



PATIENT

Riley Kurtz

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

15 Years 4 Months

WEIGHT

10.1 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Kathleen Sennello DVM,
 MS, Diplomate ACVIM
 (Small Animal Internal
 Medicine)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rebecca Hamilton

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Paradise
 Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. ElShafie

INVOICE

72144

DATE

11/26/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Recheck Liver. U/S from 10/8/25- hepatic lobar biliary tree mineralization and gallbladder debris is non specific and potentially incidental yet. May be associated with hepatobiliary inflammation. Meds: Denamarin 1 tab SID and Ursodiol 6.25 mg/ml 1 ml SID

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: WNL

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with mild primarily suspended echogenic debris present. The Bladder wall, trigone, ureteral papillae and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of wall thickening, mucosal irregularities, masses or calculi. Echogenic debris of this type can be associated with small crystals, cellular debris and proteinaceous debris.

The left kidney is normal/borderline large in size, measuring 4.75 cm. Margins are slightly irregular and the cortex is of increased echogenicity, with poor corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is small in size (compared to the left kidney), measuring 3.41 cm. The cortex is hyperechoic, with poor corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.36 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position cranial to the left renal artery. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.37 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (0.92 cm), echotexture is homogenous, and the splenic capsule is smooth with no irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. No focal parenchymal abnormalities are visualized.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is homogenous echotexture. The vasculature appears normal. There is mineralization within the intrahepatic biliary tree, which appears stable from the previous exam 10/8/25. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.



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The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. There is a moderate amount of non-organized echogenic debris. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

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Gastrointestinal
The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of <0.36cm 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.

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The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal to slightly increased. Bowel loops follow a typical curvilinear path with distinct wall layering, but some areas display a prominent muscularis layer which does not display the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. Duodenum wall measures 0.34 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.29 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There is mild thickening of the small intestine with segmental thickening of the muscularis layer.

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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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Pancreas

The left limb of the pancreas is prominent and hypoechoic as compared to the surrounding isoechoic mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

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Free Abdomen

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion, or subjective lymphadenomegaly. The Medial iliac nodes appear normal and there was no evidence of a caudal aortic thrombus at the bifurcation. The omentum is of normal uniform echogenicity.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mild suspended echogenic debris in the urinary bladder.
- Borderline large left kidney and small hyperechoic right kidney. Both kidneys have decreased corticomedullary distinction. Mild loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis.
- Pancreatic changes in the left limb, most consistent with chronic pancreatic remodeling +/- chronic pancreatitis.
- Intrahepatic biliary mineralizations with mild gallbladder debris – Findings could be incidental at this time or consistent with mild inflammatory type change.
- Diffusely thickened small intestine with some areas exhibiting prominent muscularis layer – The small intestinal wall changes could be consistent with an underlying inflammatory process. These types of changes can sometimes be seen in normal older cats. Correlate with clinical signs.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes previously described and pertaining to the gallbladder and biliary tree mineralization are stable with no progression. Consider chronic Ursodiol therapy and continued monitoring with ultrasound and lab work. If liver enzyme elevations are present, further workup for a primary hepatopathy may be warranted.

The small intestine appears mildly thickened with a prominent muscularis layer. The significance of this in the absence of underlying gastrointestinal symptoms is uncertain. If further evaluation is desired, you could start with a GI panel to Texas A&M for a qualitative fPLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to further evaluate the pancreas and small intestine.

If not already done, recommend a blood pressure, urinalysis and culture +/- urine protein to creatinine ratio as a baseline for underlying renal disease.





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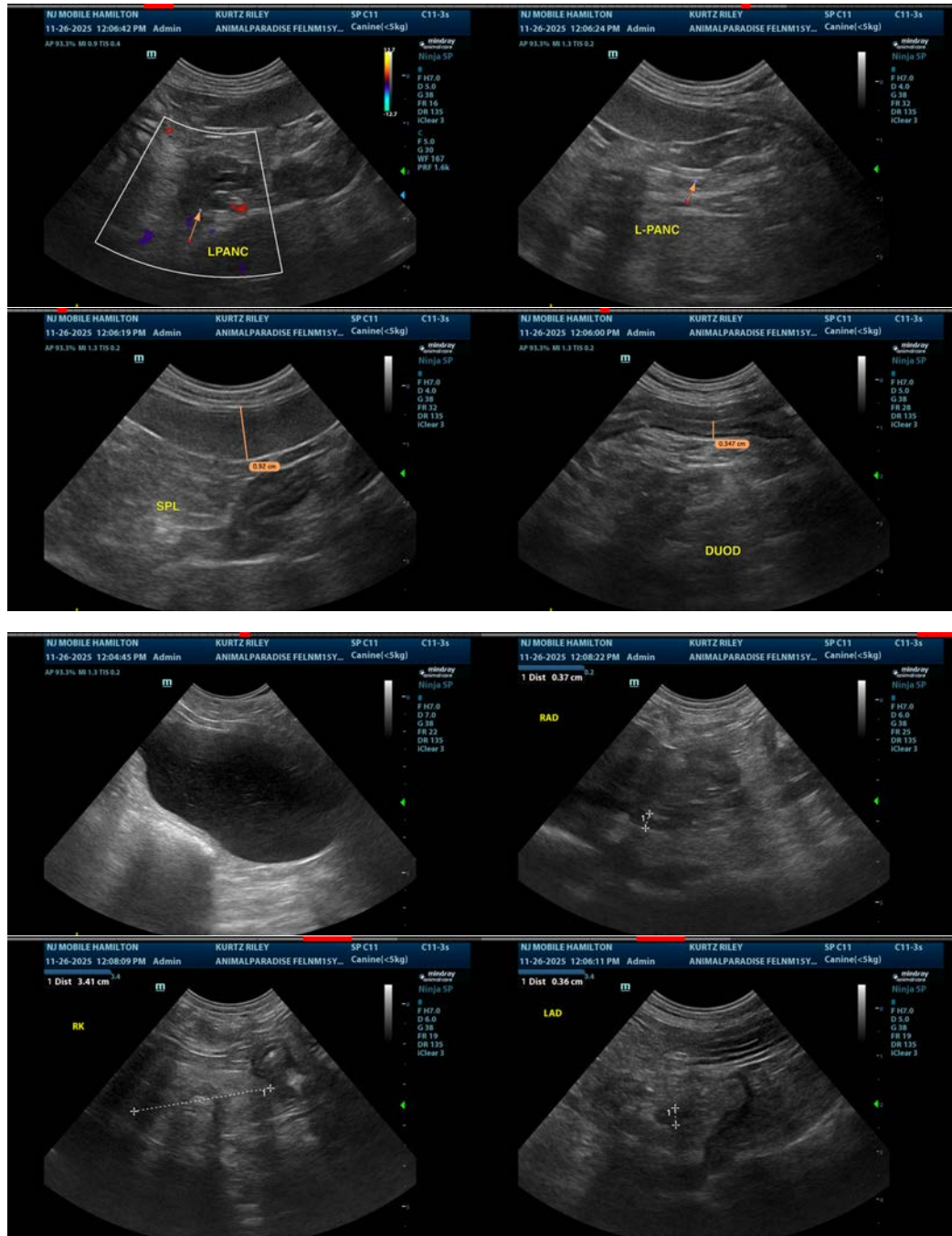
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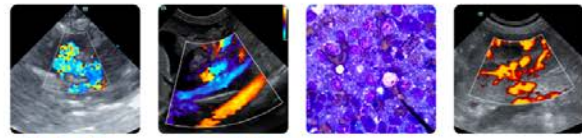
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Kathleen Sennello DVM,MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small animal Internal Medicine)

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