



PATIENT

Ezmerelda Schwartz

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

FS

AGE

12

WEIGHT

6.2

INTERPRETED BY

R. McKenzie Daniel,
DVM, DABVP
(Canine and Feline)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr Maniar

INVOICE

22914

DATE

11/10/2025

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presented for re checking liver status received Depo inj was doing well , then came back 2 weeks later O reports seems uncomfortable after eating laying low Current meds Budesonide Denamarin Cisapride Miralax Lysine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Alt 629

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 2 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with mild nondependent particulate sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio was maintained. The medulla and cortices were uniform in texture with some increased echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 3.7 cm in length. The right kidney measured 3.7 cm in length.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Adrenal Glands

The left and right adrenal glands were not definitively visualized. No obvious pathology was present in the area of the bilateral adrenal glands.

Spleen

The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute to chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or benign parenchyma changes were not noted.

Liver/Gallbladder

The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. Normal vascular volume. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and mild non-organized debris. No evidence of gallbladder/peripheral gallbladder inflammation or wall edema was present. The common bile duct was not visualized without overt evidence of dilation or post hepatic obstructive criteria.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction or foreign material.



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The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty with no signs of mechanical/metabolic ileus, obstruction or foreign material. The small intestinal wall measured 0.20 cm in width.

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

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Pancreas

The parenchyma of the left limb, body and right limb of the pancreas presented isoechoic to the adjacent omental fat. A normal curvilinear capsule contour of the pancreas was present. The visible pancreatic duct was normal. No signs of active inflammation or neoplastic disease was evident.

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Free Abdomen

No omental masses, overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary

- Hepatopathy
- Mild gallbladder debris.
- Age related renal changes
- Mild urine sediment
- Sonographically unremarkable gastrointestinal tract/ pancreas.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Although non-specific, inflammatory hepatopathy or hepatobiliary etiology, i.e. cholangiohepatitis is probable, given elevated ALT in presence of mild gallbladder debris. No evidence of hepatobiliary neoplasia. Suppressed triaditis, potentially secondary to steroid administration, could be considered if previous or concurrent non-reported gastrointestinal signs or weight loss. Further assessment may include, assuming normal clotting status, hepatic FNA cytology using 25ga needle, although cytology may be inconclusive if recent steroid administration.

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Hepatosupportive medications and empirical therapy for suspect cholangiohepatitis with clinical monitoring may be considered.

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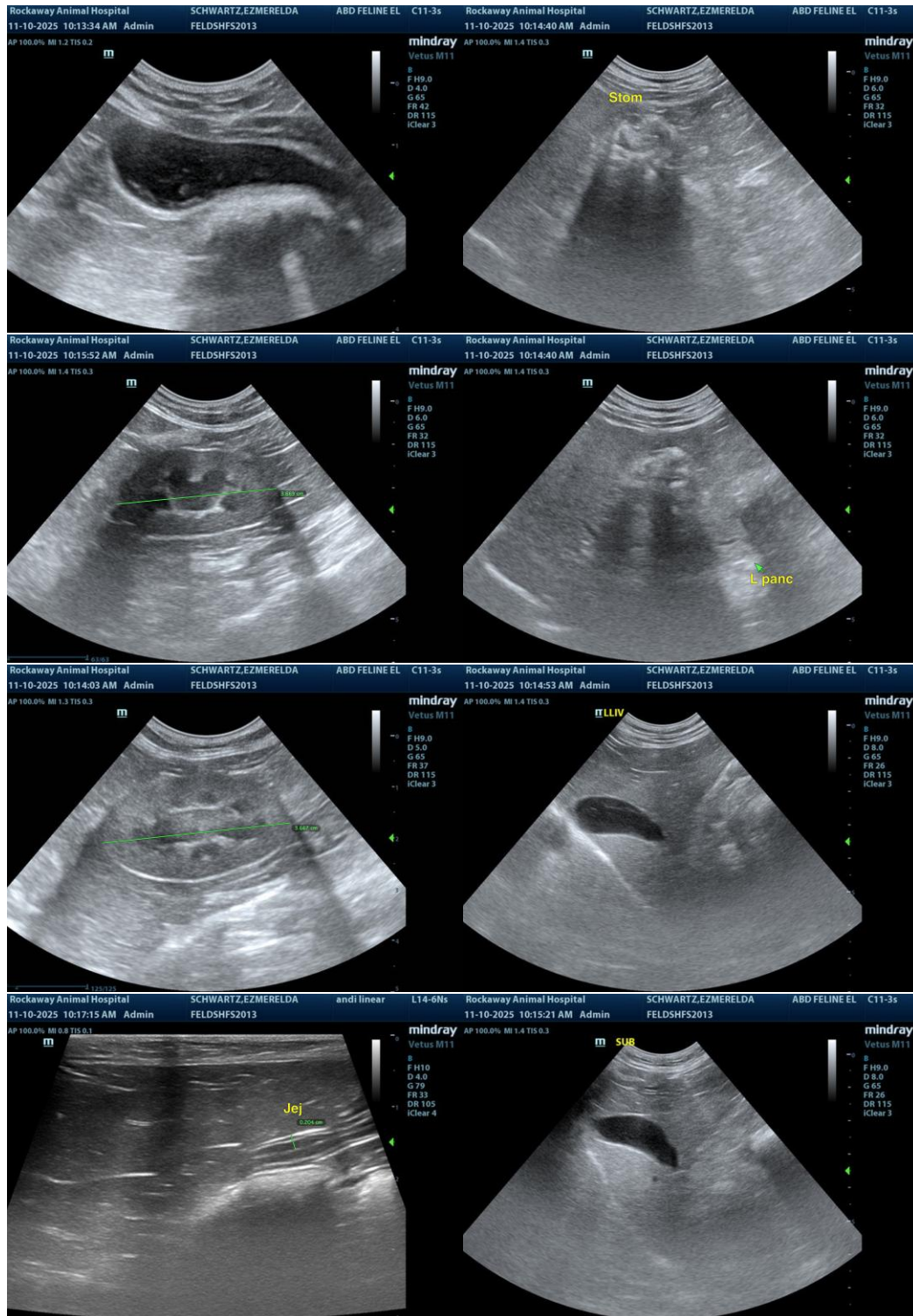
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not



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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.

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info@sonopath.com

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