



## PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Wednesday Gingell

History: P ate rubber toy Tuesday night and Wednesday threw up 1-2 times with parts of the day. no v+ yesterday, but a lot this morning with anorexia. BAR on exam with a mild pain response on the cranial/mid abdomen, no FB palpated. TPR WNL

## SPECIES

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Labs pending

Feline

## BREED

DSH

## SEX

Female Spayed

## AGE

9 mos

## WEIGHT

10.4 lbs

## 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. A small amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The left kidney is subjectively normal-in-size 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.

The right kidney is normal in size (3.31 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.

### Adrenal Glands

The region of the left adrenal gland is evaluated. No obvious pathology is observed in this region.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.34 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

### Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (0.70 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 gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

### Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is mildly fluid-distended. Wispy echogenic material is observed within the fluid. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The pyloric outflow tract appears patent. In the proximal duodenum, an approximately 1.0 cm hypoechoic, well-defined, non-shadowing structure is observed within the lumen. The duodenal wall is otherwise normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The lumen of the remaining small intestinal segments is empty. The jejunal wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. The ileoceocolic junction and colonic wall are normal.

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Saum Hadi

## HOSPITAL NAME

Nimbus Pet Hospital

## REFERRING VET

Saum Hadi

## INVOICE

22958

## DATE

5-1-26



**PATIENT** *Pancreas*

Wednesday Gingell

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.

**SPECIES** *Lymph Nodes*

Feline

A few prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are observed at the ileocecolic junction (one measuring 0.51 x 0.38 cm). Surrounding mesentery is slightly hyperechoic.

**BREED** *Free Abdomen*

DSH

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid.

**SEX**

Female Spayed

- Possible non-shadowing proximal duodenal foreign body.
- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Given the patient's clinical history and sonographic changes, an abdominal exploratory should be considered to assess for and remove any foreign material. A barium study could be performed prior to surgery to confirm foreign body/obstruction.
- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended prior to anesthesia to assess for occult aspiration pneumonia.
- Baseline bloodwork should also be obtained.

