: 8786, Transit Time: 3:50:57)



Mildly irregular gastric mucosa

Image 11 (Frame Number: 8832, Transit Time: 3:51:26 ( Small Bowel Time 0:00:00 (00%) ))



First duodenal image

Image 12 (Frame Number: 8856, Transit Time: 3:51:52 ( Small Bowel Time 0:00:25 (00%) ))



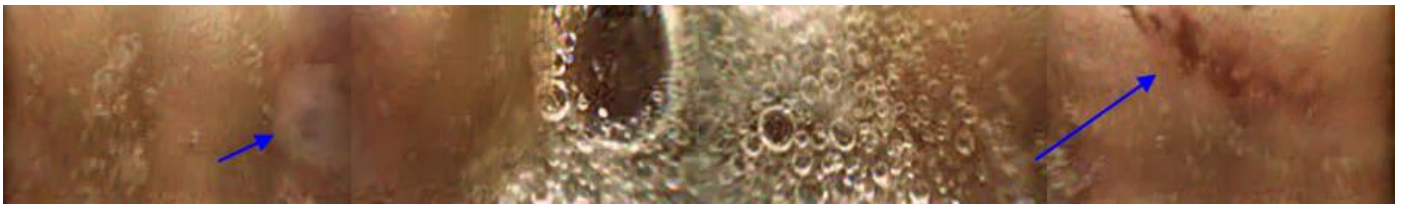
Duodenal ulcer

Image 13 (Frame Number: 8866, Transit Time: 3:52:00 ( Small Bowel Time 0:00:34 (00%) ))



Duodenal nodular lesion

Image 14 (Frame Number: 8892, Transit Time: 3:52:30 ( Small Bowel Time 0:01:04 (00%) ))



Duodenal nodular lesion (short arrow) and erosion (long arrow)

Image 15 (Frame Number: 8955, Transit Time: 3:53:12 ( Small Bowel Time 0:01:46 (00%) ))



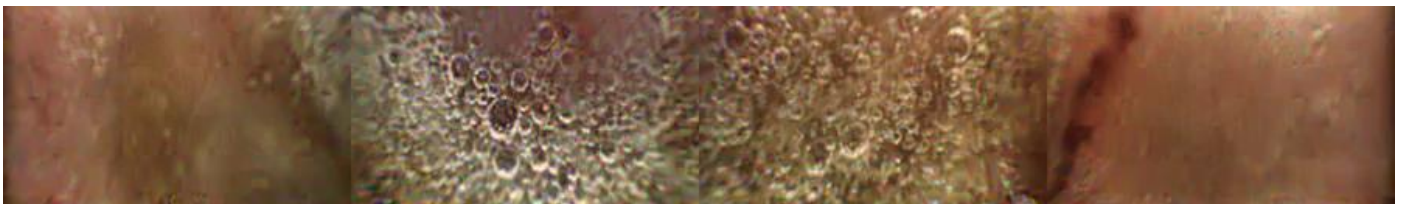
Linear hemorrhagic lesions and irregular mucosa in proximal small intestine

Image 16 (Frame Number: 9015, Transit Time: 3:53:54 ( Small Bowel Time 0:02:28 (00%) ))



SI hemorrhage and irregular mucosa

Image 17 (Frame Number: 9037, Transit Time: 3:54:10 ( Small Bowel Time 0:02:44 (01%) ))



SI hemorrhage

Image 18 (Frame Number: 9187, Transit Time: 3:57:16 ( Small Bowel Time 0:05:50 (01%) ))



Markedly irregular SI mucosa

Image 19 (Frame Number: 9235, Transit Time: 3:57:57 ( Small Bowel Time 0:06:31 (01%) ))



Linear hemorrhagic lesions and irregular mucosa in proximal small intestine

Image 20 (Frame Number: 9285, Transit Time: 3:59:27 ( Small Bowel Time 0:08:00 (02%) ))



Linear hemorrhagic lesions and irregular mucosa in proximal small intestine

Image 21 (Frame Number: 10015, Transit Time: 4:14:19 ( Small Bowel Time 0:22:53 (05%) ))



Small intestinal nodular lesion

Image 22 (Frame Number: 10450, Transit Time: 4:21:25 ( Small Bowel Time 0:29:59 (07%) ))



SI hemorrhage

Image 23 (Frame Number: 10592, Transit Time: 4:24:14 ( Small Bowel Time 0:32:47 (08%) ))



Small intestinal nodular lesion

Image 24 (Frame Number: 10679, Transit Time: 4:25:47 ( Small Bowel Time 0:34:21 (09%) ))



