



**PATIENT**

Tiger Moffit

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Weight Loss. Soft stools. History of cutaneous MCT in 2020 No current medications  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: NSF on CBC/Chem Negative fecal T4= 2.3 (high normal) Free T4= 1.2mg/dl

**SPECIES**

Feline

**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.

**BREED**

Domestic Shorthair

**SEX**

Neutered male

The kidneys were both normal size and structure, with smooth capsule and normal corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla). Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The right kidney measured 4.4 cm. The left kidney measured 4.2 cm.

**AGE**

10 years

**Adrenal Glands**

Adrenal glands were not distinctly visualized. The area of the adrenal glands and surrounding vasculature were normal.

**WEIGHT**

14.3 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Dr Brittany Sinclair,  
BVSc(hons), DACVECC

**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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Priest

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

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Long Valley AH

**REFERRING VET**

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**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 and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed. 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. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate.

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2/20/23



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There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed. The ileocecal junction was visualized and exhibited normal intact wall layering and is subjectively of normal thickness. 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.

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Feline

***Pancreas***

**BREED**

Domestic Shorthair

The base and limbs of the pancreas were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Pancreatic duct and capsular contour and parenchyma were normal. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

**SEX**

Neutered male

***Lymph Nodes***

No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted.

**AGE**

10 years

***Free Abdomen***

No masses or free fluid were noted.

**WEIGHT**

14.3 lbs

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Primary Findings**

1. Normal abdomen
2. Normal GI tract

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

There is no ultrasonographically evident cause of reported weight loss 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, though non-GI causes remain possible. While not sonographically evident, pancreatitis cannot be completely ruled out. A diet trial with hydrolyzed protein or select protein diet could be considered if food sensitivity is suspected clinically. Additional diagnostics to be considered for weight loss include current chem/CBC, 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. Baseline cytologic assessment of liver and spleen could be considered to screen for round cell neoplasia though there is no ultrasonographic changes concerning for infiltrative disease.



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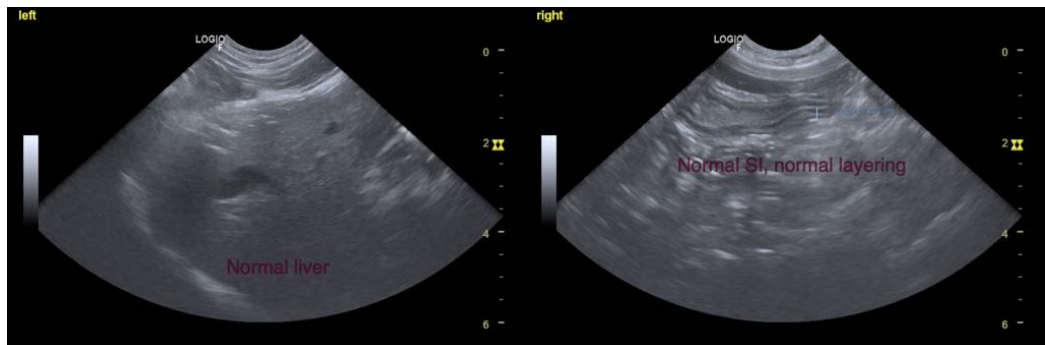
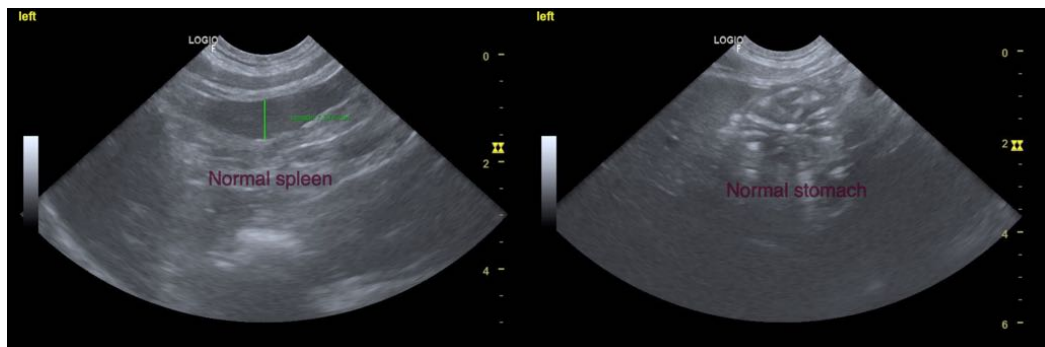
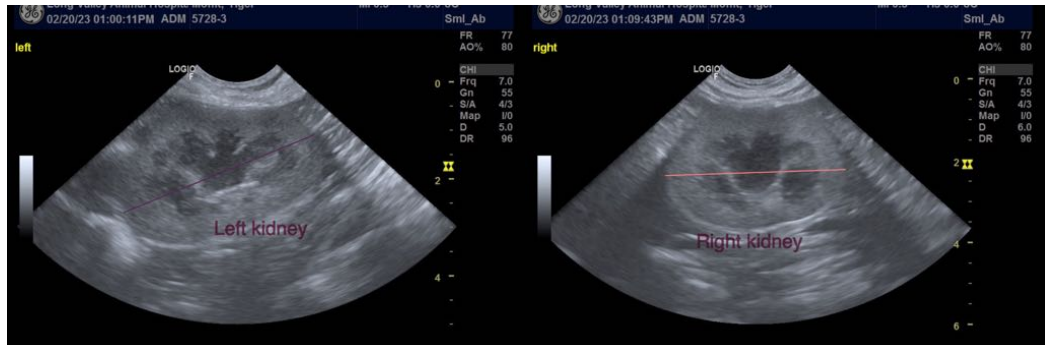
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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