

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

2/13/26 **Patient History:** Increase in vomiting and weight loss, Grade II/IV left basilar murmur (new), lost 1.5# in 4 months. Pale gums, Pain on ROM of both hips

PATIENT

Lili Swoboda **Current Medications:** Gabapentin 50mg TID, Onsior 6mg 1 QD - STOPPING now
Labwork Results: Labwork attached, reported as: (Hct 23, RBC 5.1, Hb 7.3), ALT 244, K 3.4, platelets 101, stress lymphopenia and eosinopenia (lym 0.58, eosin 0.04)

SPECIES

Feline **Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound:** No previous.
Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
Stat Report: Requested.

Imaging Performed by: Stephanie Warga RDCS, RVT.

BREED**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

DSH

Urinary System**SEX**

Spayed Female

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.

AGE

1/31/19

WEIGHT

11.2 lbs

The left kidney is overall normal in size (3.96 cm) and shape with smooth peripheral margination. A normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio is maintained. The medulla and cortex 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.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
 DACVIM

A right kidney is unable to be definitively well visualized in these images.

Adrenal Glands**HOSPITAL NAME**

Chadwell Animal
 Hospital

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.40 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.39 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Weeks

Spleen**INVOICE**

72942

Spleen is subjectively large in size (1.3 cm thick at the hilus) with normal smooth margins. Parenchyma is normal in echogenicity with a diffusely coarse/heterogenous echotexture. No discrete sizable 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.

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 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.

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 (enlarged) in size, hypoechoic to surrounding tissue and has a mildly irregular undulating contour. Parenchyma is coarse with mixed echogenic remodeling noted. No pancreatic duct dilation is noted.

Free Abdomen

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

There is no apparent pathologic lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Significantly coarse 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.
- 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.
- Chronic low-grade smoldering pancreatitis can't be ruled out and should be suspected in the face of appropriate clinical signs.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Age related changes in the left kidney. As described above, a definitive right kidney is unable to be well visualized.

- Mild amount of echogenic urinary bladder debris.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

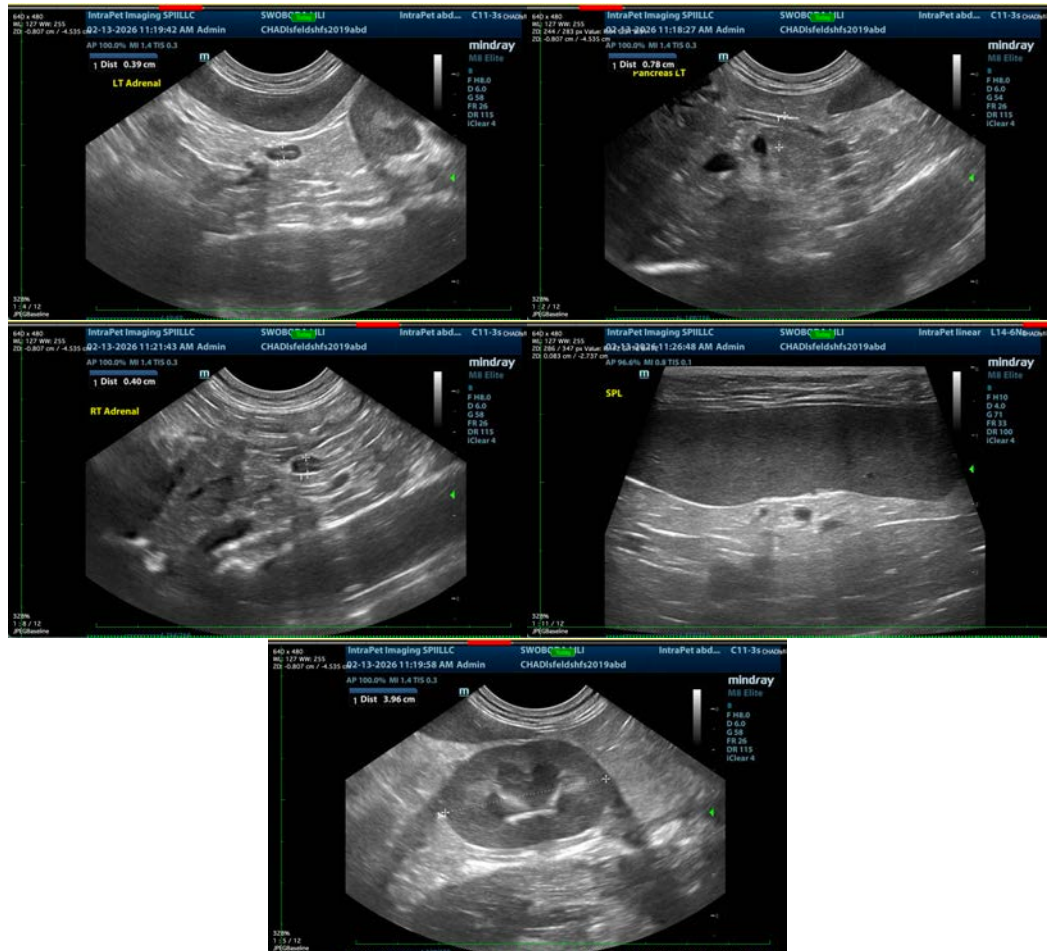
Three view thoracic radiographs are recommended for further assessment of cardio-pulmonary status as well as to further evaluate for any evidence of metastatic disease, if not recently evaluated.

Fine needle aspirates of the spleen are recommended if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

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.

If a diagnosis is not made cytologically, comprehensive infectious disease evaluation could also be considered.

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



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.

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