



**PATIENT**

Tawny Dalili

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

American Shorthair

**SEX**

Female

**AGE**

8 Yrs. 11 months

**WEIGHT**

16.4 lbs.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

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

**HOSPITAL NAME**

West Ashley VC

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Tierney

**INVOICE**

13684

**DATE**

4/28/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Pt has a history of chronic vomiting and weight loss. Recent CBC chem, T4 and urinalysis are unremarkable. Pt sedated with Butorphanol for this study.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and 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 the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

The left kidney is normal in size (4.18 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal in size (4.41 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal. The peri-renal fat is hyperechoic.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.32 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

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

**Spleen**

The spleen is prominent in size (0.98 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with smooth peripheral 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 curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely homogeneous in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. 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 is of normal contours and contains some dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal. The duodenal papilla is normal in size (0.25 cm in width).

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is not distended. 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 thickness is normal to borderline thickened (up to 0.26 cm). There is disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis:



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mucosal ratio in several segments. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecal colic junction and colonic wall are normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

**Pancreas**

The pancreas is diffusely visible/prominent with minimal deviation from the normal peripheral contours. The parenchyma is slightly hypoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat and subtly mottled in appearance. The pancreatic duct is visible but not overtly dilated. The mesentery effacing the serosal surface of the left limb is mildly hyperechoic.

**Lymph nodes**

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

**Free Abdomen**

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

**Other**

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

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Primary Findings:**

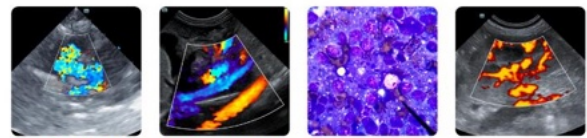
- The small intestinal wall changes could be consistent with inflammatory bowel disease or may be a normal variant for this patient. Emerging lymphoma is also possible but considered less likely.
- The pancreatic changes are suggestive of mild acute or chronic active pancreatitis with subtle parenchymal remodeling.
- Bilateral nonspecific, age-related renal changes with mild right cranial retroperitonitis. The retroperitonitis may be secondary to interstitial nephritis, pyelonephritis, emerging neoplasia (less likely), other.

**Secondary Findings:**

- The mild splenomegaly may be secondary to sedation, may be a normal variant for this larger feline patient or may be secondary to lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, splenitis, antigenic stimulation, or less likely emerging neoplasia.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

- The following diagnostic/treatment recommendations can be considered:
  1. Serum cobalamin, folate, PLI and TLI
  2. A fecal evaluation for ova/Giardia
  3. 3-4-week limited antigen or hydrolyzed protein diet trial to assess for food allergies, if not already performed
  4. Also consider heartworm antigen and antibody testing as heartworm disease can be a cause of chronic vomiting in cats.
  5. If the above diagnostics/therapeutics are inconclusive, endoscopic or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies may be warranted. Thoracic radiographs are recommended prior to anesthesia.



