



<b>PATIENT</b>	<b>PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS</b>
Jade Feuerwerker	O Found urine in bed 2 days ago (unusual behavior) - Decreased energy/sleeping more - Weight loss noted - Some 'stomach cramping' episodes - Stool slightly looser than usual (between 3-4 on scale vs usual 2-3) - Currently eating Hills Biome gastro food with small amount of digestive canned food - History of radiation treatment on nose - Lost companion cat in September - Not playing/interacting as much as before Current Medications Buprenorphine HCL 800 mcg/ml susp, 0.03 mls BID for pain
<b>SPECIES</b>	
Feline	
<b>BREED</b>	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: See attached Primary Question to Be Answered in This Exam to look for metastasis/degenerative IBD/GI lymphoma
DSH	
<b>SEX</b>	<b>ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN</b>
Spayed Female	<b>Urinary System</b>
<b>AGE</b>	Urinary bladder is adequately distended. It has a normal uniform wall thickness. Contents include primarily anechoic fluid with occasional echogenic non-shadowing debris, most consistent with exfoliated cells, mucous and/or small blood clots, as well as dependent mineral "sand" (crystals) debris. Both sterile inflammation as well as urinary tract infection can present with echogenic debris. No masses or discrete definitive cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.
9 Years	
<b>WEIGHT</b>	Kidneys are overall normal in size and shape with smooth peripheral margination. A normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio is maintained. The medulla and cortices are uniform in texture with some mild increased cortical echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary distinction, expected in this age patient. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed. Left measured 3.4 cm. Right measured 3.71 cm.
2.59 kg	
<b>INTERPRETED BY</b>	<b>Adrenal Glands</b>
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.33 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
<b>IMAGING PERFORMED BY</b>	The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.26 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
Amanda Stewart	
<b>HOSPITAL NAME</b>	<b>Spleen</b>
Buck Animal Hospital	Spleen is subjectively large in size with a mildly swollen but smooth capsule. Parenchyma is normal and homogenous in echogenicity and echotexture. No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.
<b>REFERRING VET</b>	<b>Liver</b>
Dr. Allan	The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal smooth curvilinear peripheral contour. Parenchyma is appropriately hypoechoic to the spleen in echogenicity and appropriately mildly coarse and homogenous in echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.
<b>INVOICE</b>	
72201	
<b>DATE</b>	
1/14/26	The gallbladder is non-distended in size. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. There is no evidence of cystic or common bile duct dilation.



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***Gastrointestinal***

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

The visible small intestine demonstrates areas of mildly thick muscularis layer relative to mucosa (disruption of the normal 1:3 muscularis:mucosa ratio). Small intestinal submucosa is slightly irregular, thick and hyperechoic, without evident loss of layering appreciated. The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material.

The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

***Pancreas***

Pancreas is prominent (enlarged) in size, hypoechoic to surrounding tissue and has a mildly irregular undulating contour. Parenchyma is coarse with mixed echogenic remodeling noted. No pancreatic duct dilation is noted.

***Free Abdomen***

There is no visible free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

There is no apparent pathologic lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

**PRIMARY FINDINGS**

- Splenomegaly- can be associated with congestion caused by sedation (if sedated) but can also be associated with diffuse infiltrative disease. Both benign conditions such as extramedullary hematopoiesis, lymphoid hyperplasia, amyloidosis as well as infiltrative neoplastic diseases such as round cell neoplasia should be considered.
- Mild inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) pattern - Thick muscularis has been reported with infiltrative bowel disease including both benign inflammatory disease as well as infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma. No loss of layering or distinct characteristics of malignancy are present. Therefore, differentials cannot be further ranked without tissue sampling.
- Chronic low-grade smoldering pancreatitis can't be ruled out and should be suspected in the face of appropriate clinical signs.

**SECONDARY FINDINGS**

- Mild amount of echogenic mineral/sand debris within the urinary bladder.
- Age related kidney changes.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Especially given patient's reported urinary accident, a urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture is recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ratio is recommended.



