



**PATIENT**

Taz Rosa

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Chronic history of vomiting past 10 days, some blood has been noted from owner.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: On bloodwork from 8/24/22 Urea nitrogen was high 38, and precision PSL was high 130.

**SPECIES**

Feline

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**BREED**

Domestic Shorthair

**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.

**SEX**

Neutered male

**AGE**

15 years

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 and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 4.18 cm. The right kidney measured 4.6 cm.

**WEIGHT**

13.5 lbs

**Adrenal Glands**

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

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. The right adrenal gland measured 0.37 cm. The left adrenal gland measured 0.36 cm.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Marco Lichfield

**Spleen**

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Sova

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.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Sova

**Liver**

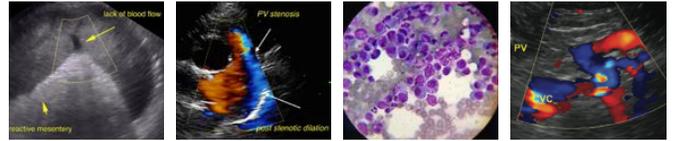
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The **liver** images from right and left intercostal as well as subcostal views revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Some age-related parenchymal remodeling was noted but likely not clinically significant at this time. Vascular 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.

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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. 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.

**SEX**

Neutered male

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

Geriatric abdomen with largely age related renal and hepatic changes.

**AGE**

15 years

Minor intestinal thickening.

**WEIGHT**

13.5 lbs

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

There was no evidence of neoplastic criteria in any organs. IV fluid support to correct azotemia is indicated. Diet change to a hydrolyzed diet, Zithromax and Metronidazole combination or similar can be considered empirically to treat for enterotoxins. Low-dose Prednisolone trial could also be considered if necessary. Recheck sonogram in 7-10 days if clinical signs persist. Otherwise, endoscopy is another option.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

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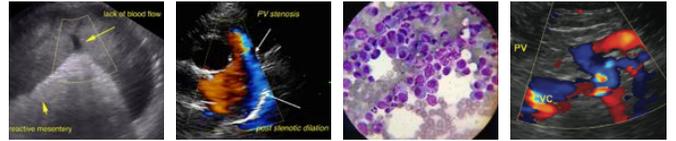
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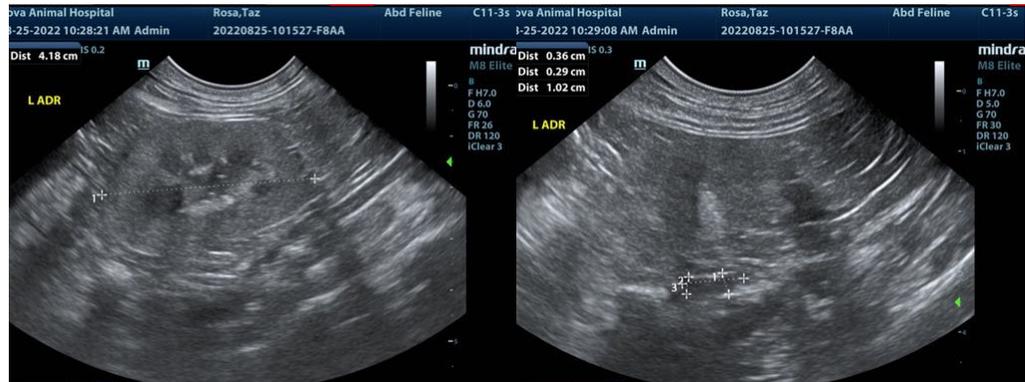
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com**  
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