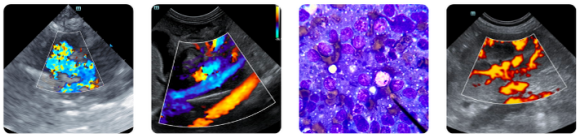

SonoPath FOSTERING THE ART OF VETERINARY MEDICINE™ www.thefocalzone.com info@thefocalzone.com 289.808.2608

PATIENT

Jimmy Alleyn

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DLH

SEX

MN

AGE

7 years

WEIGHT

5.5 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

AH of Stoney Creek

REFERRING VET

Dr. Settimi

INVOICE

11768

DATE

4/23/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Hyporexia, lethargy, sporadic vomiting episodes for 2-3 days. History of GI episodes with vomiting and diarrhea.

Current medications: Cerenia 8mg PO q24hrs.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Bloodwork Results: CBC: - WNL Serum Chemistry: - SDMA 17 (slight increase) - ALT 226 (mild increase) labs attached.

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 were both normal size and structure, with smooth capsule and normal corticomedullary definition and ratio. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present.

Left kidney measures 3.51 cm in length, and the right kidney measures 4.07 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

Adrenal glands were visualized on still images only. They appear to have normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed and age though this could not be confirmed on cine loops.

Left adrenal measures 0.44 cm in thickness. Right adrenal measures 0.46 cm in thickness.

Spleen

The spleen was normal with age appropriate homogeneous parenchyma and a 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 age 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.

Gall bladder is moderately distended with normal wall thickness and anechoic contents. Common bile duct is non-distended and tapers normally.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal 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. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

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The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is diffusely increased, and wall layering is distinct with a prominent muscularis layer. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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 pancreas is not distinctly visualized.

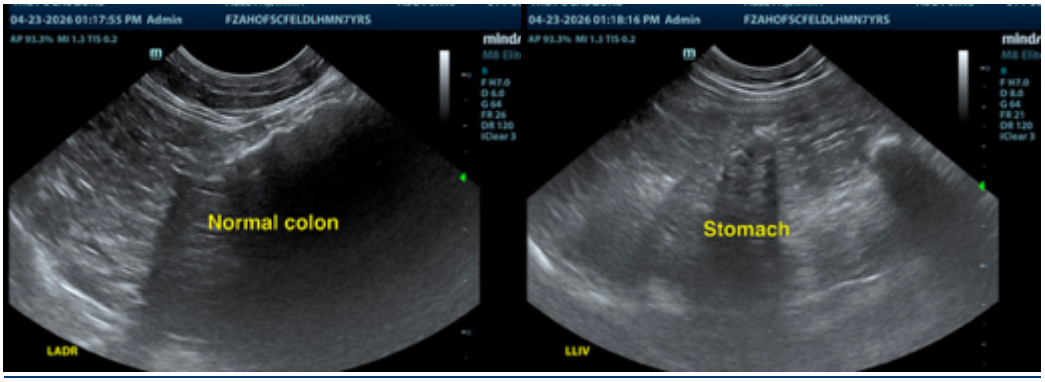
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Thickened small intestines with a prominent muscularis.

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 curvilnear 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.

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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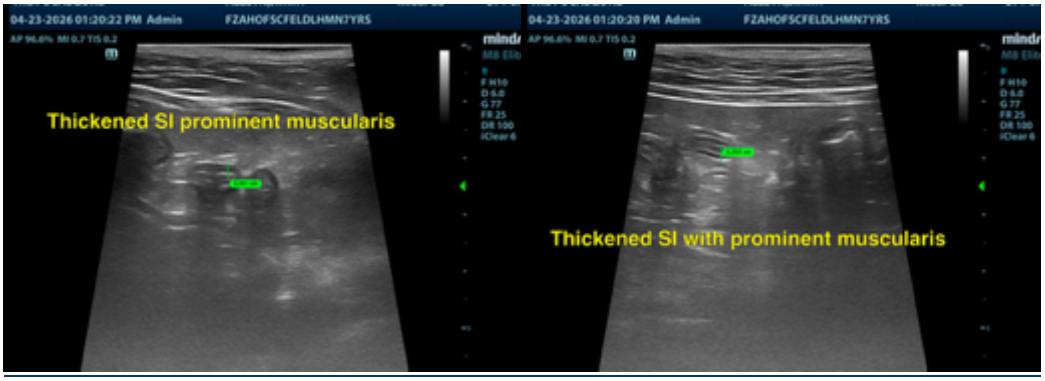

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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