



**PATIENT**

Harley Hudak

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

15 Years

**WEIGHT**

Not Provided

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV,  
DABVP (CFM), Cert.  
IVUSS

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Vincent Ravancho, CVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

St. Georges Veterinary  
Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Ariel Smith

**INVOICE**

75528

**DATE**

5/28/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Recheck intestinal mass. Clinical findings - Hx constipation, Grade 3/6 HM - subaortic stenosis on last echo.

**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 were noted. Ureteral papillae were normal. The pelvic urethra was imaged 2.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction.

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 his age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex. Slight pyelectasia noted in the left kidney. Left kidney measured 3.33 cm. Right kidney measured 3.8 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. Right measured 0.62 cm. Left measured 0.42 cm.

**Spleen**

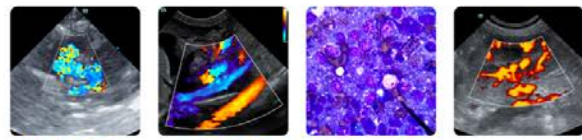
The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or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

**Liver**

The **liver** images from right and left intercostal as well as subcostal views revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Some age-related parenchymal remodeling was noted but likely not clinically significant at this time. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume and no evidence of congestion was noted. The gallbladder presented some dependent debris with essentially normal contour. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No overt evidence of active inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was noted but should be paired with current or past LE elevations regarding any clinical significance to this presentation. The hepatic lymph nodes were unremarkable.

**Gastrointestinal**

The upper **gastrointestinal tract** was unremarkable. The focal intestinal nodule is persistent, measuring 1.3 cm x 1.6 cm just medial to the spleen, deriving from the muscularis.



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**Pancreas**

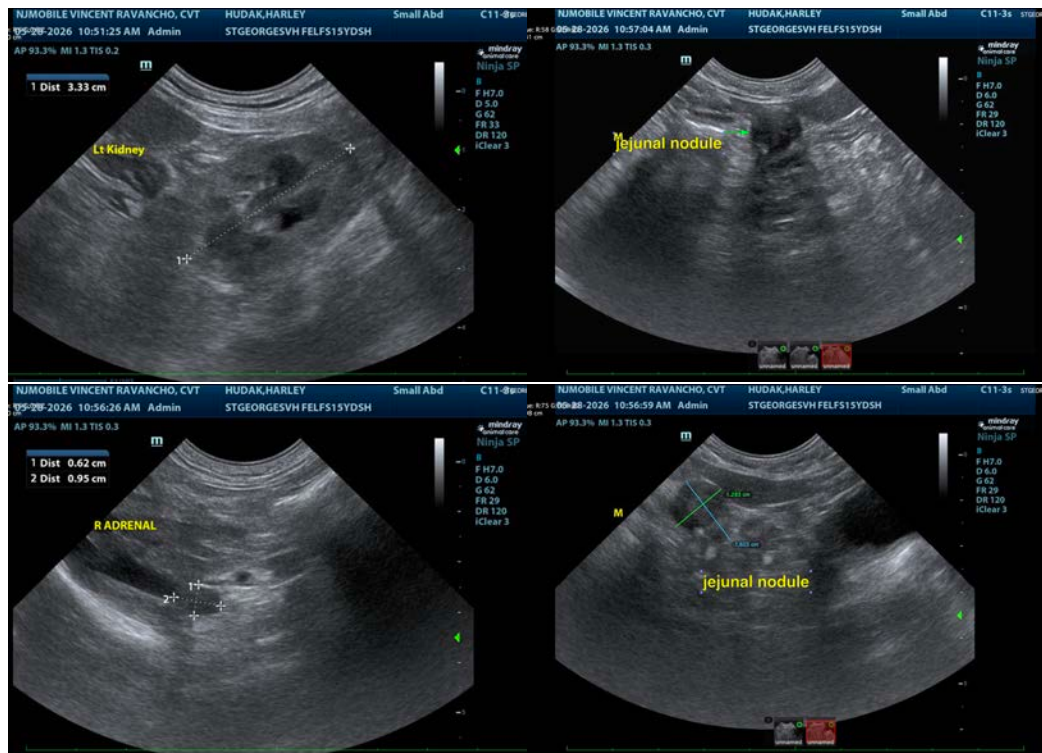
The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Some parenchymal remodeling, however, with mild deviation from curvilinear normalcy was observed. Pancreatic duct and capsular irregularities were present consistent with age related changes. If pain upon imaging (+ Murphy sign) was present or if the patient is focally painful in subxyphoid palpation then low-grade smoldering chronic pancreatitis should be suspected.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Focal jejunal nodule.
- Slight renal pyelectasia.
- Age related renal and hepatic changes.
- Age related pancreatic remodeling.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The jejunal nodule is approximately the same size as on prior sonogram. However, the character appears to be more disruptive on this exam. Therefore, recommend resection and anastomosis. Round cell neoplasia, carcinoma, granulomatous disease, leiomyosarcoma all possible.