Linear hemorrhagic lesions and irregular mucosa in proximal small intestine

Image 25 (Frame Number: 11123, Transit Time: 4:32:23 ( Small Bowel Time 0:40:57 (11%) ))



SI ulcer

Image 26 (Frame Number: 11190, Transit Time: 4:33:32 ( Small Bowel Time 0:42:05 (11%) ))



Irregular SI mucosa

Image 27 (Frame Number: 12320, Transit Time: 4:50:35 ( Small Bowel Time 0:59:09 (17%) ))



SI nodular lesion and ulcer

Image 28 (Frame Number: 15570, Transit Time: 5:54:08 ( Small Bowel Time 2:02:42 (32%) ))



Image 29 (Frame Number: 16988, Transit Time: 6:15:31 ( Small Bowel Time 2:24:05 (39%) ))



SI nodular lesion and irregular SI mucosa

Image 30 (Frame Number: 17011, Transit Time: 6:15:53 ( Small Bowel Time 2:24:27 (40%) ))



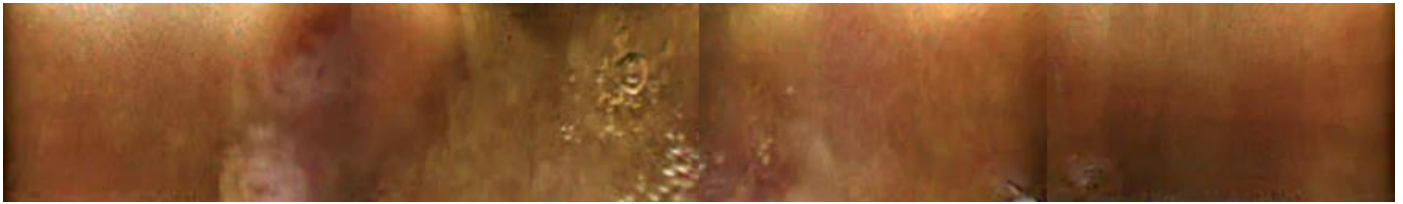
SI nodular lesion and irregular SI mucosa

Image 31 (Frame Number: 18422, Transit Time: 6:37:46 ( Small Bowel Time 2:46:19 (46%) ))



SI nodular lesion and irregular SI mucosa

Image 32 (Frame Number: 18484, Transit Time: 6:38:36 ( Small Bowel Time 2:47:10 (47%) ))



SI nodular lesion and irregular SI mucosa

Image 33 (Frame Number: 18552, Transit Time: 6:39:39 ( Small Bowel Time 2:48:12 (47%) ))



SI nodular lesion and irregular SI mucosa

Image 34 (Frame Number: 19082, Transit Time: 6:47:22 ( Small Bowel Time 2:55:55 (50%) ))



SI nodular lesion and irregular SI mucosa

Image 35 (Frame Number: 21251, Transit Time: 7:18:42 ( Small Bowel Time 3:27:16 (60%) ))



Prominent SI villi

Image 36 (Frame Number: 24048, Transit Time: 7:57:08 ( Small Bowel Time 4:05:42 (74%) ))



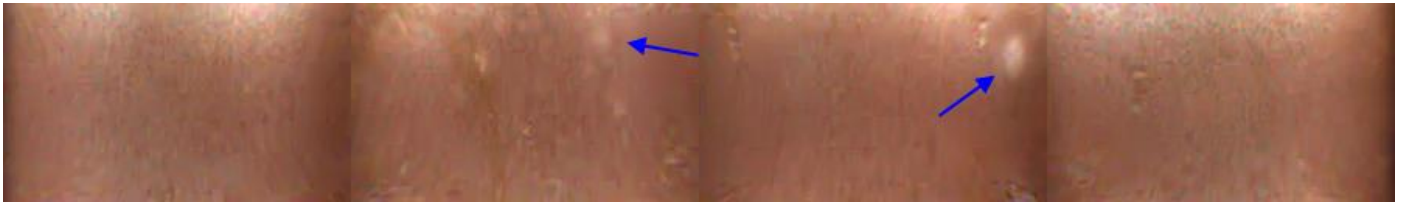
Dilated lacteals

Image 37 (Frame Number: 24402, Transit Time: 8:01:44 ( Small Bowel Time 4:10:18 (76%) ))



Dilated lacteals

Image 38 (Frame Number: 24511, Transit Time: 8:03:32 ( Small Bowel Time 4:12:06 (76%) ))



