



## PATIENT

Spot Stankiewicz

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DSH

## SEX

MN

## AGE

13 years old

## WEIGHT

9 lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Elaina Petrone

## HOSPITAL NAME

Long Branch Animal  
Hospital

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Elaina Petrone

## INVOICE

11998

## DATE

5/26/2026

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Weight loss and worsening of chronic vomiting. Lab work all WNL.

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

### Urinary System

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. 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 cystic calculi.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (4.95 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate 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 has a normal shape and size (5.56 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate 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 plump in size measuring 0.59 cm at the cranial pole and 0.68 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 region of the right adrenal (between right cranial kidney and vena cava) is unremarkable, but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

### Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.33 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 large in size, and subjectively, mildly hyperechoic. The parenchyma is heterogenous in echotexture with subtle, indistinct focal mottling. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. There are numerous ill-defined hypoechoic nodules. A more distinct nodule on the mid left region measures 1.2 cm in diameter.

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.

### 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



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adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. The duodenum measured as normal (between 0.13-0.38cm in wall thickness) and the jejunum measured as normal (0.29 cm.) Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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.

### **Pancreas**

The pancreas is normal and isoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

### **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.

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Borderline plump adrenal. Significance of this is uncertain. This could be normal for a large cat, or represent a stress/underlying illness, or less likely primary adrenal disease.
- Large, heterogenous liver with ill-defined hypoechoic nodules and a more distinct hypoechoic nodule. Hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with inflammation/infection (cholangiohepatitis), infiltrative neoplasia, lipidosis or other hepatopathy. The hypoechoic nodule could represent a benign or neoplastic lesion.
- Moderate gallbladder debris. The significance of the aggregated gallbladder debris is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting. Incidental gall bladder debris is less common in cats.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No focal lesions are visualized associated with the GI tract to explain the vomiting reported. This does not rule out primary gastrointestinal disease, and a small unseen focal lesion cannot be ruled out.

Further treatment/evaluation could involve the following:

- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein diet (exclusively at least 4-6 weeks.)
- Consider a GI panel to Texas A&M for evaluation of B12 levels, folate, PLI/TLI etc.. to further evaluate for pancreatic/small intestinal disease.
- Recommend chronic probiotic therapy.

The liver appears subjectively large and heterogenous with some ill-defined hypoechoic nodules and a more defined discrete nodule in the mid left ventral region. Correlate these findings with current lab



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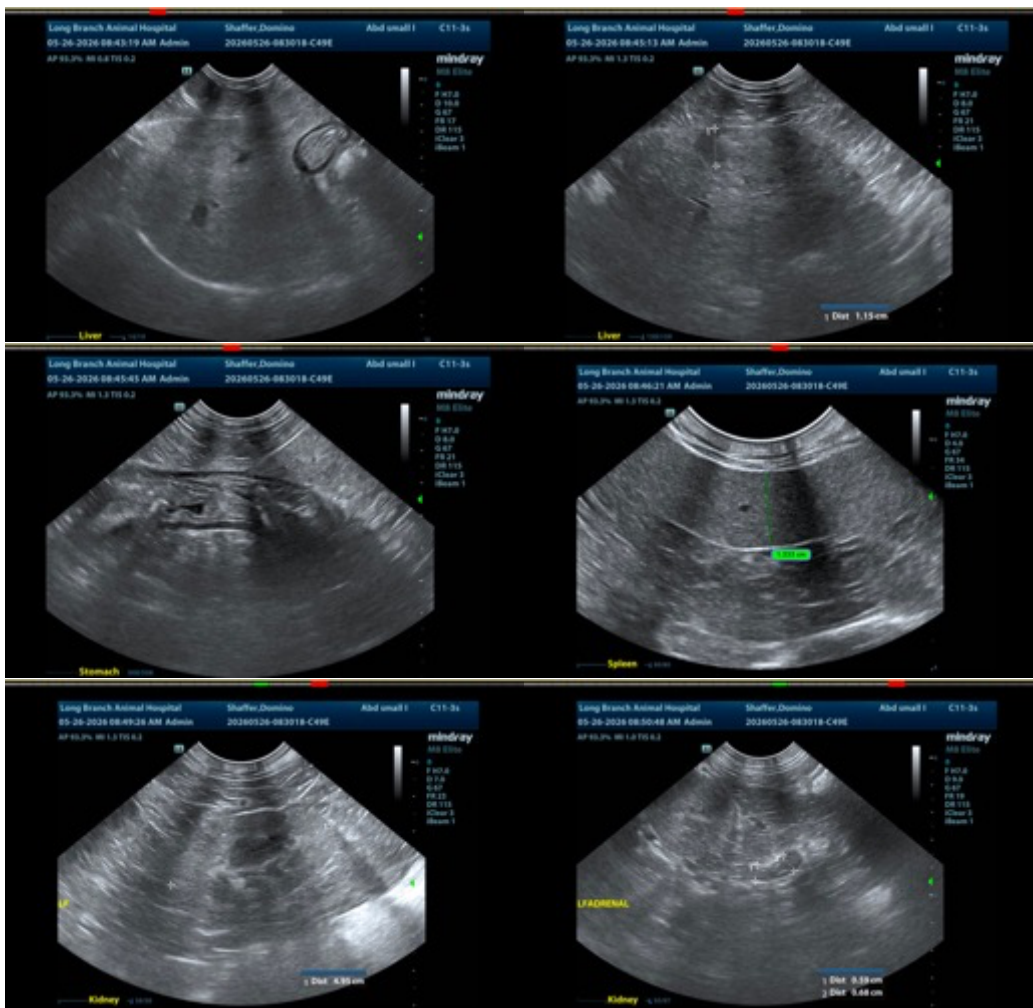
5/26/2026

