



PATIENT

Waldo Coffey

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

7.9 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Ian Anderson

HOSPITAL NAME

Chester Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Anderson

INVOICE

69045

DATE

11/25/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: The owner first noticed he was looking thin approximately 1-2 weeks ago and then realized he had stopped eating his dry food. One episode of vomiting, no diarrhea. Notable lethargy at home. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Body condition of 3/9, 3 pounds of weight loss, moderate gingivitis, stertor CBC/Chem/UA/T4/Fecal Keyscreen: all values within normal parameters

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No uroliths or sediment were visualized and anechoic urine was present. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some age-related loss of curvilinear patterns regarding the capsule and C/M junction. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with some increased echogenicity expected for this age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. Slight cortical infarct at the cranial pole of the left kidney. The left kidney measured 3.5 cm. Blood flow to the kidneys appeared to be subnormal on color flow assessment. The right kidney measured 3.7 cm.

Adrenal Glands

Both **adrenal glands** were visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient.

Spleen

The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes was noted.

Liver

The **liver** images submitted revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Parenchymal echogenicity was naturally coarse and hypoechoic to the spleen. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder presented acceptably thin walls with primarily anechoic content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No pathological hepatic



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lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.

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Gastrointestinal

The **gastrointestinal tract** revealed minor variable thickening and echogenic submucosal changes most consistent with low grade end result of chronic GI disease such as IBD and may be related to malassimilation of nutrients if any weight loss is present. Minor, fluid filled gastric lumen was noted. No obvious neoplastic patterns were noted and luminal content as unremarkable.

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Pancreas

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

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Largely geriatric abdomen with chronic GI changes.

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Underlying inflammatory bowel is likely.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There were no overt neoplastic criteria present. Other causes of hyporexia such as orthopedic, CNS or thoracic disease should be considered. Otherwise, management for GI upset, dietary intolerance, inflammatory bowel may prove effective. However, full thickness GI biopsies would be ideal in this patient. Other than the GI presentation, the abdomen contains expected findings for this age and species.

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Maldigestion panel, three view chest radiographs and full CNS examination is recommended to examine for occult disease that could be responsible for the weight loss. Evaluation for competitive eating environments should also be considered.

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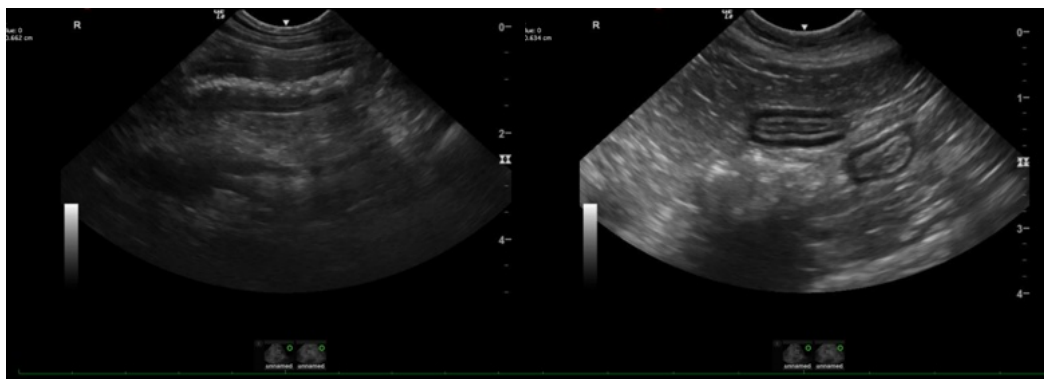
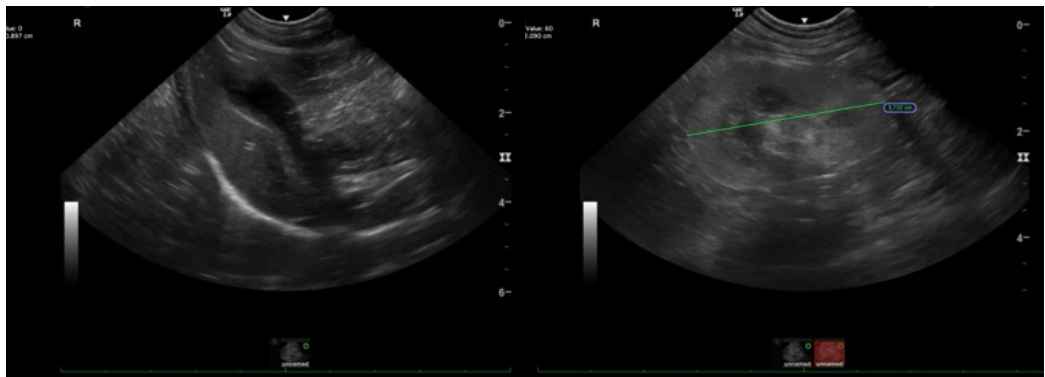
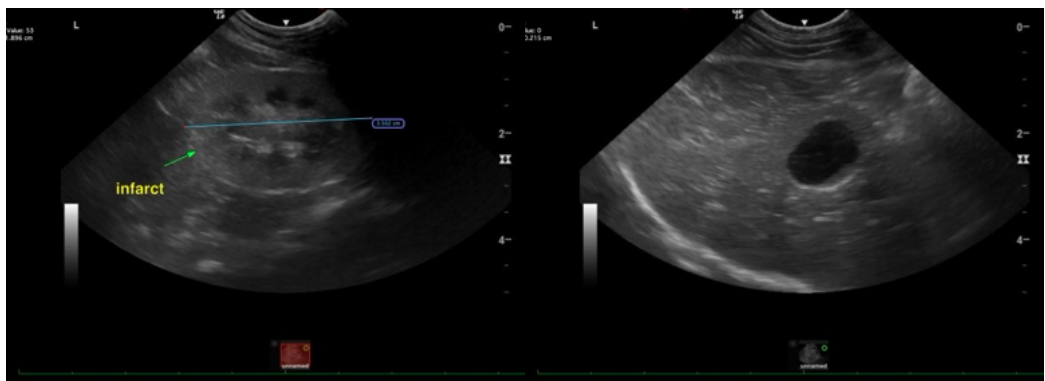
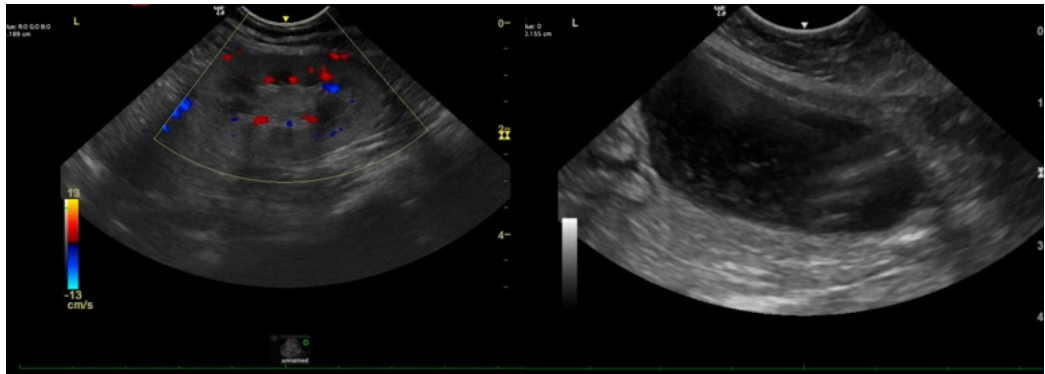
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP (CFM), Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com

info@SonoPath.com