Dilated lacteals

Image 39 (Frame Number: 24556, Transit Time: 8:04:04 ( Small Bowel Time 4:12:38 (76%) ))



Dilated lacteals

Image 40 (Frame Number: 24603, Transit Time: 8:04:28 ( Small Bowel Time 4:13:02 (77%) ))



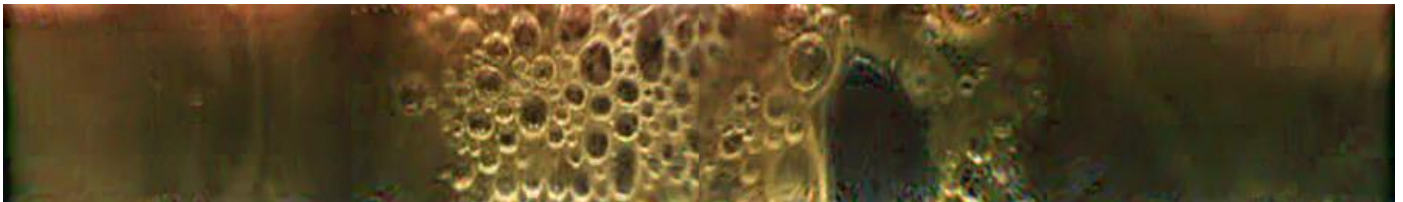
Dilated lacteals

Image 41 (Frame Number: 28952, Transit Time: 9:01:25 ( Small Bowel Time 5:09:58 (98%) ))



Irregular distal SI mucosa

Image 42 (Frame Number: 29267, Transit Time: 9:06:33 ( Small Bowel Time 5:15:07 ))



First colonic image

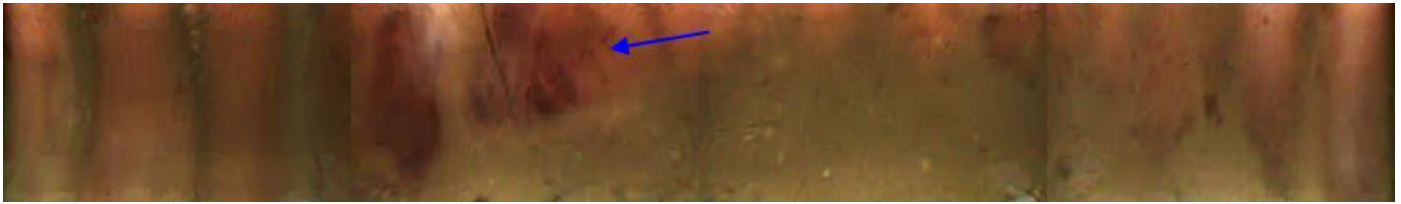
Image 43 (Frame Number: 30382, Transit Time: 10:11:16)



Hemorrhagic proximal colonic lesion



Image 44 (Frame Number: 31245, Transit Time: 11:24:29)



Hemorrhagic proximal colonic lesion (same lesion as in frame 30382)

Image 45 (Frame Number: 35082, Transit Time: 15:48:16)



Final frame

Finding Summary and Recommendations:

Findings:

The capsule acquired 35,082 images during 15h 48m of imaging.

There are patchy areas of mild erythema and irregularity of the gastric mucosa, and a single area with a few pinpoint erosions is seen. Gastric transit is somewhat prolonged at 230 minutes (normal transit is typically 30-90 minutes).

The small intestinal mucosa is moderate-markedly irregular, most severe in the proximal half of the small intestine.


There are several small polypoid/nodular lesions with depressed, ulcerated centers identified. A number of focal erosions are seen, and there are several locations throughout the small intestine that have linear hemorrhagic lesions. A few dilated lacteals are identified in the distal small intestine.

The majority of the colonic mucosa is obscured by liquid feces, but a hemorrhagic lesion is identified in the proximal colon.

Recommendations:

The most severe gross GI lesions seen in this case are in the proximal half of the small intestine. Primary diagnostic considerations for this patient's PLE include inflammatory bowel disease, lymphangiectasia, lymphoma (or other GI neoplasia) and fungal infection.

Given the severity of the macroscopic lesions, clinical signs and biochemical abnormalities, histopathology is strongly recommended for further identification of the underlying etiology. Gastroduodenoscopy and ileocolonoscopy would allow for access to many of the visualized lesions, but most of the nodular lesions and dilated lacteals would likely be beyond the length of the endoscope.

Signature:  Date: 7/15/15

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