

PATIENT

Lua Pereira Ribiero

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

4 years

WEIGHT

3.67 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Bradley Harris, DVM,
 DACVECC, DACVIM
 (cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Crystal Hills

HOSPITAL NAME

Novel Vet

REFERRING VET

Dr. Gibbs

INVOICE

78379

DATE

3/30/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Intermittent vomiting and appetite changes since moving late last year
- Diet changes have not helped
- Recent vomiting was acute and severe but controlled with Cerenia
- Rads not consistent with FB but nothing obvious for why the issue
- Has been on Cerenia and Gabapentin
- SDMA 15 (0-14)CK elevated poss secondary to vomiting CBC /CHEM rest WNL including spec fPL Rads showed empty stomach, no evidence of intestinal thickening, colon full of gas, spleen not visualized, liver WNL, kidneys poss pyelectasia and bladder WNL

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are unremarkable with normal wall thicknesses and normal tone. The ureters were not visualized, which is a normal finding. There are no uroliths or sediment noted, and anechoic urine is present. The ureteral papillae appear normal. There is no evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative, or neoplastic disease.

The kidneys are normal in size and structure, with appropriate corticomedullary definition and cortex to medulla ratio. The cortices are uniform in texture with normal echogenic relationship to liver and spleen. The medullary structure differed distinctly from the cortex and no evidence of pyelectasia is present. The capsules are uniform without significant irregularities noted. The left kidney measured 3.32 cm and the right kidney measured 3.34 cm.

Adrenal Glands

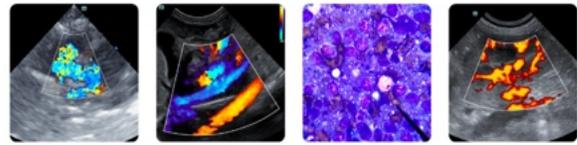
Both adrenal glands are visualized and have normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The left adrenal gland measured 0.33 cm and the right adrenal gland measured 0.3 cm.

Spleen

The spleen is smooth with homogeneous parenchyma and hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule is without noticeable irregularity or deformation. The splenic vasculature is normal without signs of congestion, spontaneous echo contrast, or thrombosis. No evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarct are documented. The spleen measured 0.58 cm at the hilus.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Parenchymal echogenicity is naturally coarse and hypoechoic to the spleen. Vasculature is within normal limits with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder has thin walls with contains anechoic bile. There is no evidence of intra- or extra-hepatic



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biliary dilation. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No hepatic lymphadenopathy is documented. There is no overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology evident.

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Gastrointestinal

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The gastrointestinal tract is non-distended with no significant shadowing material or evidence of mechanical obstruction. The gastric mucosa is mildly irregular and the small intestinal appears diffusely mildly thickened with a prominent muscularis layer that distorts the normal 1:3 muscularis to mucosa ratio. The submucosa is also mildly hyperechoic and irregular. The ileoceocolic junction is patent, and the colon contains normal shadowing feces.

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Pancreas

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The base and limbs of the pancreas are isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. The pancreatic duct and capsular contour are normal. There is no overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease

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Free Abdomen

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There is mild mesenteric lymphadenopathy.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- The intestinal submucosa is slightly irregular, thickened and hyperechoic suggestive of low grade, chronic disease. There is mild uniform prominence of the gastric mucosa as well as areas of "ropey" small intestinal wall with slight disruption of the normal 1:3 muscularis/mucosal ratio. This is most consistent with chronic enteropathy. No concerning lymphadenopathy or evidence of mechanical obstruction is present. Chronic inflammatory bowel disease is likely with a low possibility of an early neoplastic event such as lymphoma.
- The slightly prominent mesenteric lymph nodes display no loss of parenchymal detail or change in echogenicity. This is most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphatic hyperplasia.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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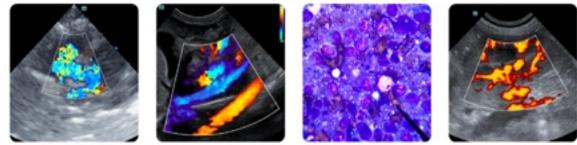
A gastrointestinal panel (TLI, PLI, B12, folate) via Texas A&M gastrointestinal laboratory is indicated to further evaluate for potential chronic enteropathy. Ultimately, gastrointestinal biopsies may be required for a definitive diagnosis.

