



## PATIENT

Livvy Quigley

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

Burmese

## SEX

Spayed female

## AGE

7 years

## WEIGHT

9.5 lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Chloe Lowe

## HOSPITAL NAME

Farview AC

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Mosaad

## INVOICE

72085

## DATE

3/2/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- BCS 4/9
- weight loss, vomiting, elevated LE's
- no current medications
- AST (sgot)-117; ALT-484

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

### *Urinary System*

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The pelvic urethra was imaged 2.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction and appeared normal. 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. The left kidney measured 3.5 cm. The right kidney measured 3.58 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. The left adrenal gland measured 0.35 cm. The right adrenal gland measured 0.33 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 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. A minor amount of gallbladder sand was noted and is not pathological measuring up to 1.0 cm of accumulation and was non-obstructive.



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**Gastrointestinal**

Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed a stomach and intestine free of stasis, of normal wall thickness, acceptable curvilinear mural detail, and peristaltic activity. Small and large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.

**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.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

Age related renal changes.

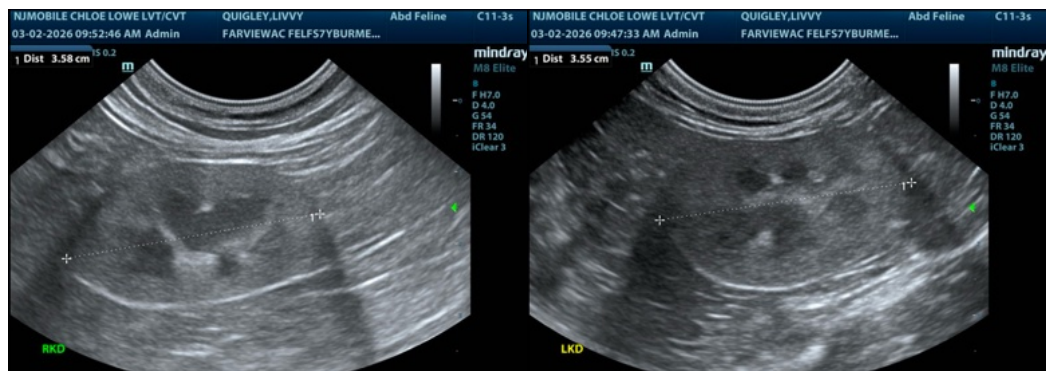
Non-specific inflammatory hepatopathy.

Minor, non-obstructive gallbladder sand.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Ursodiol therapy can be attempted to dissolve the biliary sand, yet this is highly variable patient to patient in effectiveness. The cause of weight loss is unclear. FNA of the liver can be considered for further definition. Underlying infectious agents should be considered. There was no evidence of neoplasia.

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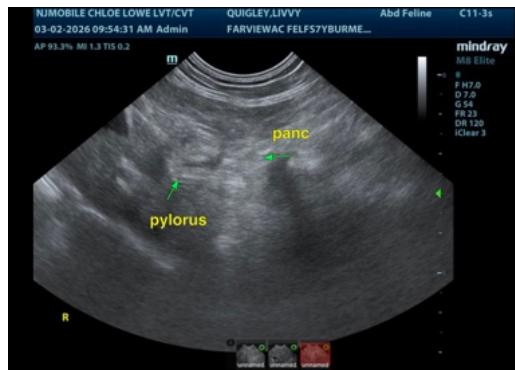
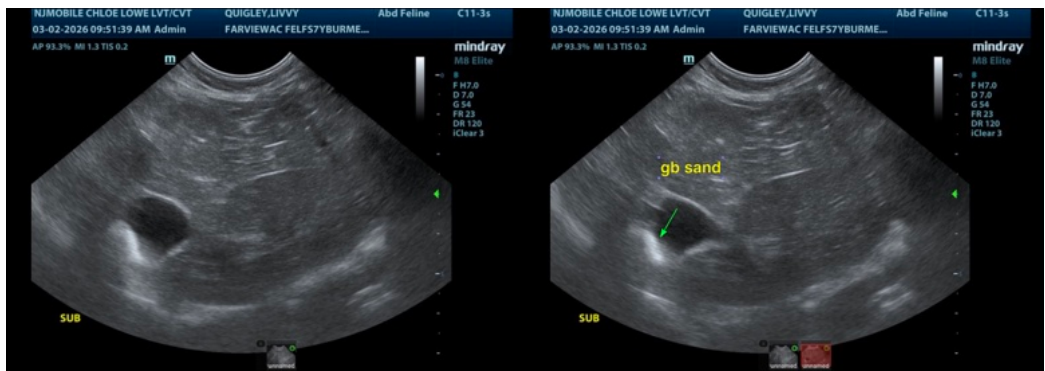
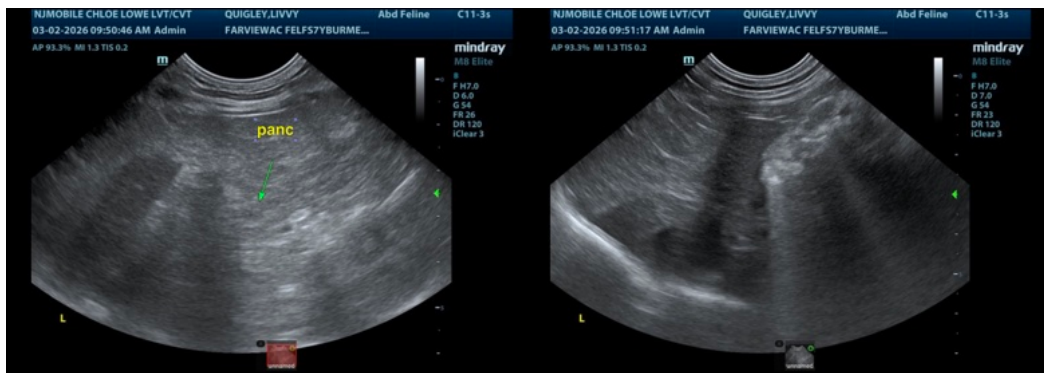
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**The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.**

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

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