



**PATIENT**

Sky Padgett

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: 3-week history of straining to urinate and also is lethargic. Urinalysis, urine culture and baseline lab work is pending.

**SPECIES**

Feline

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is moderately distended. The wall is normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface. A moderate amount of echogenic debris along with a small to moderate amount of gravity-dependent mineralized sand is observed within the lumen. No distinct cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2-3 cm, are normal.

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The left kidney is borderline enlarged (4.57 cm in length) with a normal shape and smooth peripheral contours. The cortex is isoechoic relative to the spleen. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

**AGE**

4 years

The right kidney is borderline enlarged (5.04 cm in length) with a normal shape and smooth peripheral contours. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

**WEIGHT**

NP

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.36 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.44 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,  
Diplomate ACVIM (*Small  
Animal Internal Medicine*)

**Spleen**

The spleen is normal in size (0.67 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.

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,  
Diplomate ACVIM (*Small  
Animal Internal Medicine*)

**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. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed. The portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Trinity Island VC

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

**REFERRING VET**

Kristi Oldham, DVM

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta. 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. Discrete masses are not identified. The ileoceocolic junction and colonic wall are normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

**INVOICE**

12673

**DATE**

4.1.23

### **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.

### **Free Abdomen**

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid. A few prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized (the largest measuring 0.78 cm in length). A 0.58 cm colic lymph node is also seen.

### **Other**

A brief echocardiogram reveals no evidence of pericardial effusion or obvious right atrial/auricular mass.

## **ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

### **Primary Findings**

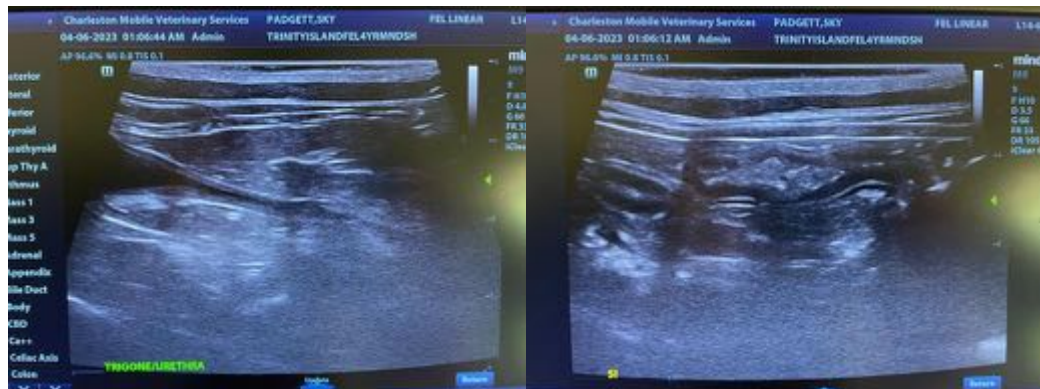
- The urinary bladder debris could be consistent with cells, crystals, exfoliated material, mucous, and/or lipid droplets.

