



PATIENT

Sage Randl

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Siamese X

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

13 Years

WEIGHT

4.89 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Belan

HOSPITAL NAME

Sanctuary VC

REFERRING VET

Dr, Warnakulasooriya

INVOICE

36823

DATE

12/9/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Vomiting diarrhea anorexic and lethargic for about 10 days has gotten worse the last 2-3 days. Some hematuria as well Diagnosed as IRIS stage 2 renal disease.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated renal enzymes. Renal enzymes elevated.

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 occasional echogenic non-shadowing debris, most consistent with incidental suspended lipid in a cat, possibly combined with exfoliated cells, mucous and/or small blood clots. Both sterile inflammation as well as urinary tract infection can also 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.

The left kidney is small (2.18 cm), irregular and diffusely echogenic with decreased corticomedullary distinction and poor visualization of internal architecture. There is no pyelectasia noted. Non-obstructive linear multifocal hyperechoic diverticular foci with acoustic shadowing are noted.

Right kidney is normal in size (4.4 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

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.42 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.36 cm at cranial pole and 0.41 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

Spleen is subjectively large in size (1.09 cm thick at the hilus) 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.

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.

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



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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.

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The visible small intestine demonstrates areas of moderate to severely 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.

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The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. The lumen is diffusely mild to moderately distended with soft stool.

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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.

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Free Abdomen

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

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The mesenteric lymph nodes are enlarged with swollen irregular capsular contour and loss of normal length to width ratio (rounded in shape). Nodes are hypoechoic with loss of normal parenchymal detail.

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The medial iliac 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

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- Moderate inflammatory bowel disease 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.
- Reactive medial iliac lymphadenopathy and some mesenteric lymphadenopathy. Other mesenteric lymph nodes have more rounded appearance, which could suggest early or emerging infiltrative neoplasia, such as lymphoma, as a slightly more prominent differential.
- Mild 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.
- Chronic kidney disease changes with nonobstructive dystrophic mineralization primarily noted in the left kidney.
- A mild to moderate amount of echogenic urinary bladder debris.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS



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If not recently evaluated, 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.

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A blood pressure is also recommended.

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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.

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As is reportedly already pending, fine needle aspirates of the spleen and enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes (especially the rounded lymph nodes) are recommended if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

