



PATIENT

Brisco Mackenzie

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

17 Years

WEIGHT

5.6 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Gira

HOSPITAL NAME

Woodlands Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. LeBoldus

INVOICE

74445

DATE

4/14/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Diabetic cat, not eating/vomiting for the past few days, T4 high normal on bloodwork, history of previous pancreatitis, higher BG values, no change to kidney values in b/w.

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. There is no pyelectasia noted and no mineral is observed. Left kidney is small at 2.98 cm. Right kidney is normal in size at 3.28 cm.

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 (0.50 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

Spleen is subjectively large in size (1.5 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 enlarged (swollen contour) without disruption of architecture. It has a normal homogenous echotexture. Parenchyma is diffusely hyperechoic characterized by less prominent than normal portal vein walls and increased echogenicity relative to the spleen and falciform fat. 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. In the provided still images, in one view there is an approximately 0.90 cm x 1.2 cm, mildly heterogeneous, isoechoic density (possibly nodule) within the gastric wall, but this finding cannot be repeated in the videos and/or with the linear probe, and I wonder if it is just a little bit of an atypical positioning or folding of a rugal fold.

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,



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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.

There is no apparent pathologic lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC 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 but mild smoldering pancreatitis can't be ruled out and should be suspected in the face of appropriate clinical signs.
- Hyperechoic hepatomegaly – This appearance is most consistent with benign hepatic lipidosis or endocrine/DM hepatopathy. Infiltrative disease such as amyloidosis or round cell neoplasia, such as mast cell tumor or less likely, lymphoma, is also possible.
- 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.
- 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.
- Bilateral moderate chronic kidney disease changes, most visibly significant in the left kidney.
- As described above, an isoechoic gastric nodule can't be ruled out but isn't consistently able to be visualized.



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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

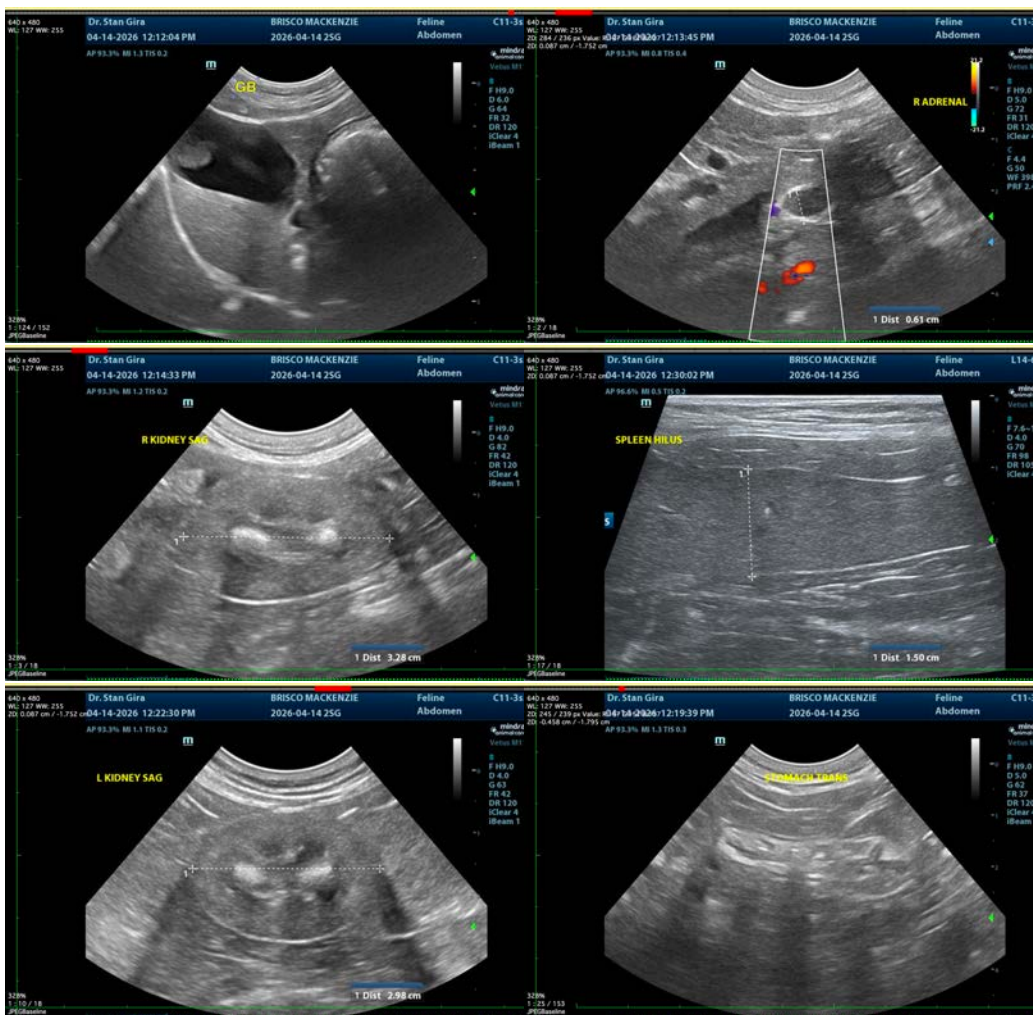
Given patient's reported T4, a free T4 could be considered.