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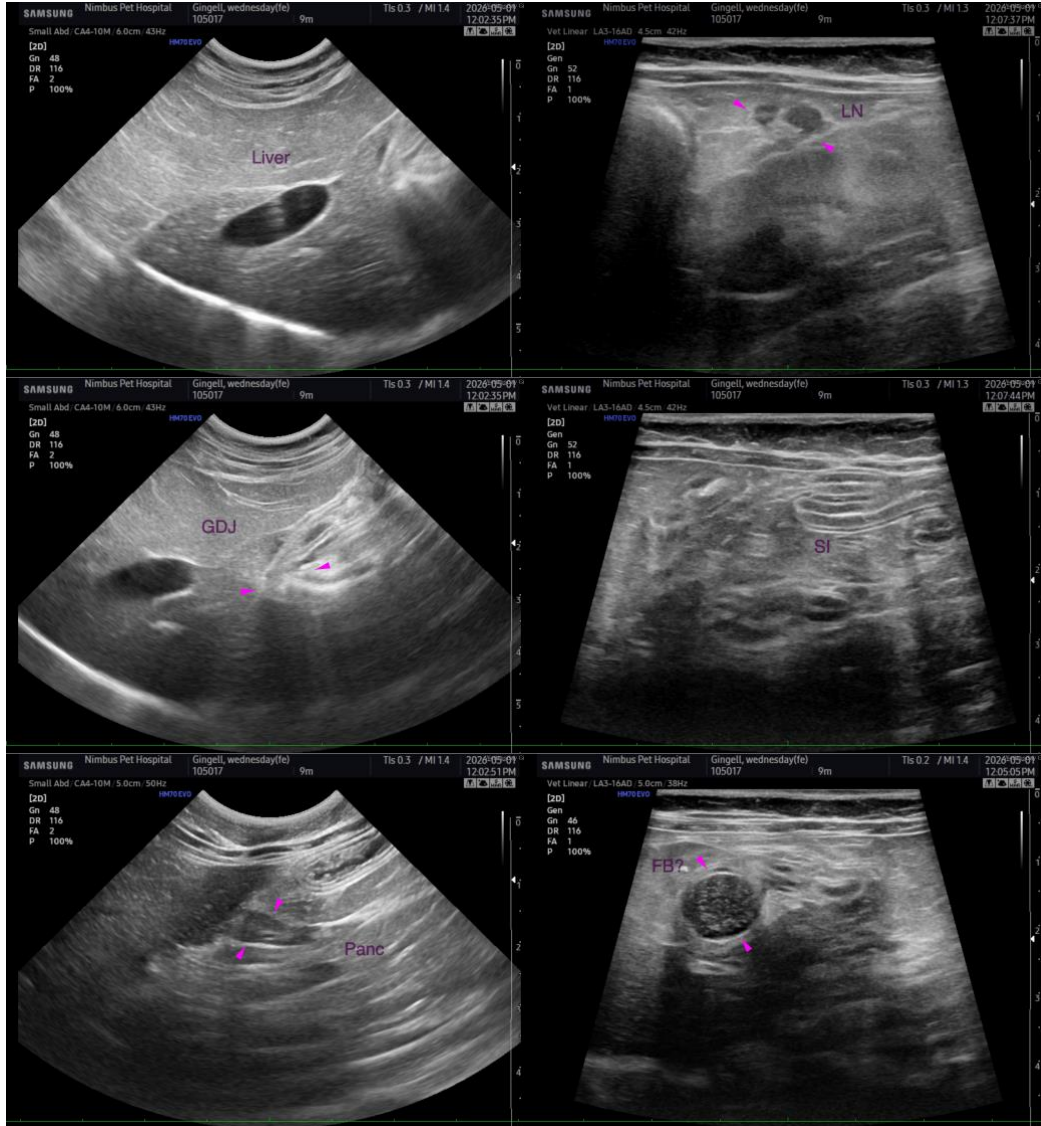
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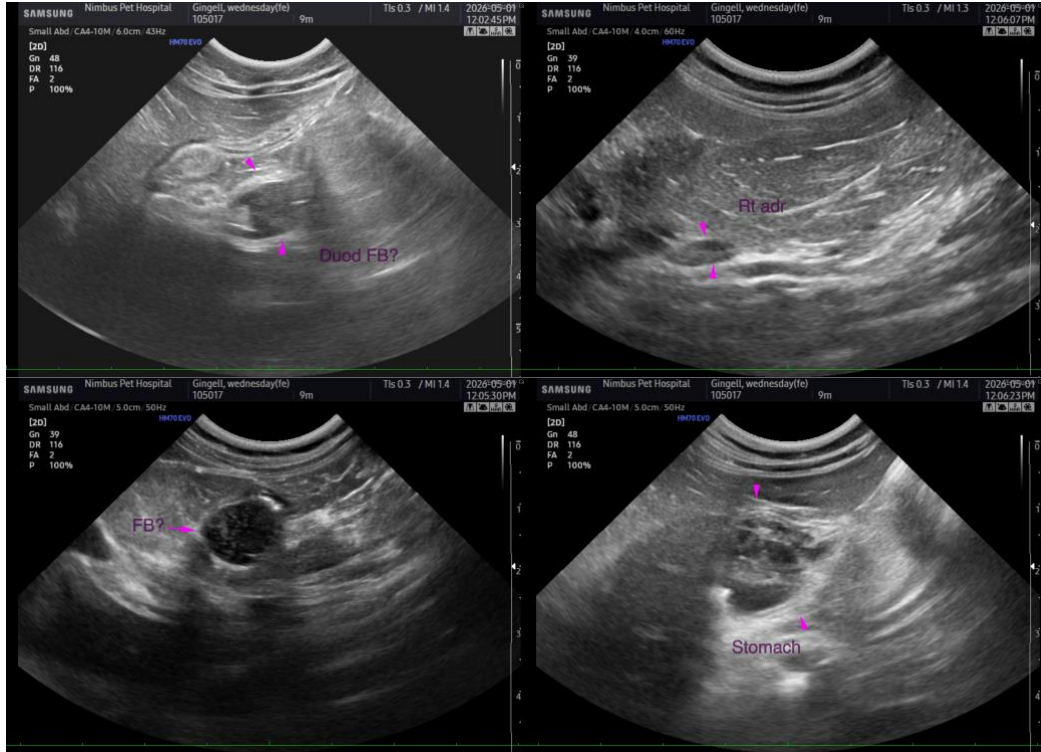
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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