

PATIENT

Jellyfish Reinisch

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DLH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

7/1/22

WEIGHT

5.4 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastrò DVM
Diplomate ACVIM
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Andrea Nicastrò DVM
Diplomate ACVIM
(Sm Animal Internal Med)

HOSPITAL NAME

Sun Dog Cat Moon

REFERRING VET

Dr Abby Clayton

INVOICE

22900

DATE

4-23-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Went to ER recently for GI signs which have since resolved. On radiographs, a mineralized area was observed in the region of the liver. Intermittent blood in stools.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness. The mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. Luminal contents are anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

The left kidney is normal in size (3.83 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal in size (4.04 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.38 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.31 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (0.92 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative, or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1.

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is normal in thickness. A 1.44 cm cholelith is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal. The duodenal papilla is normal-in-size (0.26 cm in width).

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta consistent with a post-prandial presentation. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The pyloric outflow tract is patent. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecolic junction and colonic wall are normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

Pancreas

The region of the pancreas is isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat. No obvious parenchymal abnormalities are observed. There is no evidence of regional inflammation or effusion.



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Lymph Nodes

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

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Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion.

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Other

A brief echocardiogram reveals no obvious evidence of pericardial or pleural effusion in the visible window.

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Nonobstructive cholelith.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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Given the patient is asymptomatic at this time, a cholecystectomy is not indicated. However, liver values should be monitored (i.e., every 3-6 months or sooner if the patient becomes ill). If liver values increase, a repeat abdominal ultrasound may be warranted. It is possible that choleliths can continue to form and potentially result in a future obstruction of the common bile duct, which may warrant surgery.

