



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

William Nexha BW: WNL, but high ALT, ALP . Which could be txcty vs liver dz vs infc vs infl in liver

SPECIES Current Medications: Gabapentin

Feline Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 432; ALP 249 Primary Question to Be Answered in This Exam Liver exam

BREED ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

DSH **Urinary System**

SEX 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.

Neutered Male

AGE The right kidney is normal is size (3.81 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.

3 Years

WEIGHT The left kidney is normal is size (3.66 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.

5.85 kg

INTERPRETED BY Adrenal Glands

Beth Johnson, DVM The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.30 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and DACVIM echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.30 cm), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY Spleen

Amanda Stewart

The spleen is at the upper end of normal limits for size, measuring right at 1.0 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

HOSPITAL NAME Liver

BPH East Hamilton

REFERRING VET 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.

Dr. Adel

INVOICE 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.

74774

DATE Gastrointestinal

4/28/26

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.



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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

The pancreas that is observed appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. Visible pancreatic parenchyma is homogenous and unremarkable. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

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.
- Mild 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.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

Especially given patient’s young age, bile acids could be considered if patient’s total bilirubin is not increased.

Fine needle aspirates of the liver and spleen could be considered if patient’s coagulation status is appropriate.

The bowel changes are of unknown if any contribution to patient’s reported increased liver enzymes, unless some emerging bowel disease is affecting appetite and resulting in hepatic lipidosis as one scenario, but pending the above workup, ultimately biopsies of the GI tract, being sure to include ileum, if possible, may be necessary for definitive diagnosis and therefore to further guide medical management.



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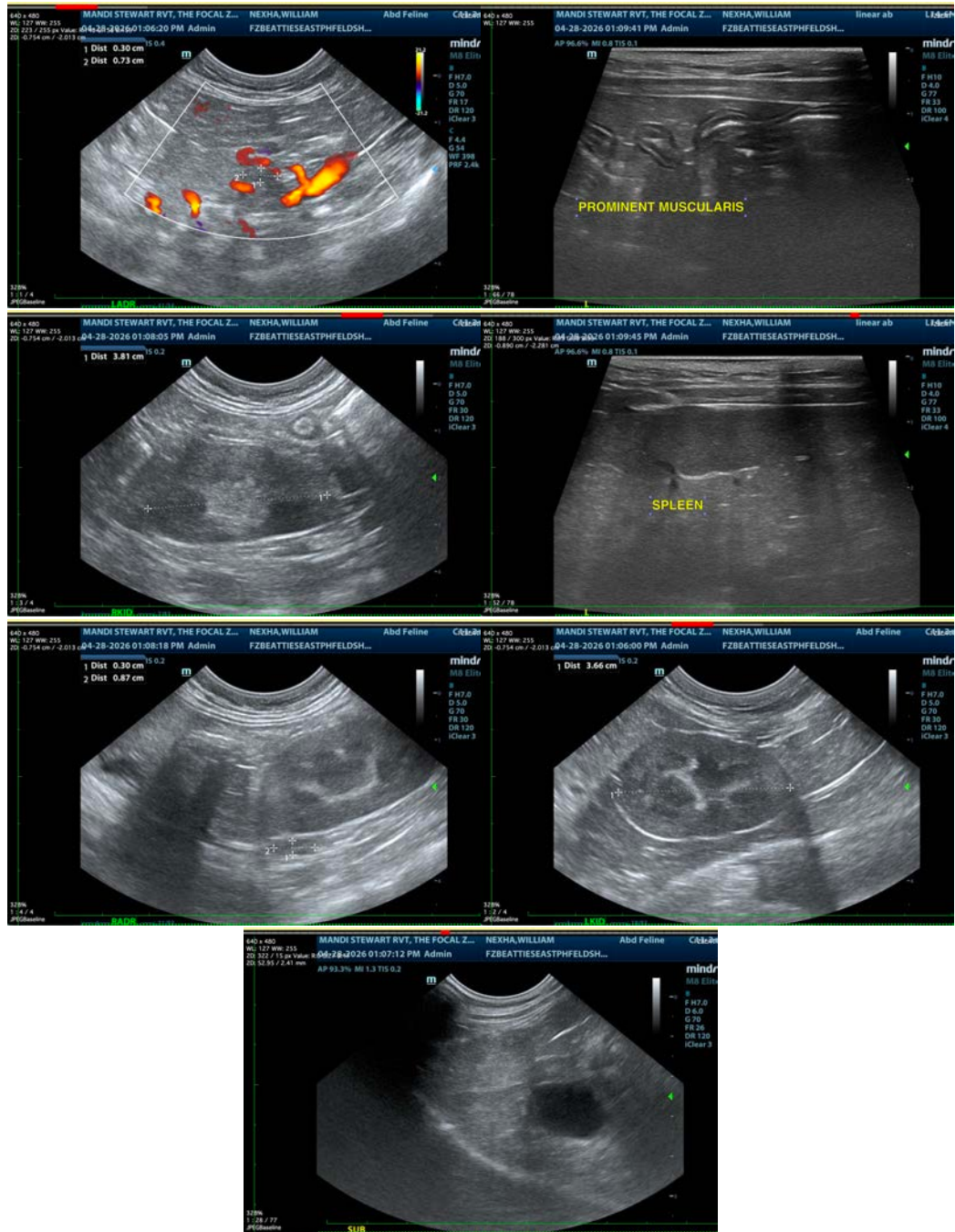
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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