



DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

3/19/26

Patient History: Progressive weight loss w/ NSF on recent labwork, does have severe dental disease but no change in appetite/intake per owner 1/31/26, dx w/ inner ear infection, ataxia; improved on abx and currently stable. Murmur grade: __3/6__

PATIENT

Cece Girken

Current Medications: Pradofloxacin 25mg/ml 15ml Bottle 2/4/2026, GABAPENTIN 300MG CAPSULE 2/2/2026, 01/31/2026 Enrofloxacin Otic (Baytril) -15ml 1 Apply 5 drops to both ears every 12 hours. Continue until recheck to re-evaluate treatment. Try to clean ears with gauze before applying. Do not use ear flush. 01/31/2026 Marbofloxacin (Zeniquin) Tablets 25mg 4 Give 1/2 of a tablet by mouth every 24 hours with food. Antibiotic.

SPECIES

Feline

Labwork Results: Labwork attached, reported as: NSF cbc/chem/T4/UA, ova and parasite screening submitted 1/17/26

BREED

DSH

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

SEX

Imaging Performed by: Stephanie Warga RDCS, RVT.

Spayed Female

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

AGE

5/3/15

Urinary System

Urinary bladder is adequately distended. It has a normal uniform wall thickness. Contents include primarily anechoic fluid with a large amount of echogenic non-shadowing debris, most consistent with exfoliated cells, crystals, mucous and/or small blood clots likely combined with incidental suspended lipid. Both sterile inflammation as well as urinary tract infection can 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.

WEIGHT

9.06 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

The right kidney is normal is size (3.93 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Everhart Veterinary
Hospital Pasadena

The left kidney is normal is size (3.61 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hess

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.33 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

INVOICE

73841

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.35 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.

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 intestine demonstrates areas of mildly 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.

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.

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

- Mild/emerging 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.
- Concurrent chronic low-grade smoldering pancreatitis can't be ruled out and should be suspected in the face of appropriate clinical signs.
- Mildly to moderately reactive mesenteric lymph nodes – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.

- Moderate 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.
- Moderate to large amount of echogenic urinary bladder debris.

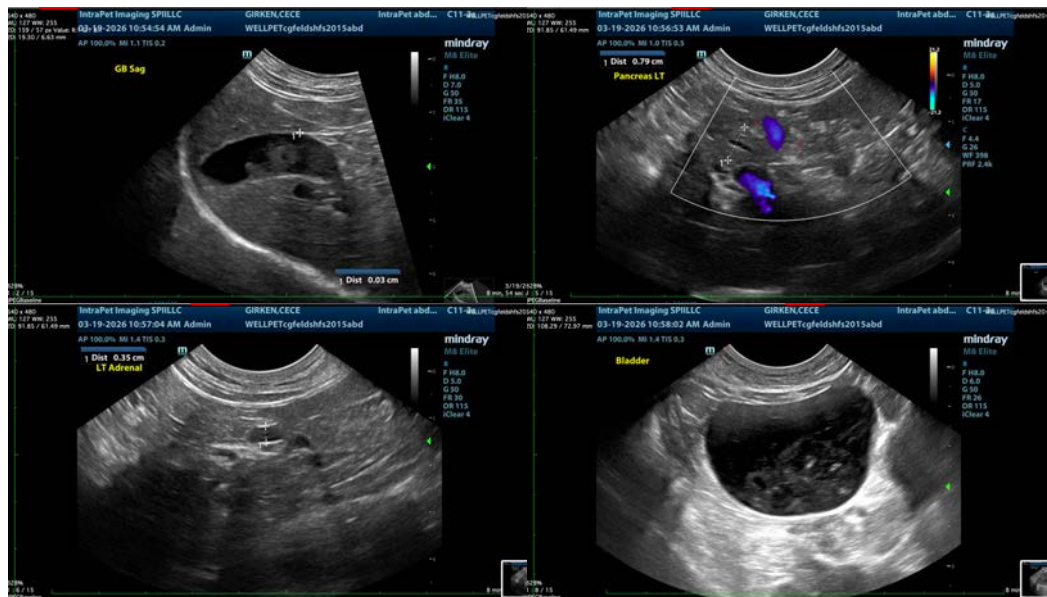
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

