



**PATIENT**

Baby Girl  
 Odziemkowska

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

5 Years

**WEIGHT**

3.9 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**

Dr Brittany Sinclair,  
 BVSc(hons), DACVECC

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Reschny

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Hamilton Region  
 Veterinary Emergency  
 Clinic

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Ho

**INVOICE**

15411

**DATE**

04/24/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Received convenia on April 17 for sneezing. Congestion improved, but hyporexia was persistent and started vomiting empty contents. Oral Cerenia iemkowskagiven on April 18 and vomiting stopped but hyporexia persisted, she started vomiting again April 20, O tried giving Cerenia again but she vomited it back up, patient received SCF & maropitant injection on April 20, hyporexia persisted despite offering various foods. Patient vomited on April 20, O gave another dose of maropitant but vomited later that day. PE revealed 5% dehydration and bilateral nasal discharge Current Medications maropitant 1mg/kg IV q24h, pantoprazole 0.7mg/kg IV q24h, mirtazapine transdermal, methadone 0.1mg/kg IV q6h, gabapentin 100mg PO q12h

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: NSF on CBC & chemistry, normal pancreatic lipase

**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. The left kidney measured 3.41 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.13 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. The left adrenal gland measured 0.31 cm in thickness. The right adrenal gland measured 0.34 cm in thickness.

*Spleen*

The spleen is subjectively prominent and measured slightly enlarged at approximately 1.5 cm. Parenchyma is smooth and homogenous with no nodules or masses.

*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 normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis: mucosa layer ratio. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

The ileocecal junction was not visualized. 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 area of the pancreas was isoechoic to surrounding tissue with no overt inflammation. Pancreatic tissue was not distinctly visualized which is common.

***Lymph Nodes***

No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted.

***Free Abdomen***

No masses or free fluid were noted.

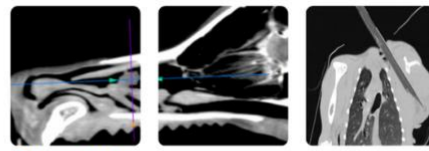
**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Mild splenomegaly.
- Otherwise, normal abdomen.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Prominent spleen with normal parenchyma may represent a normal variant, or a benign reactive or inflammatory change, immune stimulation or could reflect extramedullary hematopoiesis though infiltrative disease (lymphoma, MCT, other) cannot be completely ruled out. No significant disruption of architecture noted to suggest significant pathology. Fine needle aspirate could be considered to further characterize parenchymal changes.

There is no other ultrasonographically evident cause of reported GI signs in this abdominal study. Pancreas and GI tract are within normal limits. Consideration for dietary indiscretion, food sensitivity/allergy or mild inflammatory bowel disease is reasonable. While not sonographically evident, pancreatitis cannot be completely ruled out. Empiric treatment for GI signs including anti-nausea, appetite stimulant and fluid support as clinically indicated is warranted. A diet trial with hydrolyzed protein or select protein diet could be considered if food sensitivity is suspected clinically. If signs are persistent or recurrent, additional diagnostics to be considered include GI panel (TLI/PLI/cobalamin/folate), fecal pathogen panel, thyroid testing, bile acid profile, and thoracic radiographs to rule out occult neoplasia, cardiac disease and esophageal disease as potential causes. Ultimately GI biopsy may be required for more definitive diagnosis if the patient is not responsive to medical treatment.



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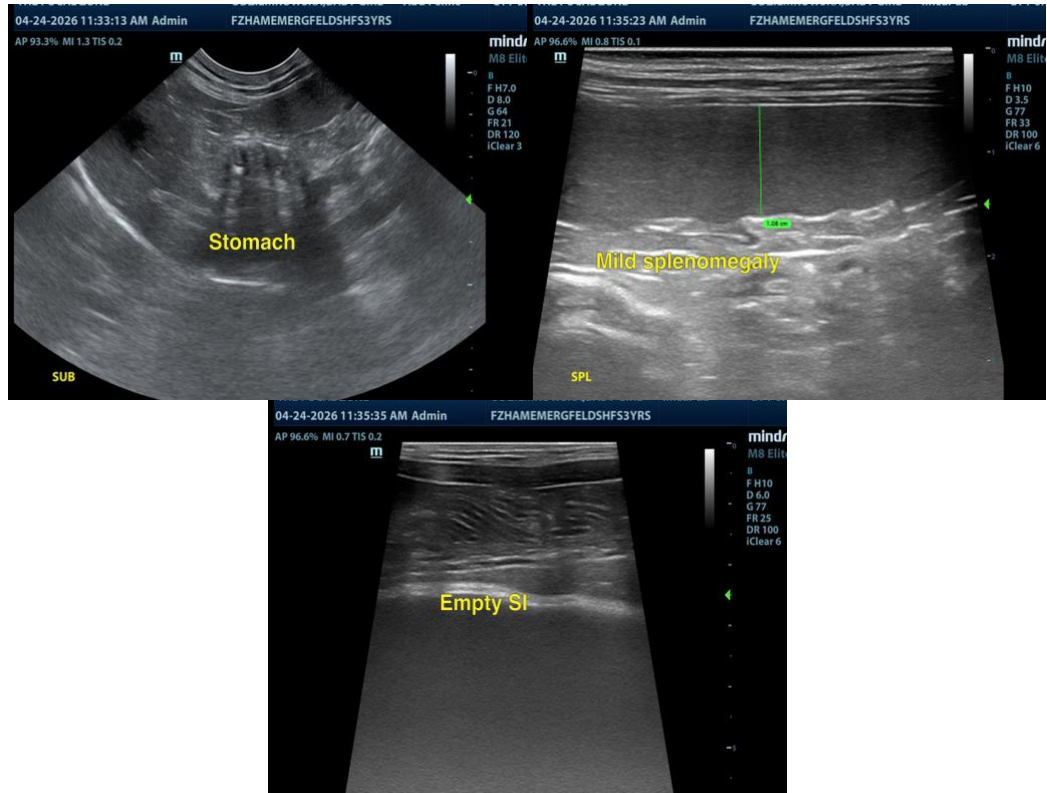
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

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