work. If possible, consider a fine needle aspirate of the hypochoic nodule and the more “normal” liver tissue for cytologic evaluation.

Theres a mild to moderate amount of gallbladder debris with no evidence of wall thickening or surrounding inflammation. If significant liver enzyme elevations are present you could consider ursodiol therapy +/- treatment for acute liver injury with a course of Ursodiol, Denamarin, antibiotics, etc.

If symptoms are persistent despite taking these measures, ultimately biopsies of the GI tract and liver may be warranted. Consider repeat imaging looking for the progression of today’s lesions or the development of new lesions.

Consider three view thoracic radiographs to rule out concurrent thoracic disease/involvement.





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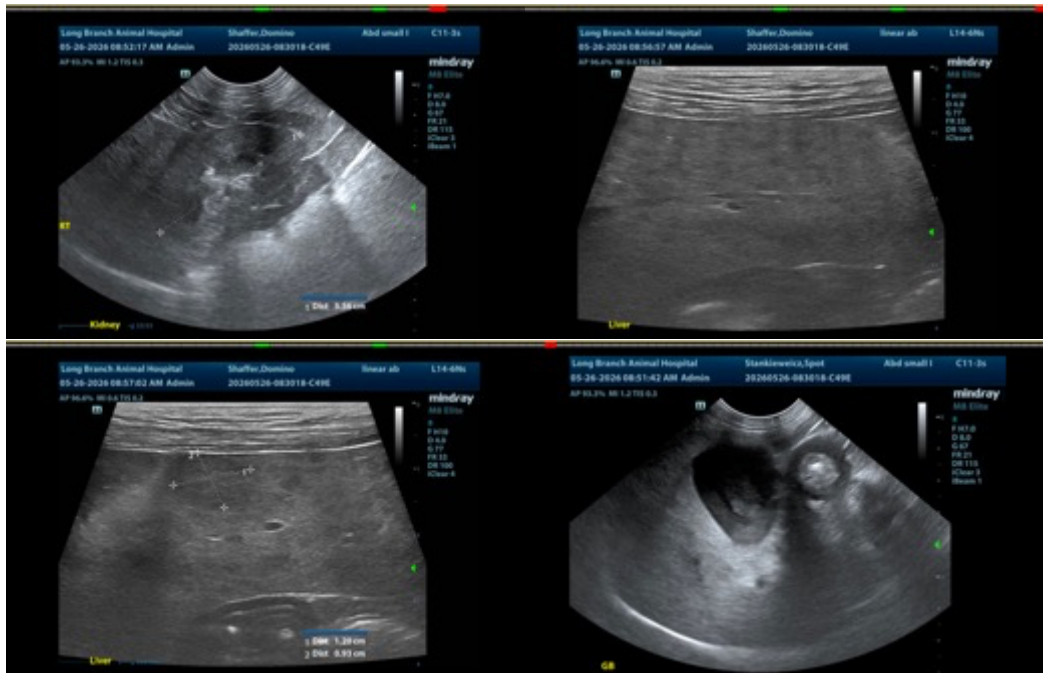
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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