

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Paisley Johnson

Known grade 3/6 HM with LVOT obstruction and trivial secondary MR, managed Hyperthyroidism, rest of PE WNL. History of weight loss gradually since August but worsening over the last few weeks. Started with Vomiting and Diarrhea, vomits bile and sometimes food. Normal appetite but is free fed with other cat. More vocal over the last year. Gets transdermal mirtazapine and Cerenia as needed. Has been on Methimazole 3.5mg BID.

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Please see attached radiographs

DSH

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

SEX

Urinary System

Spayed Female

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. In several views, there appears to potentially be a small amount of echogenic mineral/sand debris potentially imbedded within the mid ventral wall, however, with closer examination later in the study, the mineral is unable to be confirmed.

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

2.55 kg

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. The left kidney measures 3.54 cm. The right kidney measures 3.31 cm.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
 DACVIM

Adrenal Glands

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.45 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Crystal Hill

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.47 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

Queensway VH

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Addison

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.

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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



PATIENT

Paisley Johnson

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is mildly distended with a small to moderate amount of echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

SPECIES

Feline

The visible small intestine demonstrates areas of mildly/emerging 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 mildly distended with a small to moderate amount of echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta.

BREED

DSH

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

SEX

Spayed Female

Pancreas

AGE

11 Years

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.

WEIGHT

2.55 kg

Free Abdomen

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

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
 DACVIM

There is no apparent pathologic lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Very mild/emerging/subtle 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. This change may be in part normal patient variant in a senior cat.

Secondary Findings

- Age-related kidney changes.
- Small focus of urinary bladder mineral/sand debris within the ventral wall (isn't confirmed in later images but cannot be definitively ruled out).