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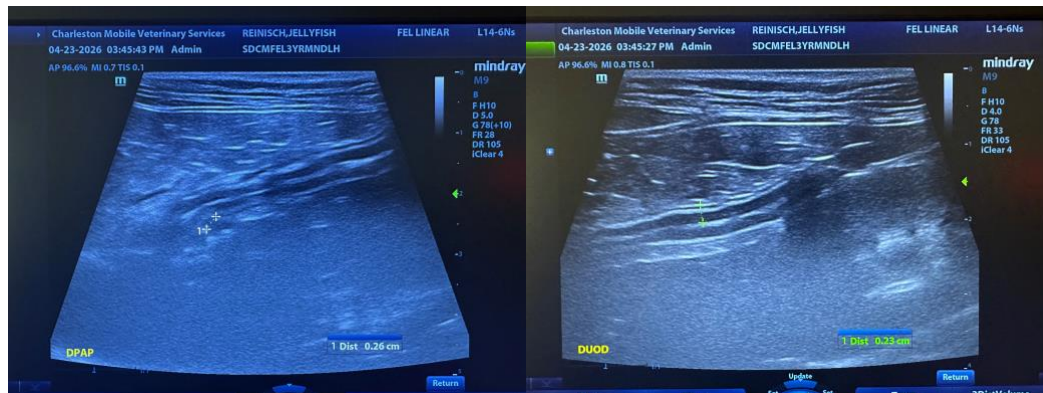
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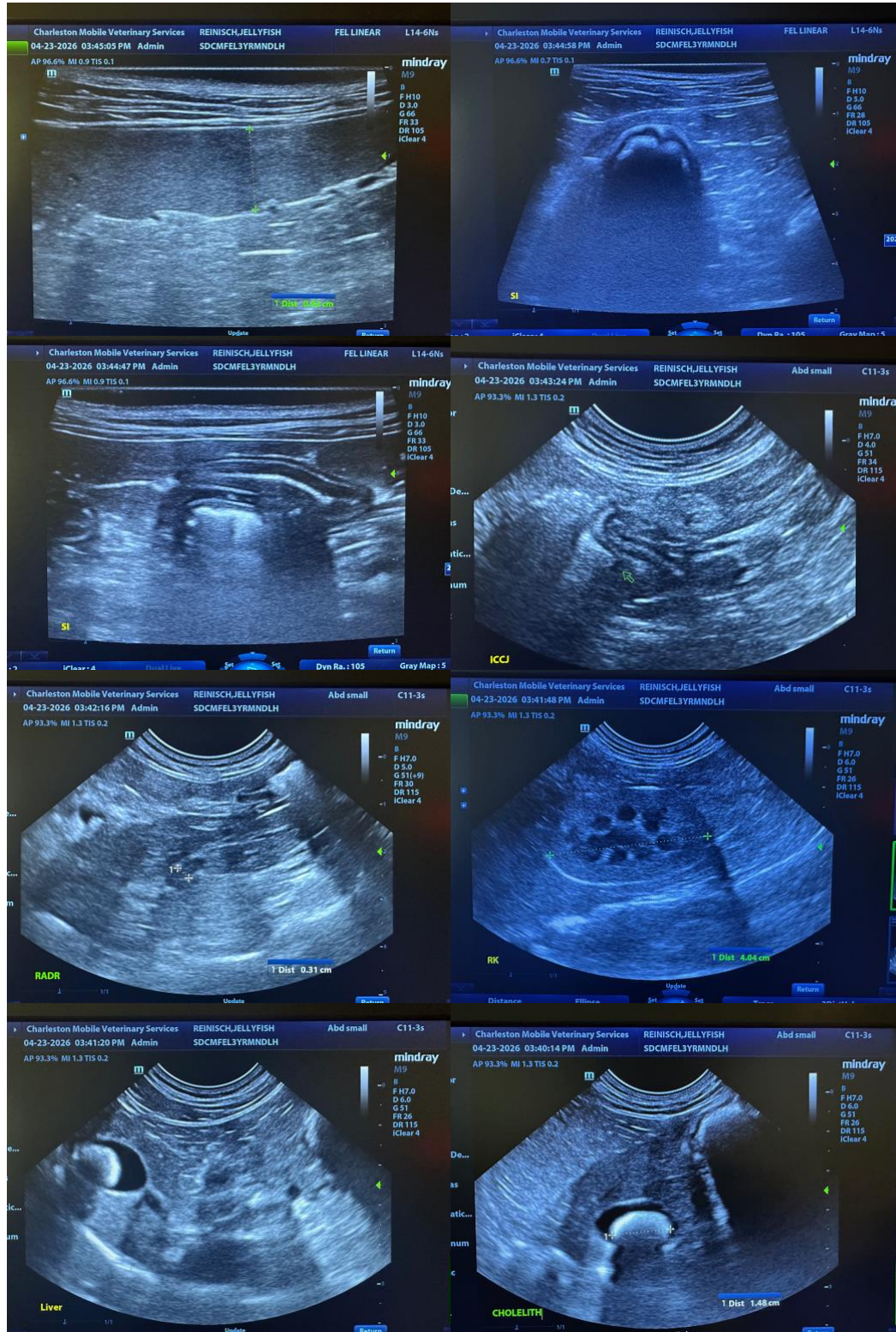
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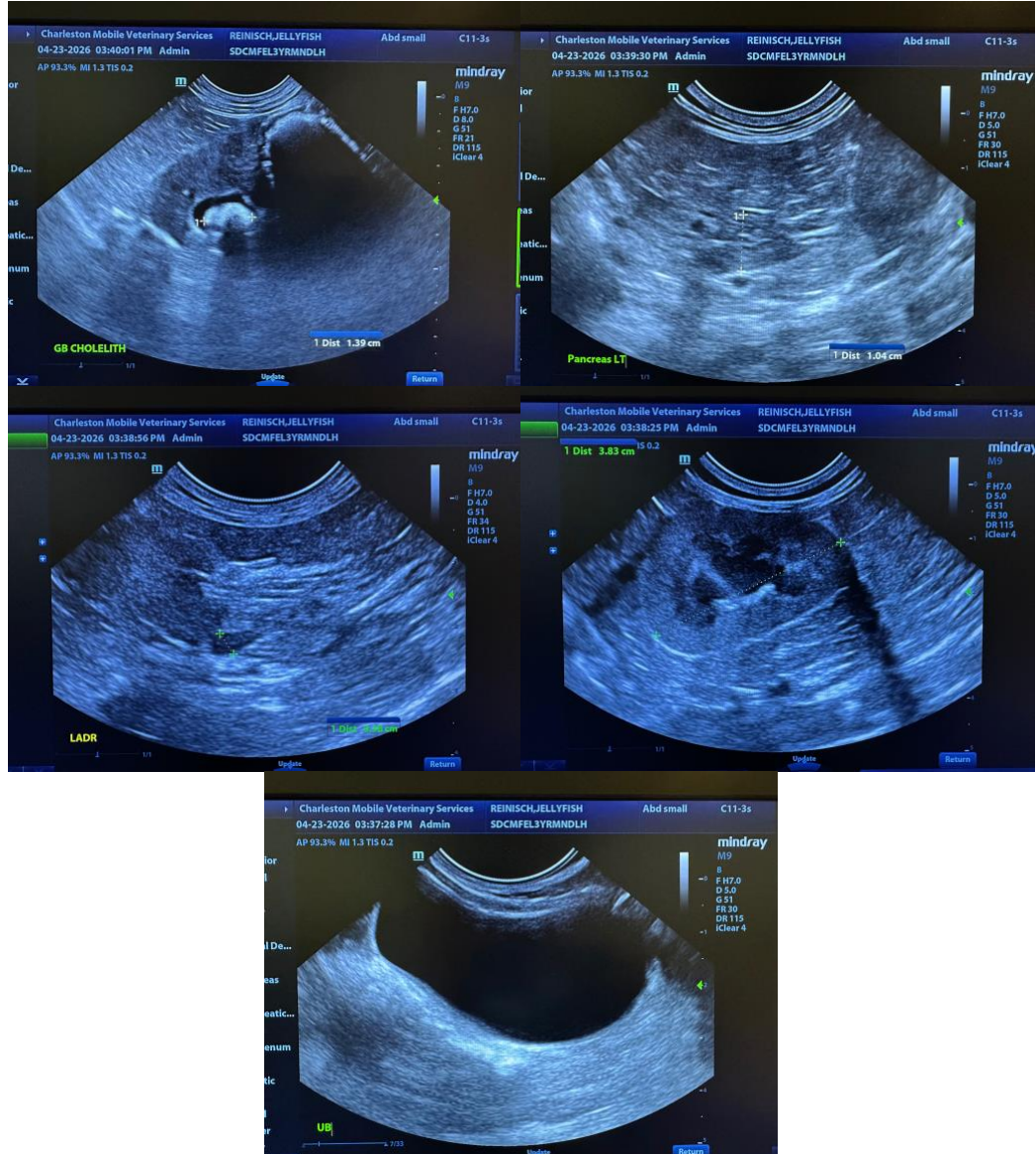
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Andrea Nicastro, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
info@SonoPath.com