



PATIENT

Edgar Buckley

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

MN

AGE

12 years 10 months

WEIGHT

7

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Christensen

HOSPITAL NAME

Tranquility Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. House

INVOICE

12074

DATE

6/3/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Anorexia, hx of nasal lymphoma, on CHOP protocol.

Current medications: Cytoxan given 5/6/26, Mirataz ointment, Prednisolone 0.8ml (3mg/ml) SID.

Diagnostic abnormalities: CBC/Chem 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 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.

Kidneys are bilaterally small/normal in size, 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 measures 3.5 cm, and the right kidney measures 3.4 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.32 cm at cranial pole and 0.31 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.29 cm at cranial pole and 0.29 cm at caudal pole), 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 echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta. There is no evidence of obstruction or foreign material noted. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.



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The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is mildly distended with echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta. There is no evidence of obstruction or foreign material noted.

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

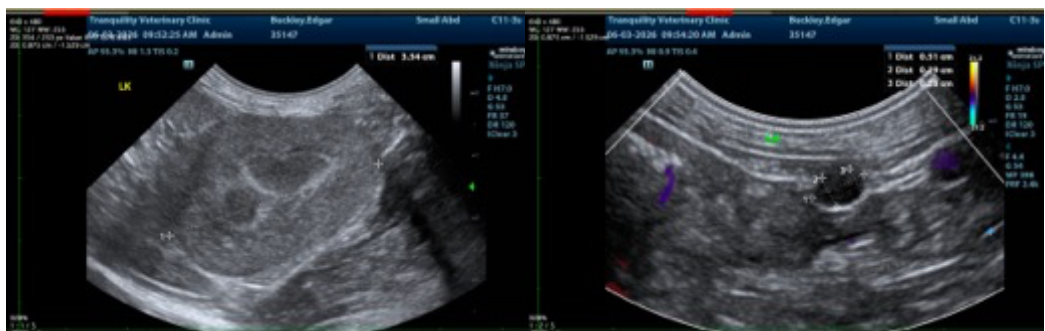
- Concurrent chronic low grade smoldering pancreatitis cannot be ruled out and should be suspected in the face of appropriate clinical signs.
- Mild/subtle bilateral chronic kidney disease changes.
- A large amount of echogenic urinary bladder debris.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

If not recently evaluated, 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 ration is recommended.

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.

Otherwise, the cause of the decreased appetite may not be intraabdominal and consultation with patient's oncologist could be considered.





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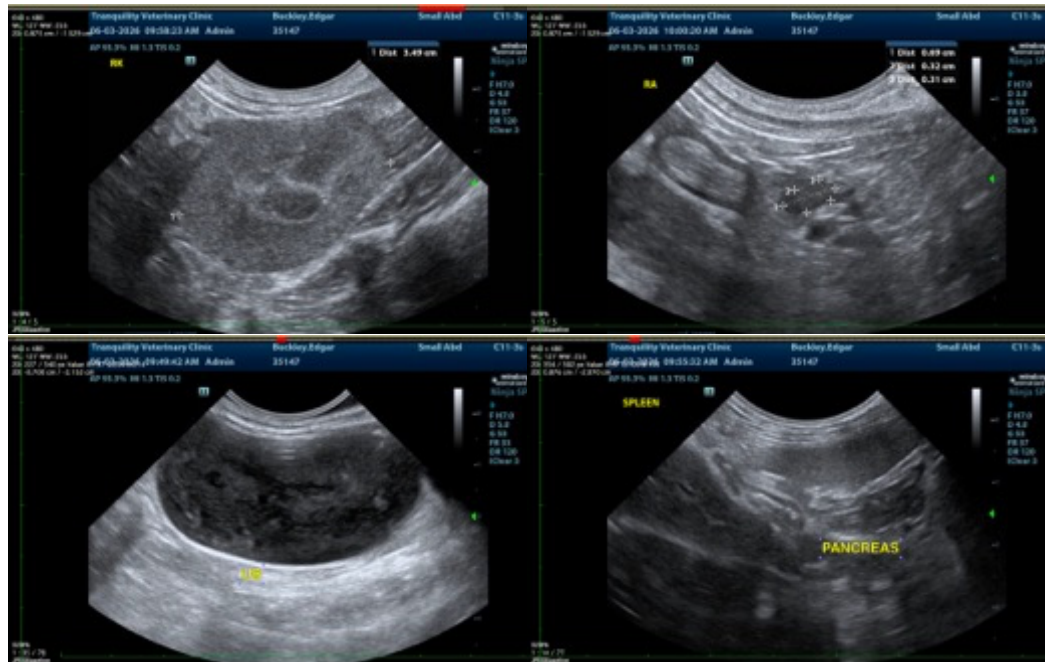
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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