



PATIENT

Panther Juday

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

15 Years

WEIGHT

15 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Julia Bakker, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Orange Blossom
Veterinary Imaging

REFERRING VET

Dr. Juday

INVOICE

72273

DATE

1/15/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History of rapid weight loss, from 18 lbs to 15 lbs within the past few months Low-moderate appetite, sometimes intermittent; occasional inappetence lately Eats dry (Royal Canin gastrointestinal fiber support formula) and canned (variety) foods Has always had high water intake and urine volume Developed significant constipation over the past 4 months Lab history (see chart below) – decrease in potassium levels since 7/8/25. Supplementation in 9/25 resulted in improvement of K level to 3.6 and decrease in Na/K ratio. Other lab values are normal Rapidly increasing fPL (was 6.2 on 8/2023, now 50 in Dec 2025) Current oral medications: amlodipine 2 mg BID Renal K ¼ tsp SID miralax 1/8 tsp PRN for constipation Per recommendation of IDEXX Internal Medicine consultant, a serum sample was submitted for GI panel – folate, Vit B12, TLI

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Labwork attached (page 3-8)

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

Urinary bladder is adequately distended. It has a normal uniform wall thickness. Contents include primarily anechoic fluid with a large amount of echogenic non-shadowing debris, most consistent with exfoliated cells, crystals, mucous and/or small blood clots likely combined with incidental suspended lipid. Both sterile inflammation as well as urinary tract infection can present with echogenic debris. No masses or definitive cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

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 kidney measures 4.02 cm. Right kidney measures 4.55 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.36 cm at the cranial pole and 0.52 cm at the caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.43 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

Spleen is subjectively normal in size with a normal smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is appropriately finely textured and homogenous with normal echogenicity relative to surrounding tissue (hyperechoic to liver). Multifocal well-demarcated hyperechoic homogenous nodules are noted. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

Liver

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



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homogenous in echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as suspended and gravity dependent echogenic debris. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of cystic or CBD dilation. There is no evidence of effusion or inflammation.

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 moderately 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 in size with swollen irregular contour. Parenchyma is heterogenous characterized by hyperechoic tissue remodeling intermixed with ill-defined hypoechoic nodules. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

Free Abdomen

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

Mesenteric lymph nodes are prominent in size with swollen capsular contour. Normal elongated shape (length to width ratio) is maintained. There is no loss of parenchymal detail.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Moderate 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.
- Pancreatic nodular hyperplasia – Infiltrative neoplasia cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely. Low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis cannot be ruled out and should be suspected in the face of appropriate clinical signs.
- Very mildly reactive mesenteric lymph nodes – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Moderate amount of echogenic urinary bladder debris.
- Age related kidney changes.



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- Hyperechoic splenic nodules – most consistent with benign myelolipomas. Other differentials such as fibrosis or calcification caused by old hematomas or infarcts, chronic inflammation, granulomatous disease or metastatic disease cannot be ruled out, but are considered less likely.
- Mild gallbladder debris – Cholecystic debris is of unknown clinical significance. It can be seen with biliary stasis from fasting or illness, however, it can also be associated with hepatobiliary disease in cats and should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs such as nausea, inappetence, cranial abdominal discomfort and/or laboratory changes such as increased ALP and/or increased Tbili.

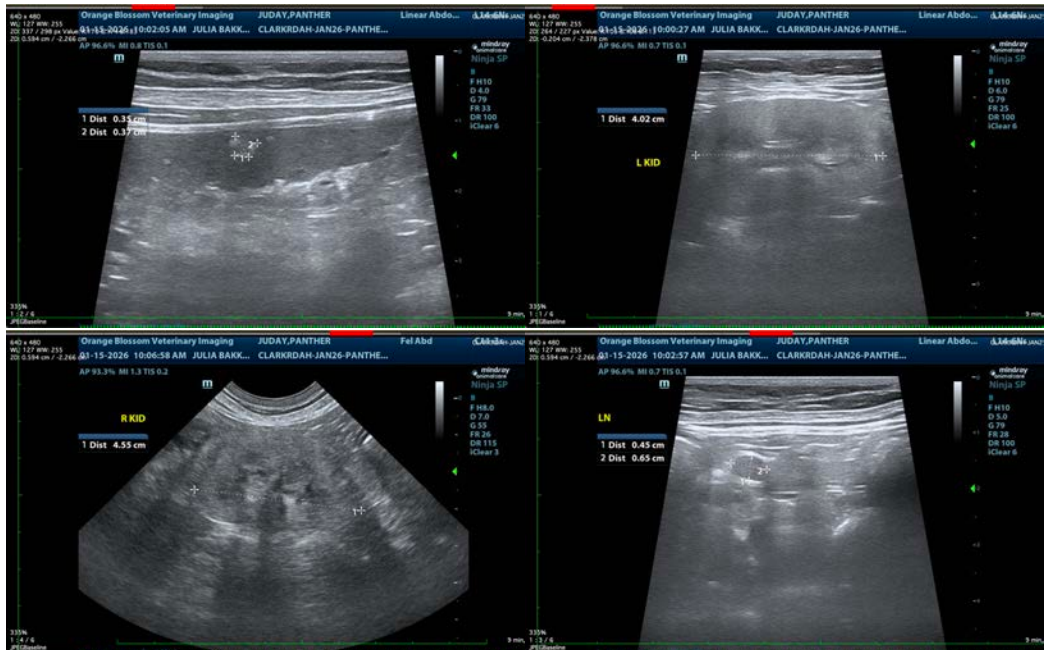
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