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.

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 ratio is recommended.

In the meantime, given the reported higher than normal blood glucose, etc., further regulation of diabetes mellitus may help improve clinical signs, especially if patient is concurrently ketotic, etc.

Placement of a freestyle libre sensor could be considered.





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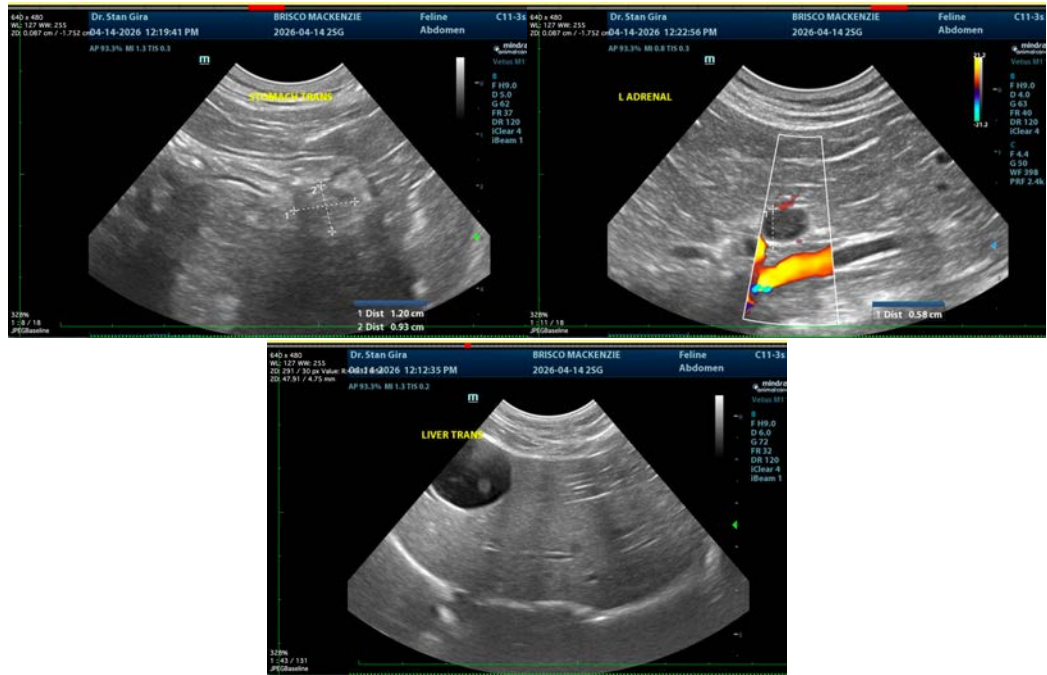
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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