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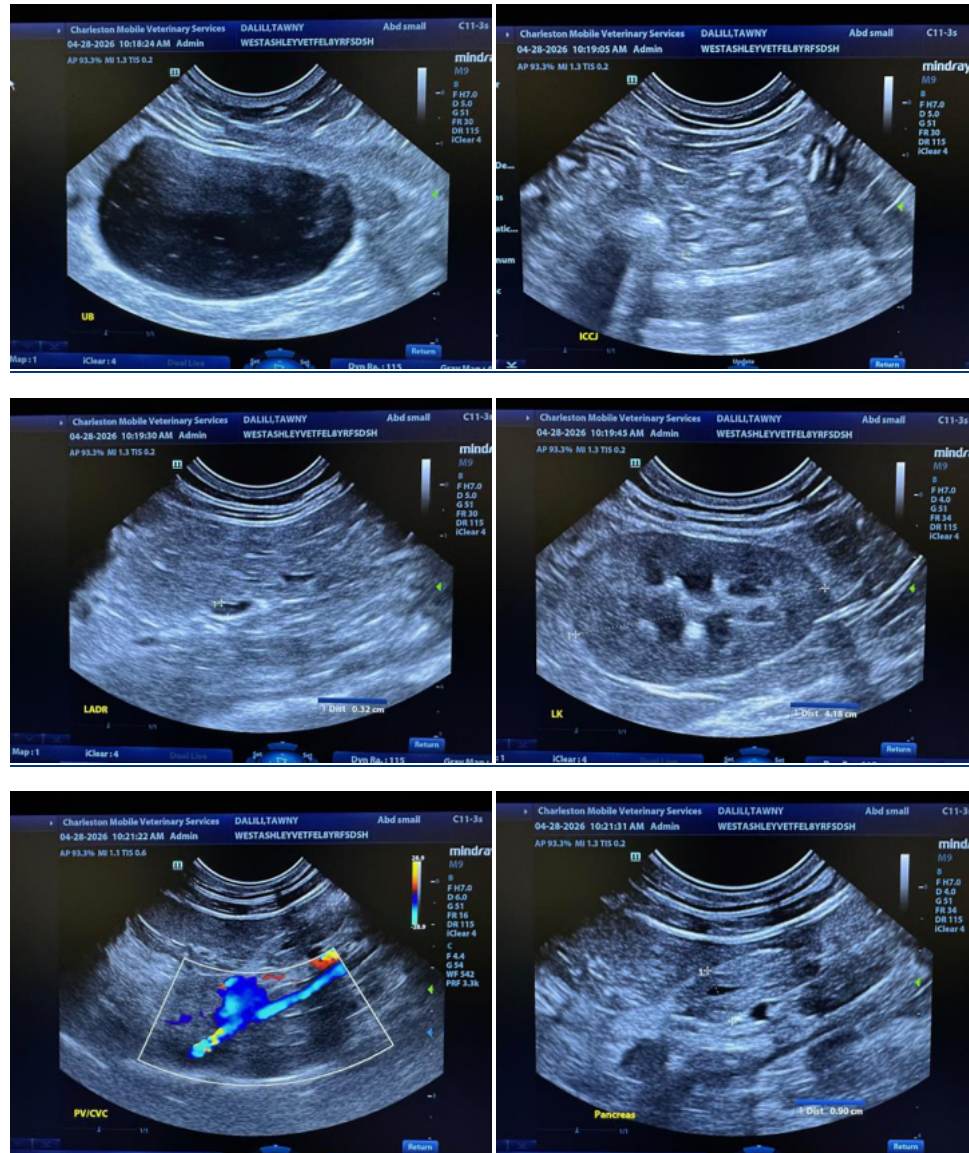
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- For patients where chronic vomiting is present but additional diagnostics are not to be performed, consider empirical treatment for Helicobacter gastritis, which includes a 14–21-day course of amoxicillin, metronidazole, clarithromycin and an acid blocker (i.e., omeprazole or famotidine).
  - Regarding the right cranial retroperitonitis, a urinalysis with a culture and sensitivity should be considered to assess for occult infection.





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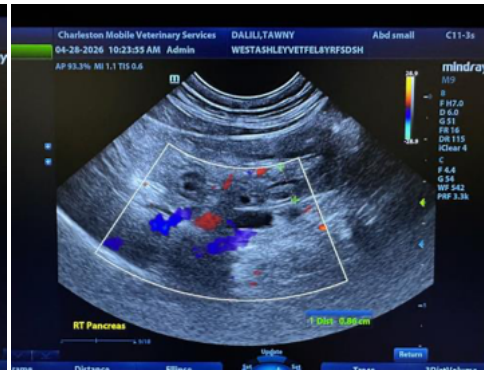
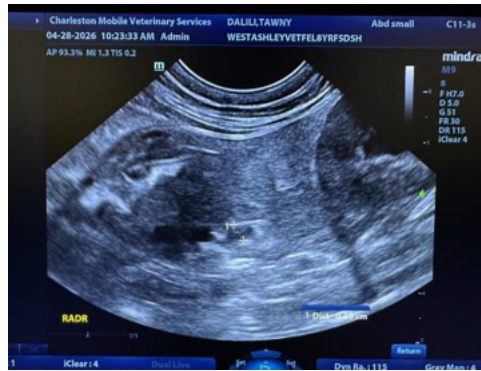
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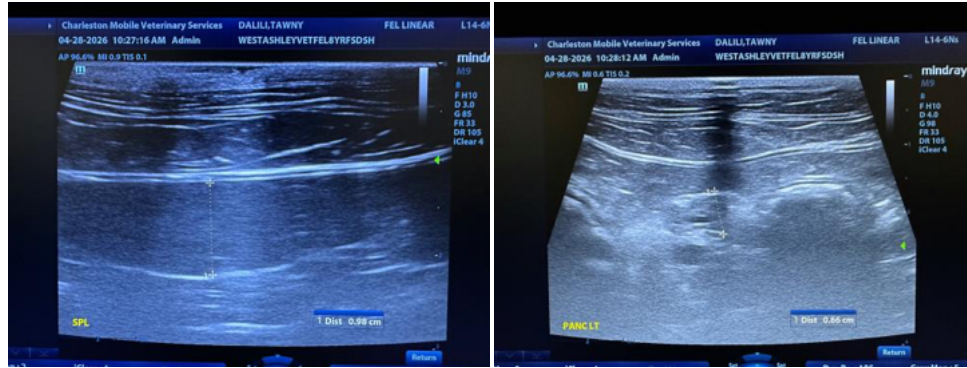
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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](mailto:info@SonoPath.com)