


**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

3/31/26 **Patient History:** Owner noticed PU/PD in December 2025 - Urinated 15x a day. On exam at that time, there were no significant findings. No weight loss. We did CBC/Chem/UA at that time with no issues. Recheck in mid-January, patient was still PU/PD. The urinalysis at this time did show evidence of UTI. We gave Convenia at that time. Urination decreased to eight times a day for a week. 3/19/26 patient presented for exam since urination was back to 15 times a day. Exam was WNL again. Weight increased since last visit. Lab work was back to normal.

**PATIENT**

Brom Jay

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

10/7/11

**WEIGHT**

8.2 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**
Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM
**HOSPITAL NAME**

Abbey Animal Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Kluttz

**INVOICE**

74096

**Current Medications:** Convenia 0.37mL 03/19/26

**Labwork Results:** Labwork attached.

**Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound:** 5/18/20. See attached.

**Sedation:** Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

**Stat Report:** Not requested.

**Imaging Performed by:** Rachel Brilhart, RDMS.

**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 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 mineral or infarcts observed. Trace pyelectasia is present bilaterally. Additionally, a very subtle suspected chronic infarct is noted in the cranial pole of the right kidney. Left kidney measures 3.9 cm. Right kidney measures 4.2 cm.

**Adrenal Glands**

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.50 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.50 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 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.

### ***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. Very mild duct dilation is noted measuring 0.22 cm dilated.

### ***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**

- 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.
- Concurrent chronic low-grade smoldering pancreatitis can't be ruled out and should be suspected in the face of appropriate clinical signs.
- Very 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.

## SECONDARY FINDINGS

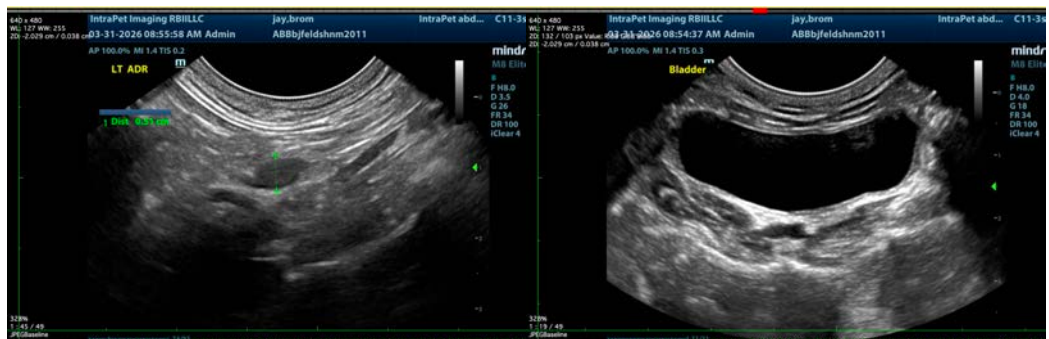
- Subtle age related kidney changes with a possible small chronic infarct in the right kidney.

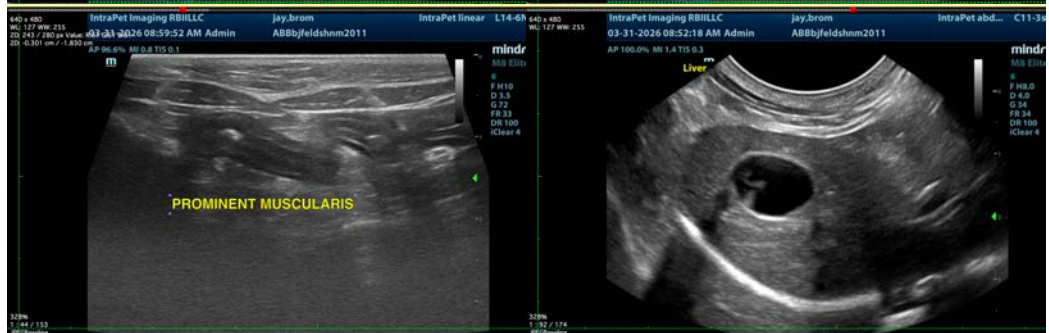
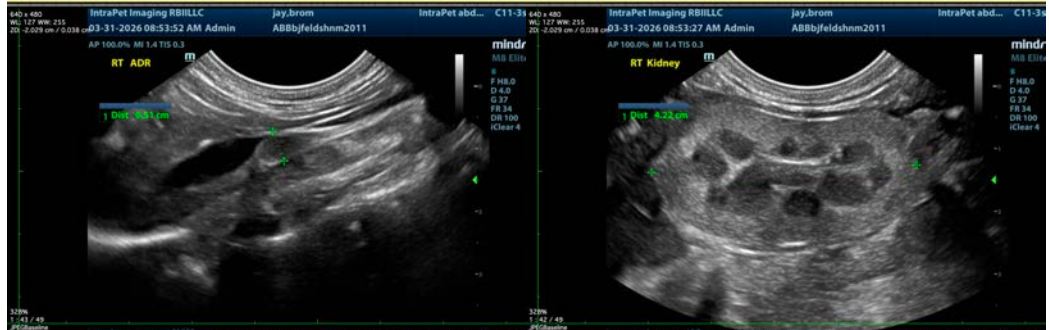
## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is not a definitive ultrasonographically visible intraabdominal explanation for patient's reported urinary tract infections. If the urinary tract infections continue to be a problem, management of a complicated urinary tract infection including follow up cultures off antibiotics to ensure full clearance may be necessary.

Otherwise, further evaluation of possible gastrointestinal disease may be indicated, especially given patient's reported eosinophilia, and especially if there is any history of gastrointestinal signs, including persistent unintentional weight loss, vomiting, diarrhea, etc. In that case:

- 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.).





**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