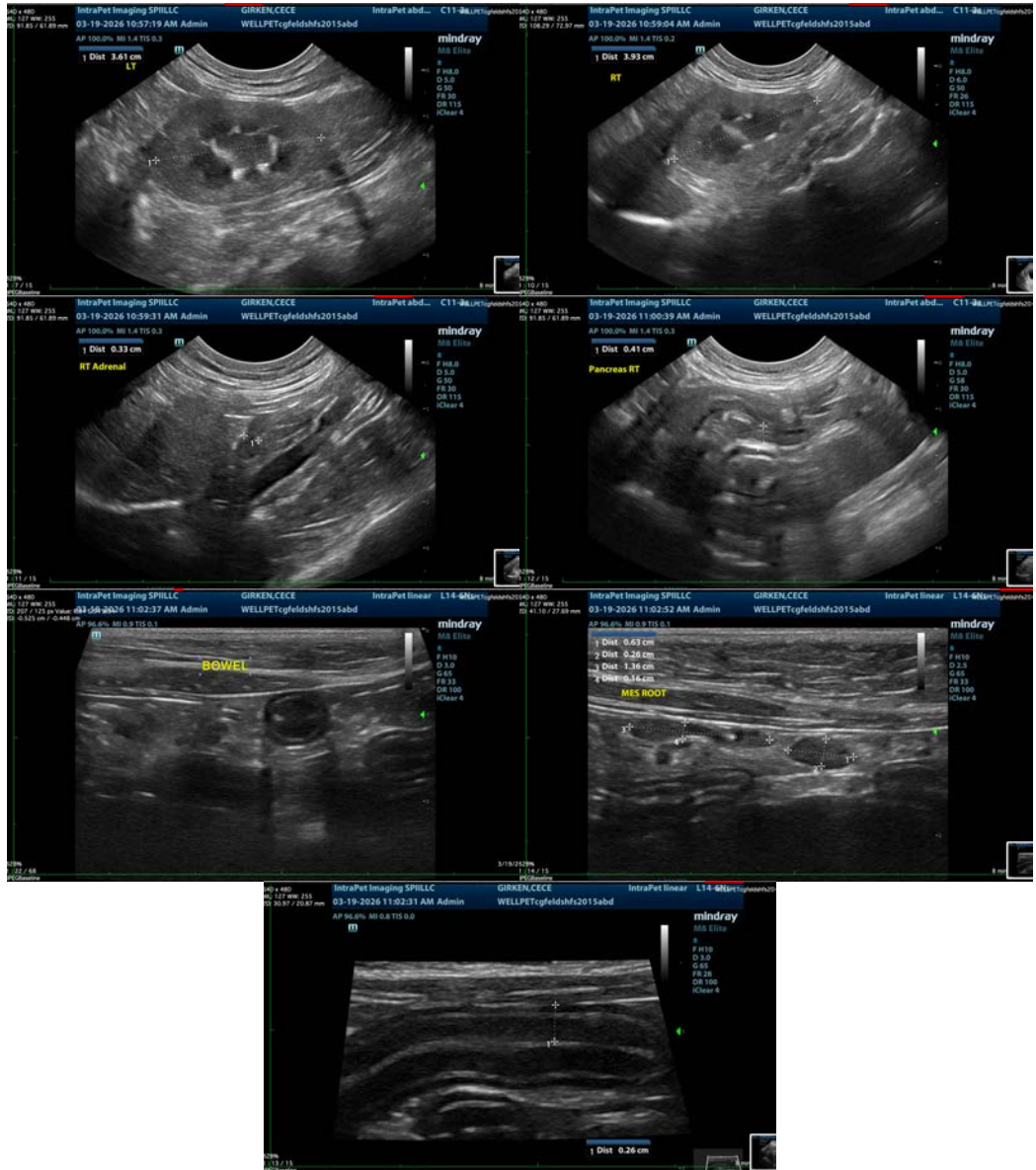
If not already evaluated, a thorough evaluation of daily caloric intake is recommended to assure an adequate daily caloric intake is occurring vs an inadvertent reduction in calories due to change in diet and/or feeding schedule, competitive eating environment, etc.

Especially in the face of normal or even increased daily caloric intake, given the mild bowel changes, 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.

Other diagnostic considerations include:

Further evaluation for possible pain (dental, orthopedic, other), upper respiratory disease or oropharyngeal disease, cardiac disease and/or neurologic disease vs other as possible causes for unintentional weight loss is also recommended.





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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