



**PATIENT**

Kitche Conger

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

12 Years 10 Months

**WEIGHT**

8.75 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Rebecca Hamilton

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Ringwood Animal Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Wilkes

**INVOICE**

74738

**DATE**

4/23/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Dec. appetite, colonic thickening seen on x-ray, weight loss, vomiting, mild diffuse muscle wasting, H/L WNL, abdomen and Wr palpate WNL. Meds: prednisone

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ^ Monocytes (0.48) rest WNL

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

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.

The right kidney is normal is size (3.98 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.

The left kidney is normal is size (3.51 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.

**Adrenal Glands**

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.34 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.40 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 mildly distended with a small to moderate amount of echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas



<b>PATIENT</b>	consistent with normal ingesta. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.
Kitche Conger	
<b>SPECIES</b>	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 is mildly distended with echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta/chyme. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.
Feline	
<b>BREED</b>	At the level of the Ileocecolic junction there is an approximately 1.3 cm x 0.90 cm hypoechoic density.
DSH	The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.
<b>SEX</b>	<b><i>Pancreas</i></b>
Neutered Male	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.
<b>AGE</b>	<b><i>Free Abdomen</i></b>
12 Years 10 Months	There is no visible free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.
<b>WEIGHT</b>	The structure described above adjacent to the Ileocecolic junction is most consistent with an enlarged lymph node. No other lymphadenopathy noted.
8.75 lbs	
<b>INTERPRETED BY</b>	<b>PRIMARY FINDINGS</b>
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The hypoechoic density adjacent to the Ileocecolic junction could originate from bowel and be a focally thick area of colon but appears more consistent in my opinion with an enlarged lymph node. Concurrent chronic low-grade smoldering pancreatitis can't be ruled out.</li> </ul>
<b>IMAGING PERFORMED BY</b>	<b>SECONDARY FINDINGS</b>
Rebecca Hamilton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mild amount of echogenic urinary bladder debris.</li> </ul>
<b>HOSPITAL NAME</b>	<b>INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS &amp; FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
Ringwood Animal Hospital	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.
<b>REFERRING VET</b>	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.
Dr. Wilkes	A routine fecal/giardia exam could be considered if not recently evaluated.
<b>INVOICE</b>	If it can safely be reached, fine needle aspirates of the structure in the area of the Ileocecolic junction could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.
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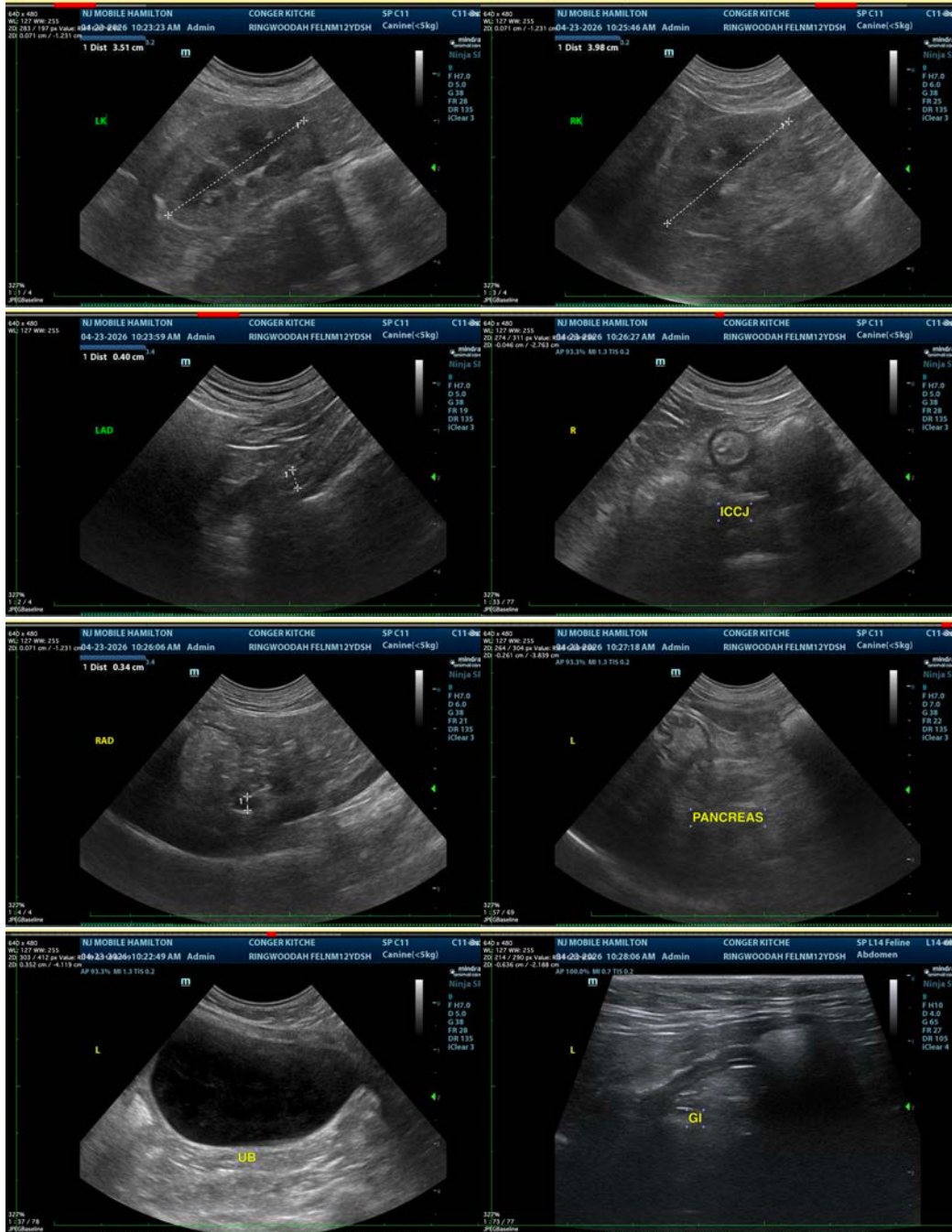
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Other than supportive/symptomatic medical management of clinical signs, further treatment recommendations are largely dependent on results of the above.





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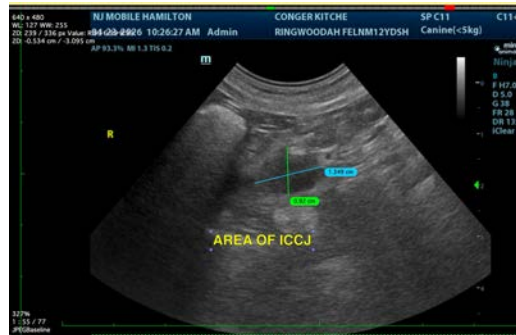
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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