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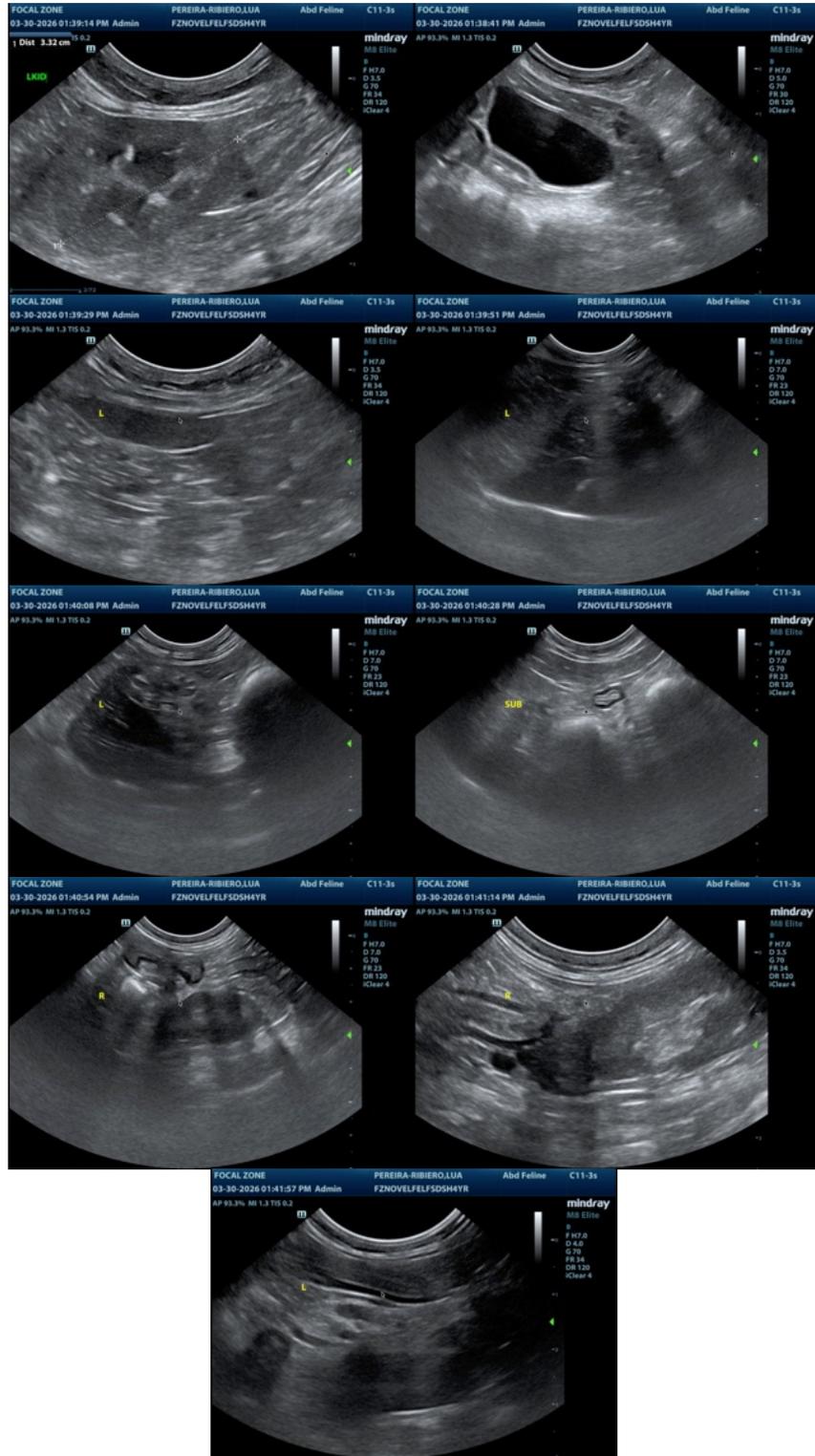
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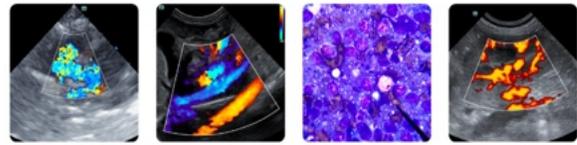
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Bradley Harris, DVM, DACVECC, DACVIM (cardiology)

info@SonoPath.com