As is reportedly already pending, 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.

While patient’s adrenal glands are both visibly normal, given the assumed hypertension since patient is reportedly receiving Amlodipine, as well as the hypokalemia, aldosterone levels could be considered.

In the meantime, more aggressive medical management of constipation may be indicated if patient is clinical for constipation and that is believed to potentially be contributing to decreased appetite and therefore weight loss i.e., fluid therapy to address any clinical dehydration of suspected stool softeners, etc.

Otherwise, further evaluation for possible pain (dental, orthopedic, other), upper respiratory disease or oropharyngeal disease, cardiac disease and/or neurologic disease vs other as possible causes for decreased appetite and/or unintentional weight loss is also recommended.





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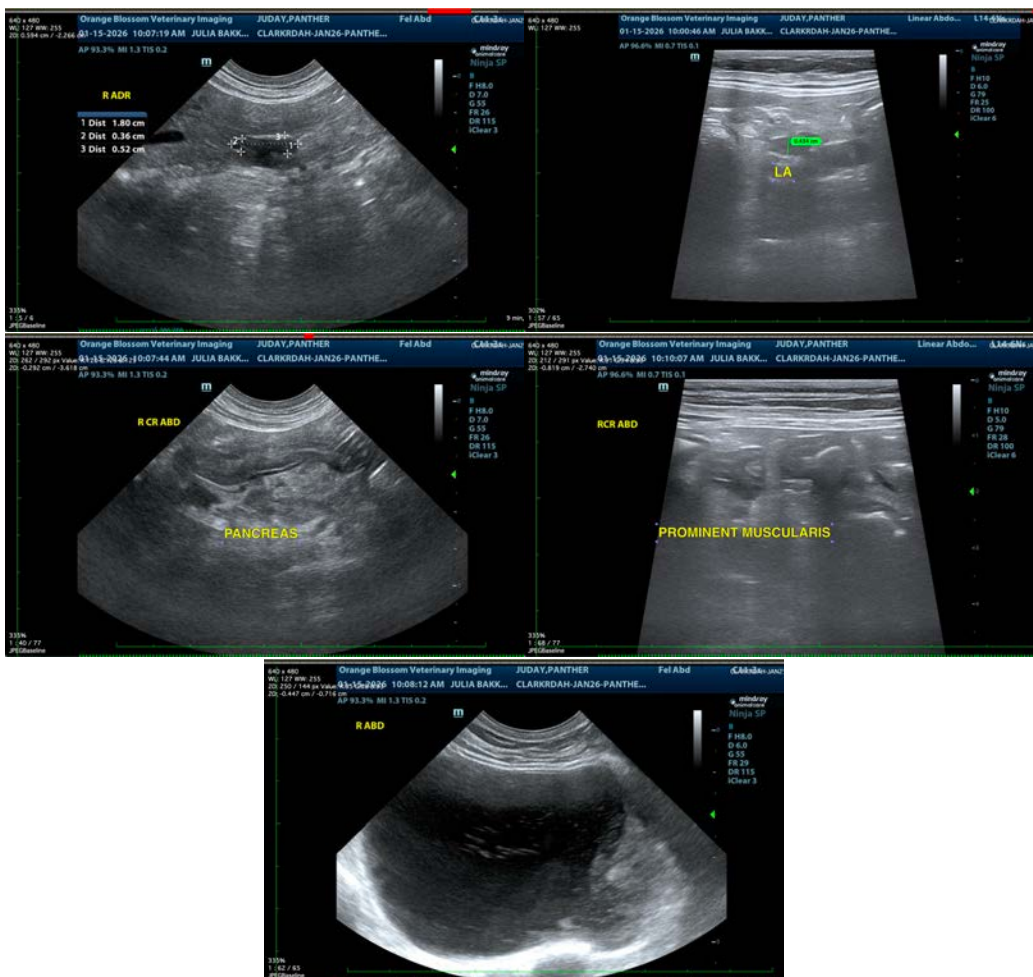
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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