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Given patient's history, if not recently evaluated, a full general metabolic health screen is recommended to include CBC chemistry panel and electrolytes.
- 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 ration is recommended.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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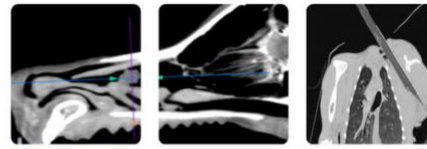
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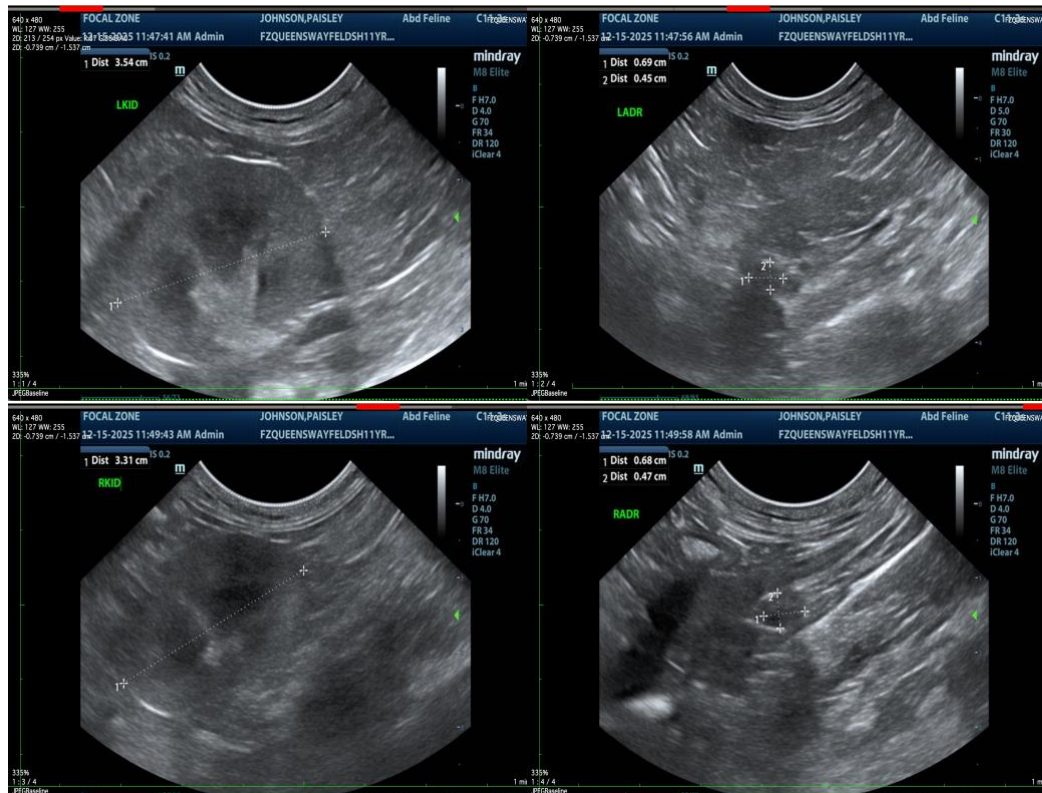
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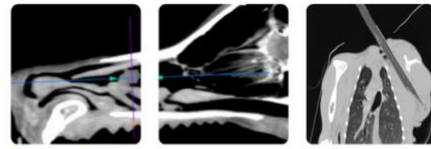
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- If not recently evaluated, assessment of thyroid control is recommended via a T4.
- If one of patient's known diagnoses such as the hyperthyroidism versus other is not found to be causing the acute gastrointestinal change, then while the visible gastrointestinal changes described above are mild/subtle, they could indicate gastrointestinal disease contributing. Therefore, 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 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.
- 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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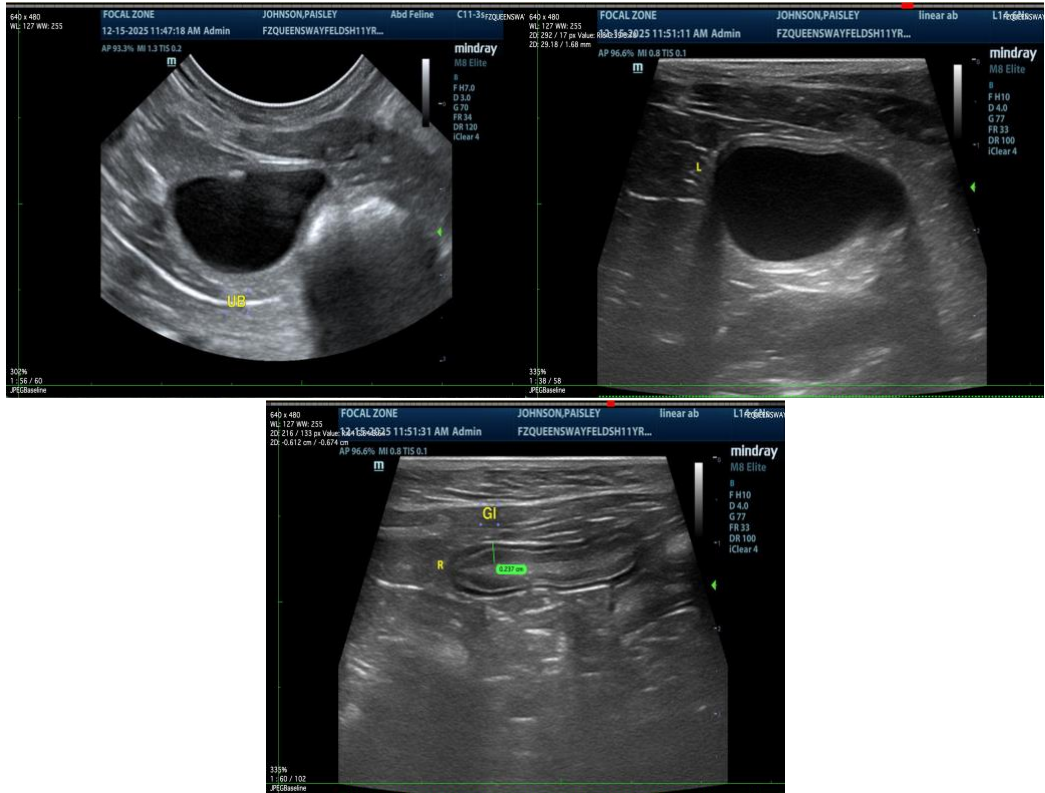
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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