



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Cleopatra Magers	Cleopatra has a history of a mildly elevated ALP. She was diagnosed with hyperthyroidism in July of this year, started on felinorm and her thyroid has normalized but ALP is still elevated. Abdominal ultrasound to screen for any other potential primary or secondary liver conditions.
SPECIES	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALP 97
Feline	
BREED	
Domestic Shorthair	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN
SEX	Urinary System
FS	The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 2.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Primarily anechoic urine was present in the lumen. Dependent to nondependent, particulate to pinpoint hyperechoic sediment was present without evidence of calculus formation. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic mural changes were noted.
AGE	No evidence of pathology in the area of the aortic trifurcation.
13	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 3.8 cm in length. The right kidney measured 3.9 cm in length.
WEIGHT	Adrenal Glands
12.22	No overt pathology was noted in the area of the left or right adrenal glands.
INTERPRETED BY	Spleen
R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine and Feline)	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.
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	Liver/ Gallbladder
Dr. Andrea Nason	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. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.
HOSPITAL NAME	
Caravan Vet	
REFERRING VET	
Dr. Andrea Nason	
INVOICE	
10332	
DATE	
11/11/25	



PATIENT

Cleopatra Magers

SPECIES

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BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

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INTERPRETED BY

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Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach was empty without evidence of retained ingesta, fluid, or foreign material. Mild gastric fluid and lumen gas were noted.

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 ileus, obstruction, or foreign material.

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

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 were evident.

Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

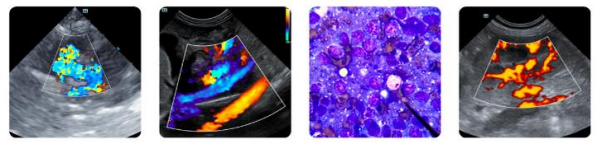
- Sonographically normal liver- consistent with mild benign hepatopathy
- Normal gallbladder
- Normal gastrointestinal tract with mild gastric fluid
- Mild age-related renal changes
- Mild urine sediment

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no evidence of significant visceral pathology, specifically hepatobiliary pathology.

Assuming the patient is nonclinical, continued monitoring of liver parameters would be reasonable. Assuming normal clotting status and using a 25-gauge needle, hepatic FNA cytology could be considered primarily to assess for non-obvious inflammation.

The urinary bladder sediment may suggest cellular / crystalline debris or mucus. Cystocentesis for UA +/- C/S if evidence of inflammatory cells is recommended.



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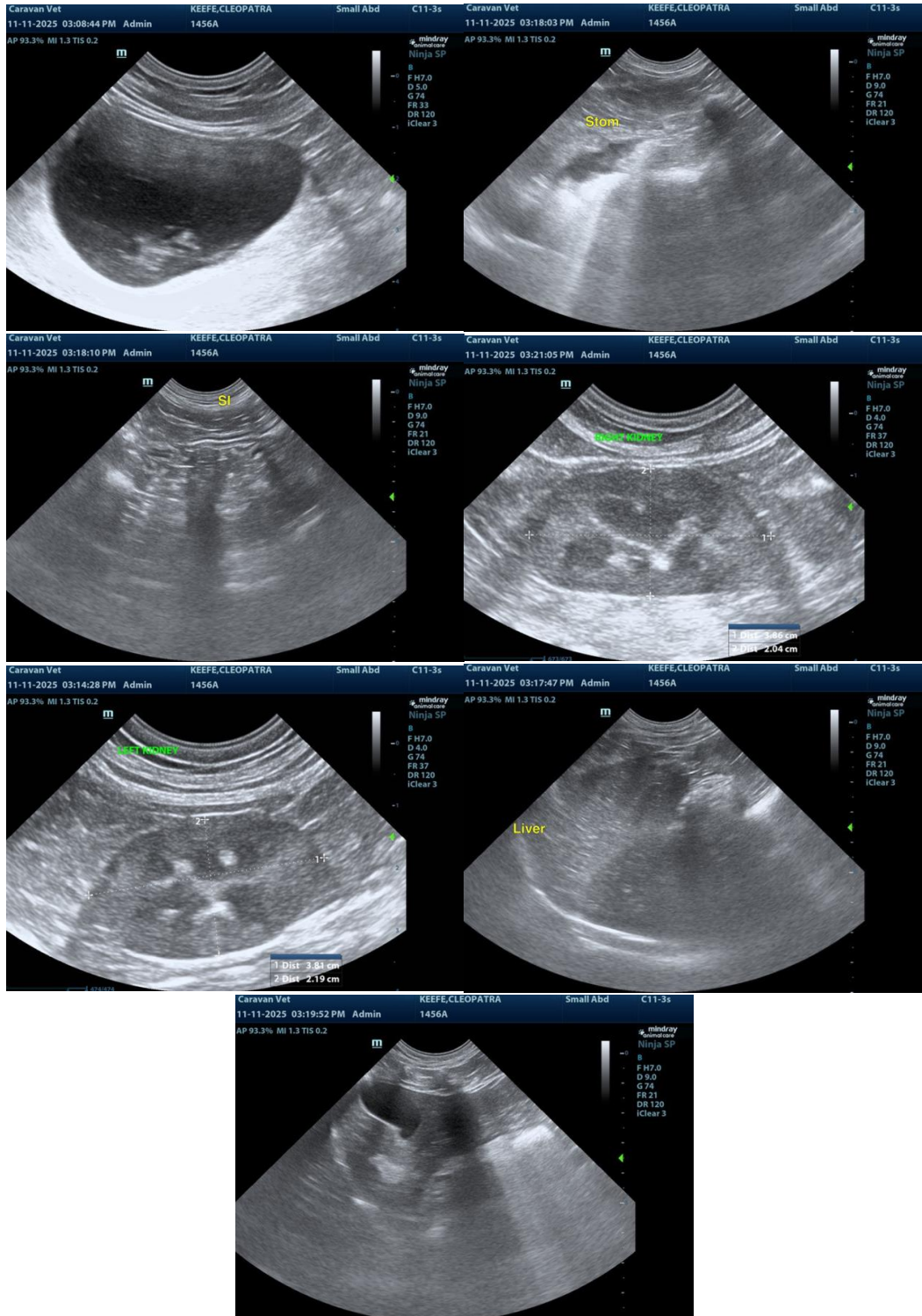
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine/Feline Practice)
info@sonopath.com