

**PATIENT**

Ozzy Baker

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

Maine Coon

**SEX**

MN

**AGE**

14yr

**WEIGHT**

4.33kg

**INTERPRETED BY**

Dr Brittany Sinclair,  
 BVSc(hons), DACVECC

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Reschny

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Village Cat Clinic

**REFERRING VET**

Maxwell

**INVOICE**

23120

**DATE**

12/5/2025

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Acute onset of increased vomiting + lethargy since Nov 29th. The owner reports the patient vomited clear liquid, and later undigested food, yesterday and this morning. This is an increase from a baseline of infrequent, chronic vomiting about once per month. P progressive weight loss over the past year despite the owner's attempts to increase his weight. Very little apatite since December 1st. The owner also notes severe halitosis. Current Medications Mirtazapine and cerenia

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Eosinopenia 0.06 CBC otherwise wnl SDMA 19 Creatinine 167 BUN 15.8 Hypochloremia 102 Increased bicarb 24 Increased anion gap 27 Low b12 148 fPL pending USG 1.035 Quiet sediment Concern for understaged renal disease given degree of weight/muscle loss. IBD/GI lymphoma/other GI. Electrolyte/acid base abnormalities secondary to vomiting/CKD/GI loss r/o

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, and visible pelvic urethra were of normal thickness. The ureters were not visible which is normal. There was normal wall layering with no masses, uroliths or abnormal thickening visualized. Urine was anechoic. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted.

The kidneys have a smooth capsule and with hazing of corticomedullary definition to the point of inability to determine cortical/medullary ratio. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 3.95 cm. The right kidney measured 3.71 cm.

**Adrenal Glands**

Both adrenal glands were stills only with inadequate resolution. The left adrenal gland measured 0.24 cm width. The right adrenal gland measured 0.28 cm width.

**Spleen**

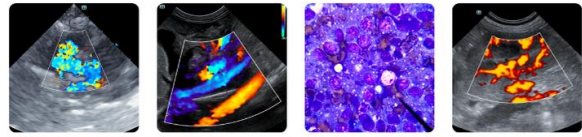
The spleen was normal with a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma and smooth capsule, with normal splenic vasculature with no signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarct changes were noted.

**Liver**

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed. The gallbladder is moderately distended with normal wall thickness and anechoic contents. Common bile duct is non-distended and tapers normally.

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach contains gas obstructing full visualization of contents. It measures at a normal thickness of with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.



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Loops of small intestine were thickened with normal wall layering. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

**Pancreas**

The visible pancreas was observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat.

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**Lymph Nodes**

No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted.

**SEX**

**Free Abdomen**

MN

No masses or free fluid were noted.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**AGE**

14yr

**Primary Findings**

- Diffuse small intestinal thickening
- Aging renal changes

**WEIGHT**

4.33kg

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Small intestinal changes are most consistent with infiltrative disease of the small intestine with inflammatory bowel disease or GI lymphoma being the top differentials. No overt neoplastic criteria present in the bowel given that curvilinear layering is still intact. Ultrasound cannot differentiate between small cell lymphoma and inflammatory bowel disease, and GI biopsies are recommended for definitive diagnosis, especially if there is a poor response to empirical efforts or recurrence of clinical signs after initial control. Endoscopic biopsy is less invasive but may miss lesions due to inability to obtain samples from all sections of the GI tract, especially the jejunum which is the most common site of development of disease. Surgical biopsies are more likely to be diagnostic but are more invasive. A GI panel (PLI/cobalamin/folate) will help determine the severity of SI dysfunction, and need for vitamin supplementation.

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Empiric treatment for IBD includes diet trial with either hydrolyzed or select protein diet, vitamin b-12 supplementation, GI support as needed (anti-nausea, appetite stimulant). Treatment with steroids (budesonide vs prednisolone) is often required – biopsies should be acquired prior to treatment with steroids. Steroids may ultimately be tapered to the lowest effective dose or discontinued in some cases.

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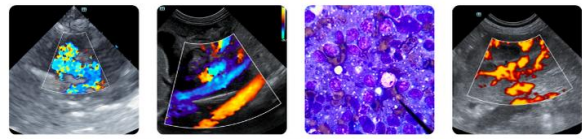
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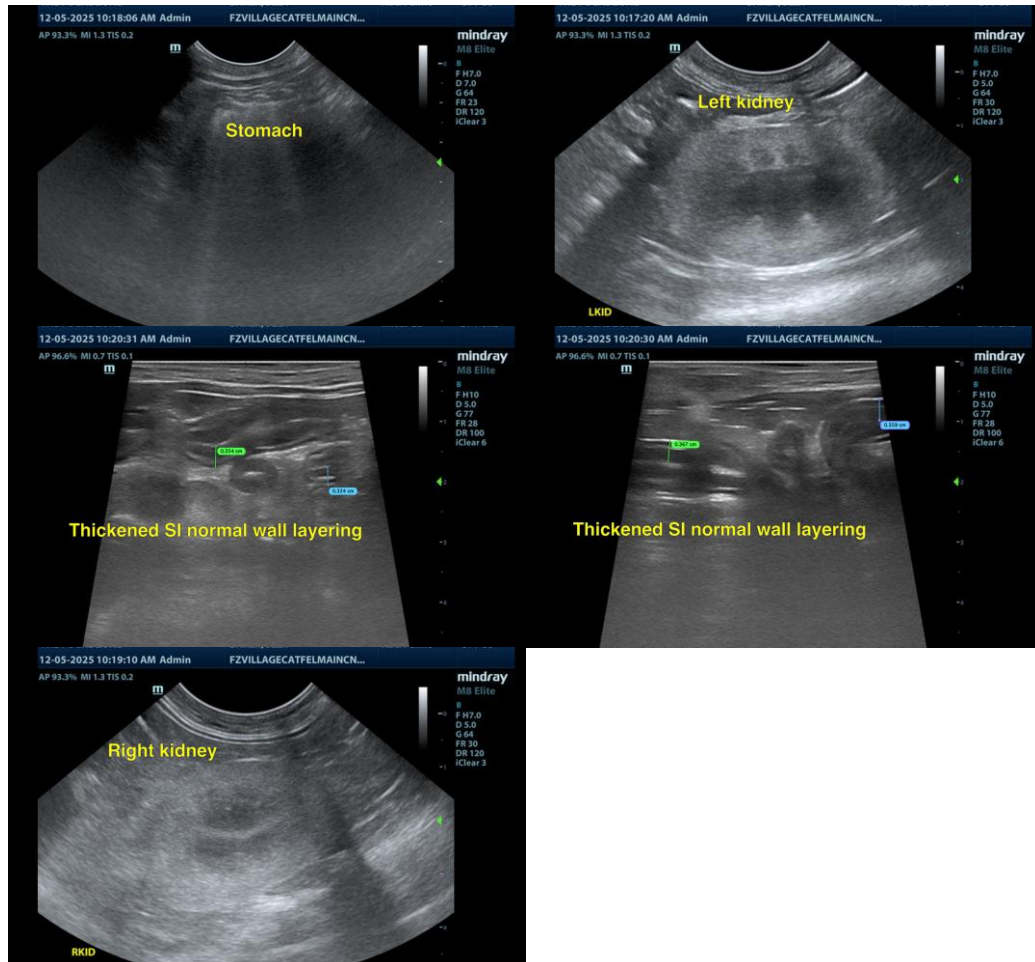
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC  
 info@SonoPath.com