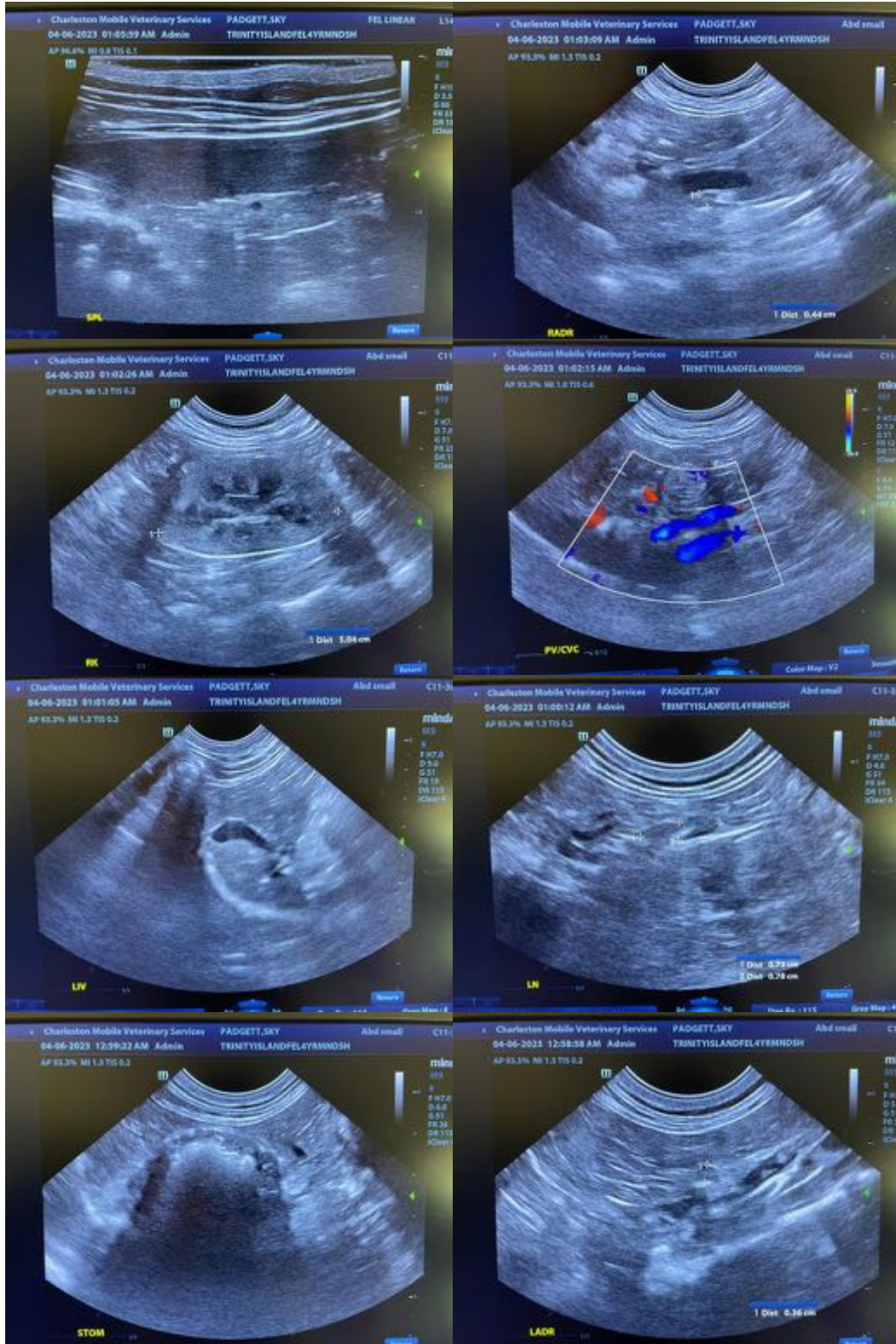
### **Secondary Findings**

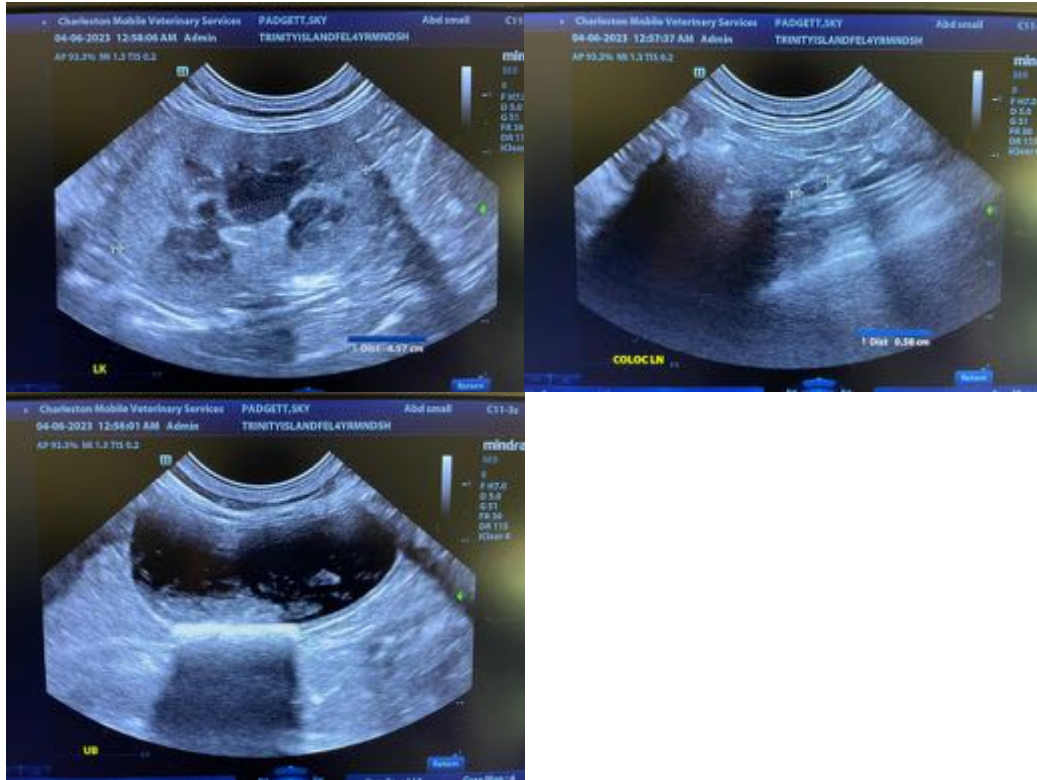
- Mild bilateral chronic renal changes
- The lymph node changes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia.

## **INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

- If the baseline lab work and urine culture and sensitivity results are normal, supportive care for feline lower urinary tract disease (i.e., pain medication, anti-spasmodics, anti-inflammatories, increased water consumption, environmental modification) should be considered, as needed.







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](mailto:info@SonoPath.com)