



**PATIENT**

AC Mendez

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Intact Female

**AGE**

9 Months

**WEIGHT**

5.4 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Vasquez

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Ridge Road AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Pathak

**INVOICE**

20608

**DATE**

1/16/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Vomiting often, weight loss for the past 2 months, elevated liver enzymes past 3 months, FELV/FIV (neg). Current meds: Amoxi drops, Sam e LQ.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Leukopenia, neutropenia, ALT 161, 251, 358, AST 981, T. bili 0.8, unconjugated bili. 0.6, CK 6187, 2538.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

Urinary bladder is adequately distended with anechoic contents. No masses, inflammatory changes, echogenic sediment or cystoliths are observed. The urinary bladder, trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

Left kidney is normal is size (3.01 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

Right kidney is normal is size (3.16 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

**Adrenal Glands**

The area of the left adrenal gland is examined without evident adrenal gland pathology.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.23 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). No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

**Liver**

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. A normal portal vein to aorta ratio is noted.

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.

**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 intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.



**PATIENT**

The visible colon is normal in wall thickness and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

AC Mendez

**Pancreas**

**SPECIES**

The observed pancreas appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. Visible pancreatic parenchyma is homogenous and unremarkable. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

Feline

**BREED**

**Free Abdomen**

There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion. There is no apparent lymphadenopathy.

DSH

**Other**

**SEX**

The uterus is visualized without evident uterine pathology.

Intact Female

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- This is a relatively unremarkable abdomen

**AGE**

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

9 Months

This patient's laboratory changes, even the reported liver enzyme increases, given the leukopenia and markedly increased CK, AST, etc., are most likely secondary to infectious disease. Therefore, the next recommendation includes further comprehensive evaluation for infectious disease, including but not limited to panleukopenia and toxoplasma.

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Given the patient's young age, bile acids testing is appropriate but the suspicion for portosystemic shunt is much much lower on the differential list than infectious disease.

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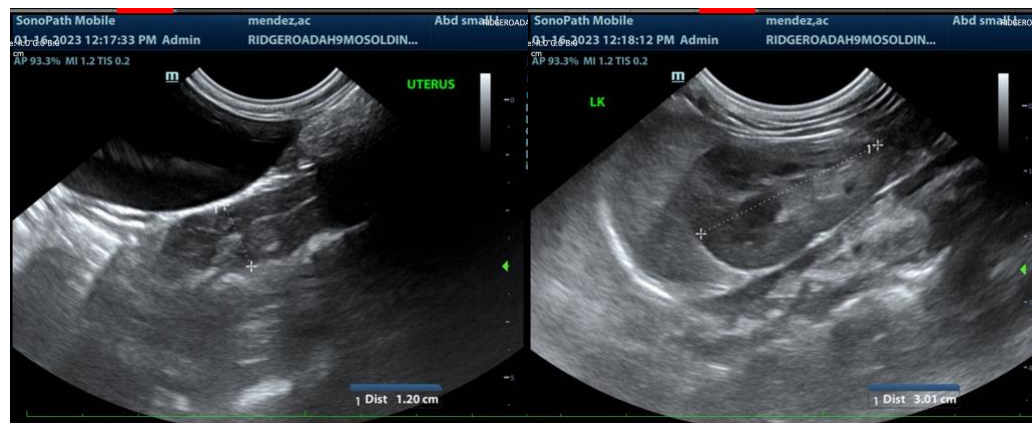
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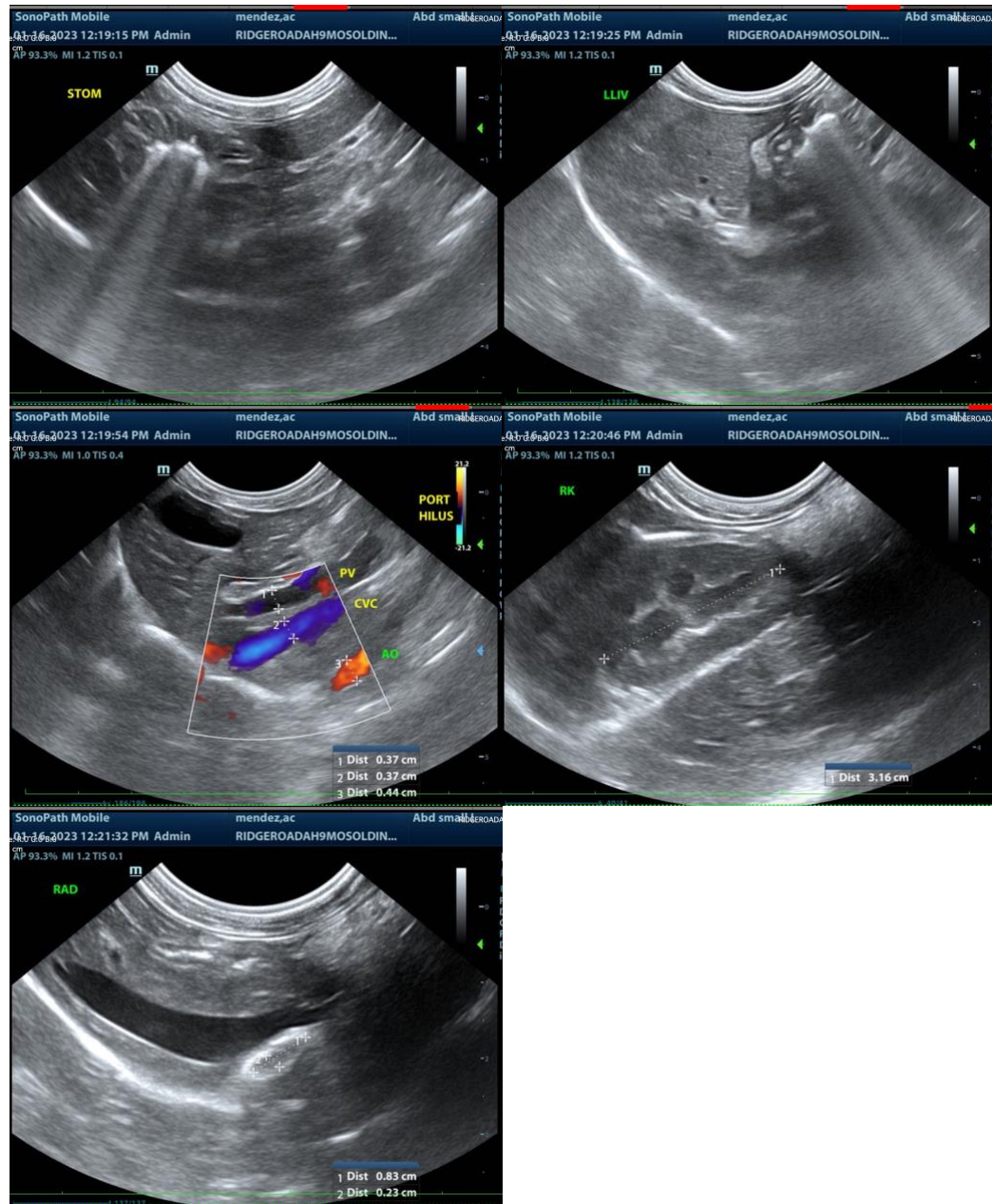
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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**

Beth.Johnson@SonoPath.com



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