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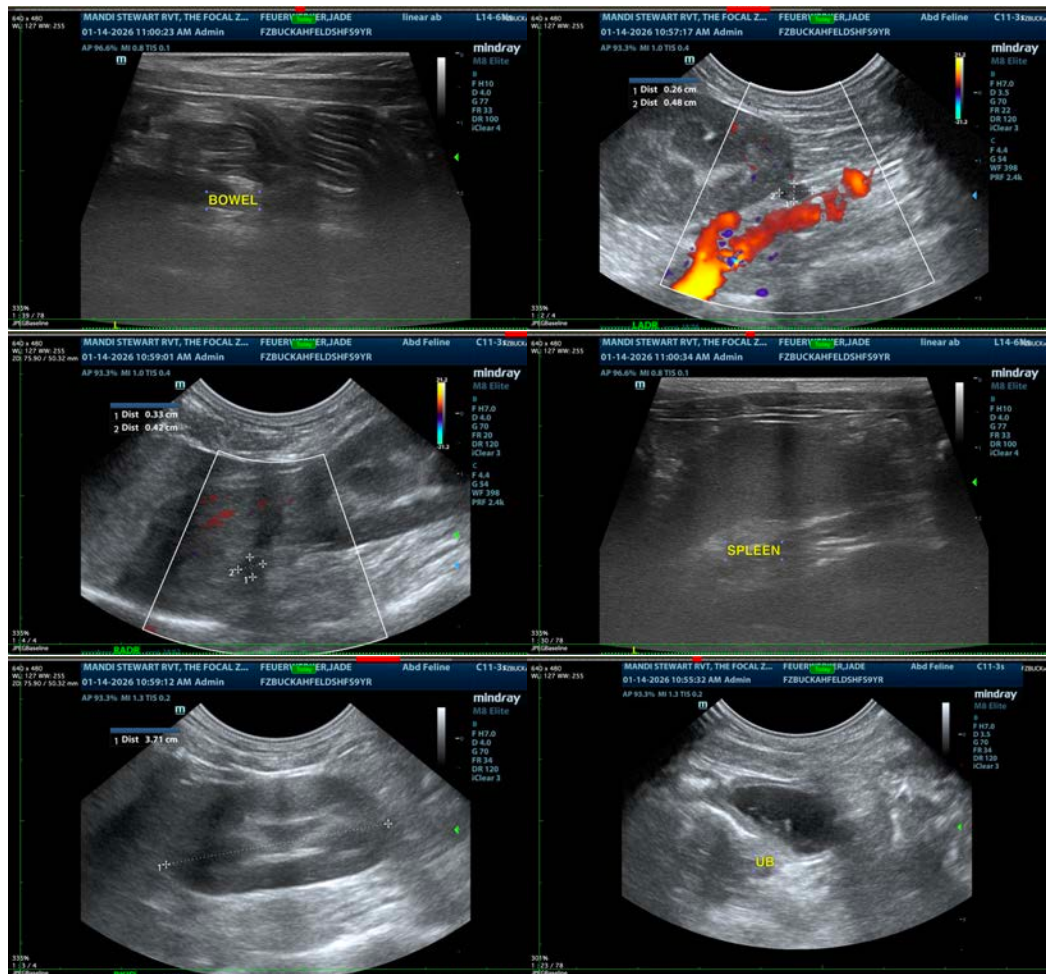
Three view thoracic radiographs are recommended for further assessment of cardio-pulmonary status as well as to further evaluate for any evidence of metastatic disease, if not recently evaluated.

Fine needle aspirates of the spleen are recommended if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

A gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory is recommended for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.

A fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory could be considered for further evaluation of possible infectious disease. Contact lab for recommendations on how long to discontinue antibiotics (if indicated) prior to obtaining a stool sample for submission.

Other than supportive/symptomatic medical management of clinical signs, further treatment recommendations are largely dependent on results of the above.





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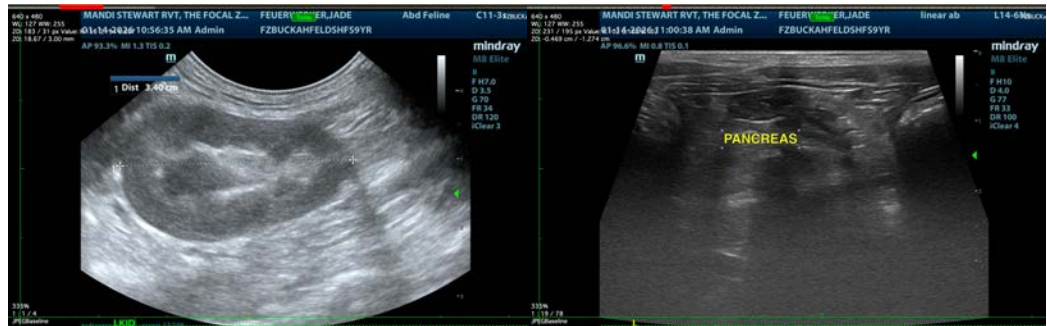
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM**  
info@sonopath.com