



PATIENT

Steve Daniels

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

14 Years 9 Months

WEIGHT

16.5 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Shari Reffi, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Cummings Veterinary
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Daniels

INVOICE

73007

DATE

2/17/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Recheck abd per Dr Daniels. Previously pancreatic mass. Sotalol. HP Diet (hydrolized)

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 irregular and diffusely echogenic with decreased corticomedullary distinction and poor visualization of internal architecture. Left kidney is normal in size at 4.4 cm with trace pyelectasia noted. Right kidney is normal in size at 4.4 cm with several small non-obstructive nephroliths noted.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.60 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.49 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 moderately 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.

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



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Pancreas

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The pancreas is prominent/enlarged in size, hypoechoic to surrounding tissue, and markedly irregular in shape, with a significantly undulating contour and an overall almost nodular appearing parenchyma. Most discretely, in the left limb is an approximately 1.0 cm x 1.3 cm hypoechoic area/possible nodule. Additionally, there is a 0.80 cm x 1.0 cm anechoic cystic density in the left limb. No pancreatic duct dilation is noted.

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Free Abdomen

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

There is no apparent pathologic lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

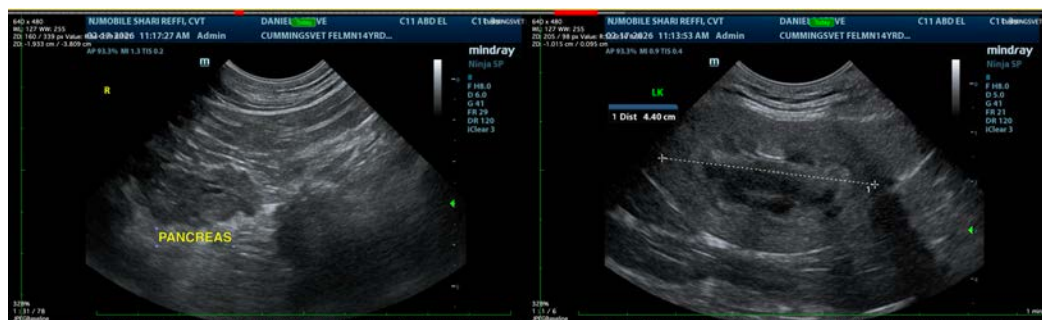
- Chronic low-grade smoldering pancreatitis can't be ruled out and should be suspected in the face of appropriate clinical signs. Additionally, at least one suspect benign pancreatic cyst is noted as well as other more nodular appearing changes that could represent a benign process such as pancreatic nodular hyperplasia, although while considered less likely infiltrative neoplasia affecting the pancreas can't be ruled out.
- Moderate 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.
- Mild bilateral chronic kidney disease changes with small non-obstructive nephroliths noted in the right kidney.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Further recommendations regarding especially the pancreatic changes, as well as the new bowel changes described above, are largely dependent on patient's clinical history, clinical signs, what previous diagnostics have been done, etc.

If not recently evaluated, 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.

Fine needle aspirates of the pancreas could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.





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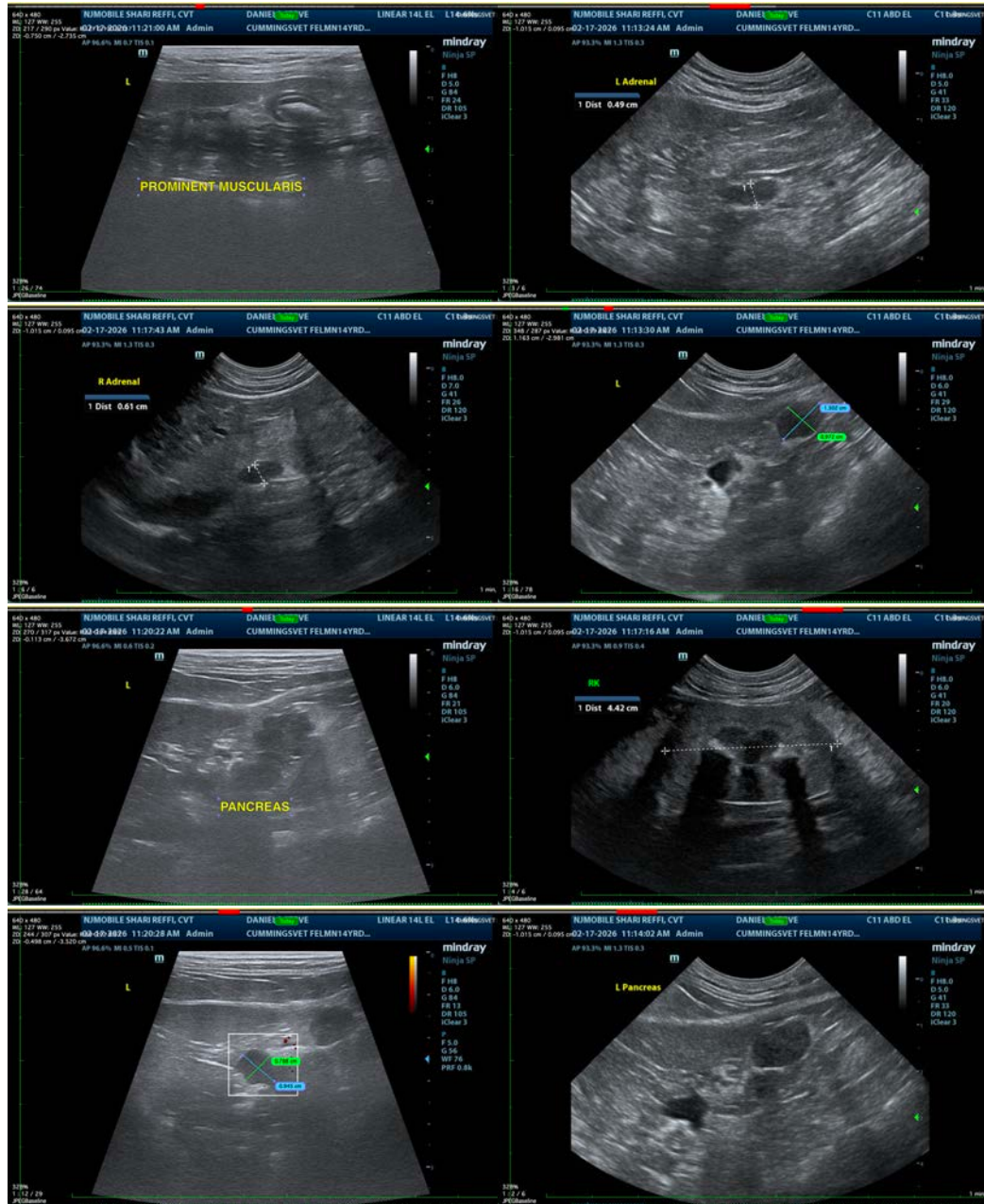
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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