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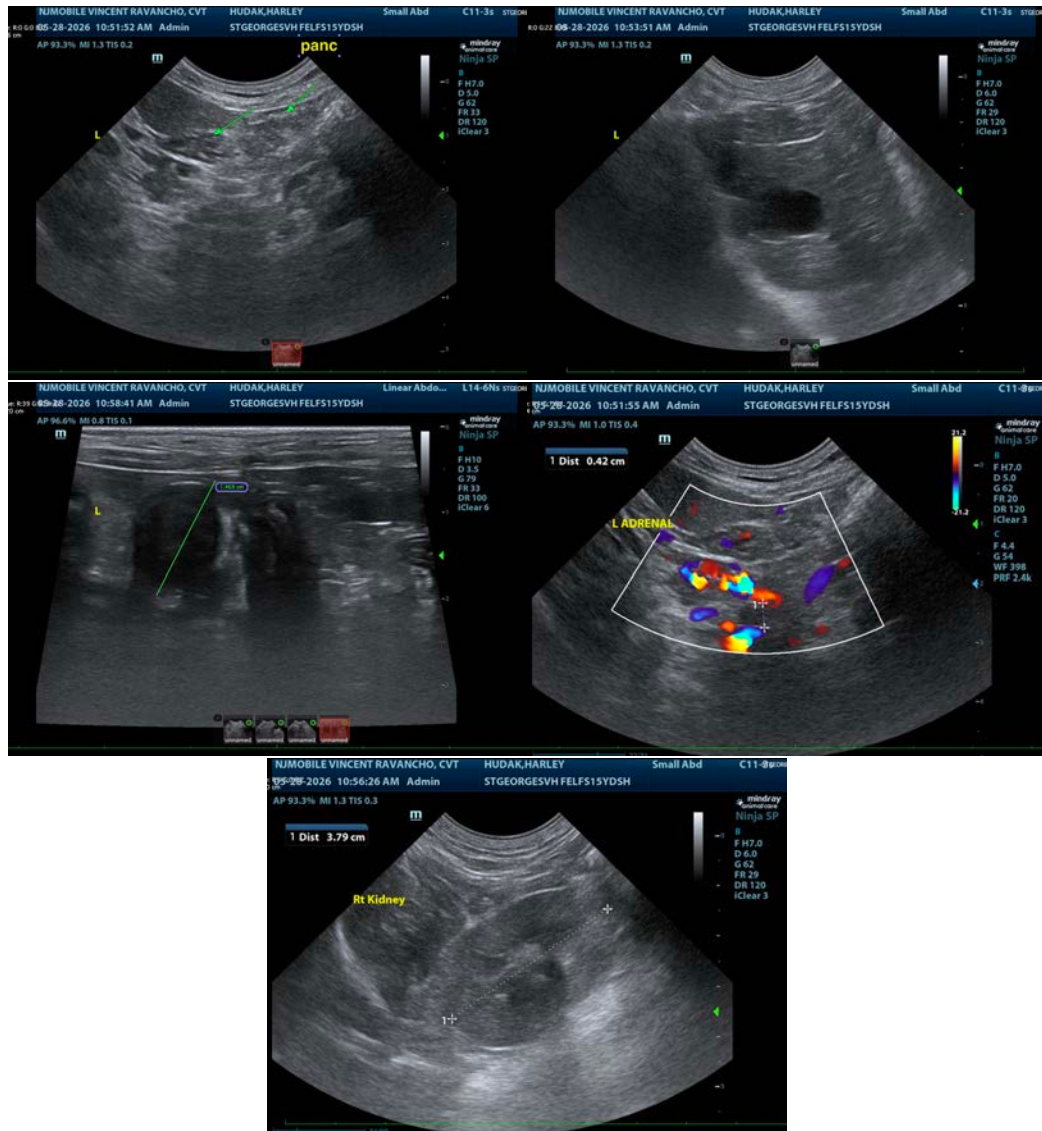
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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,**  
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[info@SonoPath.com](mailto:info@SonoPath.com)