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

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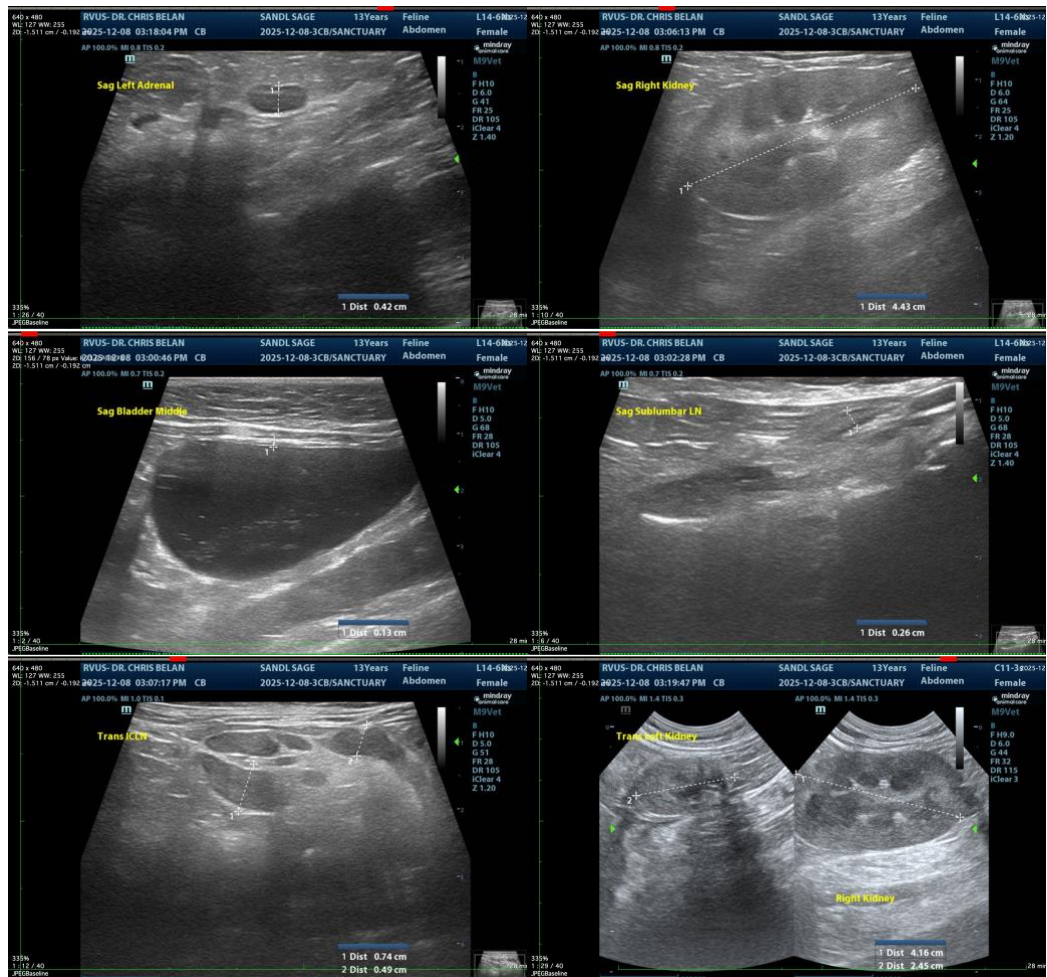
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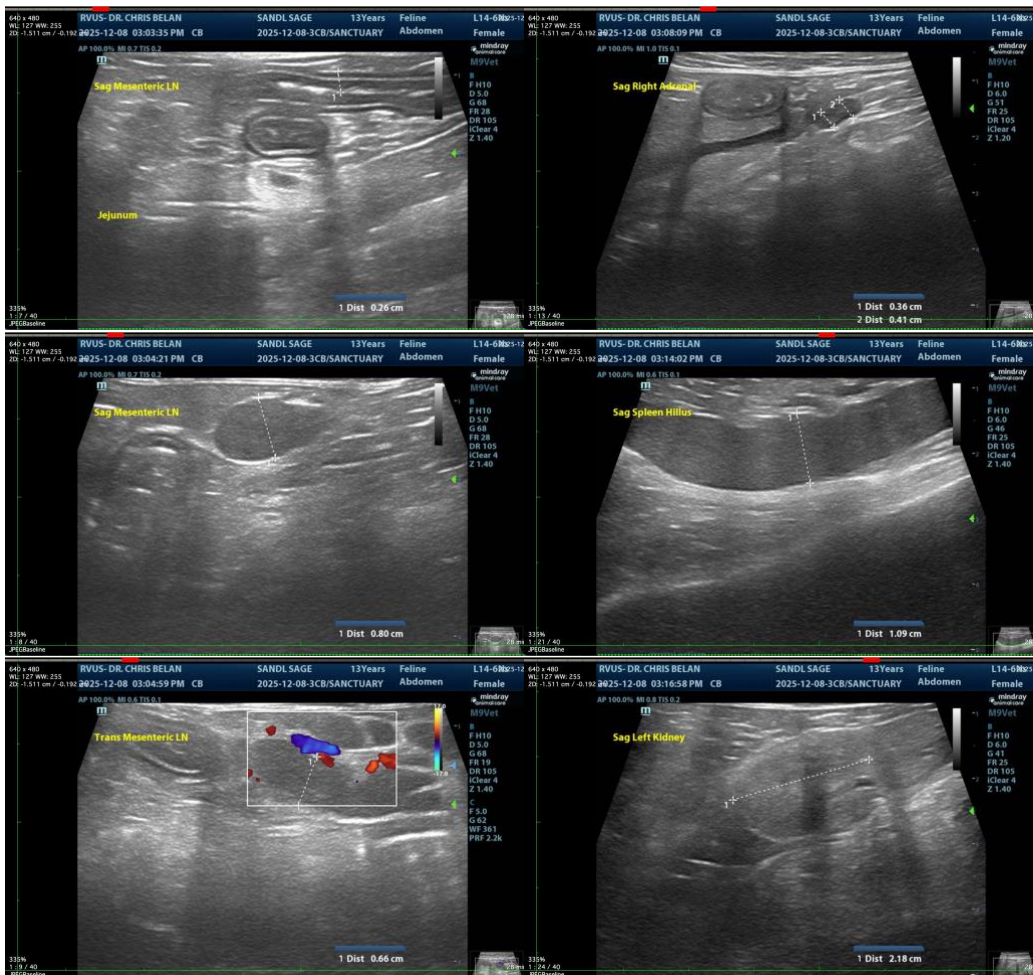
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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