



PATIENT

Bear DiPaola

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DLH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

15 Years

WEIGHT

3.71 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
 DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

Snelgrove Veterinary
 Services

REFERRING VET

Dr. Somal

INVOICE

72466

DATE

12/10/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Prev AUS performed in May 2025, last cardiac ultrasound done Feb 2025 went to referral through MOVEH in May - suspected that Bear is suffering from a chronic enteropathy with a degree of colitis, b12 and cobalamin normal at that time was started on milbemax, probiotic and HA diet patient represented Dec 8th 2025 to SVS for not eating in 3 days, was switched back to T/D diet at some point and was doing well on this until now gr 1-2 heart murmur

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ABNORMAL Labwork Values Stage 1 IRIS , low phosphorus rest WNL Prev US reports attached

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The 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.

Kidneys are bilaterally small, irregular and diffusely echogenic with decreased corticomedullary distinction and poor visualization of internal architecture. There is no pyelectasia noted and no mineral is observed. Left kidney measures 2.92 cm. Right measures 3.0 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.30 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.34 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

The 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

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.

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.

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 markedly/significantly thick muscularis layer relative to mucosa (disruption of the normal 1:3 muscularis:mucosa ratio). Small intestinal submucosa is slightly



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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 until the distal descending colon, where it is mildly thick measuring 0.30 cm with less distinct than normal layering in that area. The lumen appears to contain normal stool.

Pancreas

The pancreas that is observed 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.

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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Marked/significant 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, etc. is noted to make lymphoma more probable, but lymphoma cannot be definitively ruled out without tissue sampling.
- Differentials for the mildly thick distal colon are the same as above including both benign inflammatory as well as infiltrative neoplastic disease that can't be fully differentiated without tissue sampling.
- Moderately reactive mesenteric lymph nodes – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.
- Moderate bilateral chronic kidney disease changes.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes described above are static to subjectively mildly progressive from the previous study. Therefore, recommendations are largely the same.

- 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.
- Ideally, biopsies of the GI tract, being sure to include colon and ileum if possible, are recommended to definitively diagnose and therefore manage the infiltrative bowel disease.
- If biopsies cannot be obtained, empirical therapies could include a probiotic (if diarrhea is present, such as visbiome or proviable), empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur and, if tolerated, a transition in diet, based on trial-and-error response, beginning with a hydrolyzed protein diet. Some patients respond to one brand/version of a hydrolyzed protein diet better than another brand, so several trials may be required.



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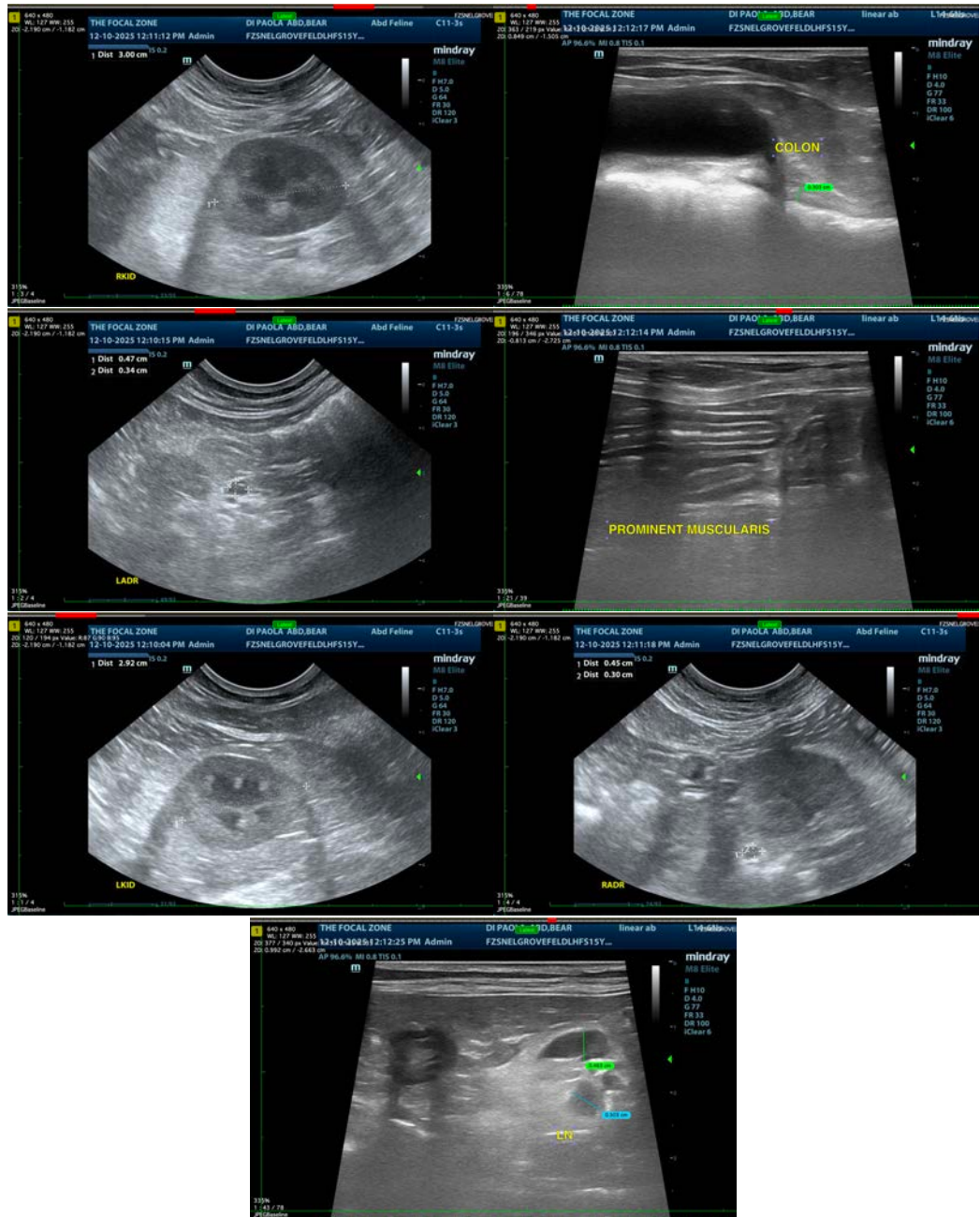
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- Additional considerations could include cobalamin supplementation (unless cobalamin level is evaluated and supplementation is not warranted) and prednisolone (if not contraindicated based on patient contraindications, co-morbidities, etc.).





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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
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