



PATIENT

Momo Padilla

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

MN

AGE

7yr

WEIGHT

11.3lb

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Lara Cabugawan

HOSPITAL NAME

Kew Gardens Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr Nader

INVOICE

24033

DATE

02/27/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presented for stranguria and hematuria since yesterday . Hx UO x3 for the past 2 weeks.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: small UO , able to urinate

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder was normal in size and tone. The bladder presented generalized thickened urinary bladder wall isoechoic to the adjacent normal urinary bladder wall. The luminal margin of the thickened urinary bladder wall was symmetrical in contour. Homogenous mural echogenicity. Urinary bladder wall thickness measured 0.42 cm. Mineralization or echogenic foci within the thickened areas of urinary bladder wall was not present. The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra exhibited normal tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no uroliths or sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal.

Normal size and margination was present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and normal corticomedullary definition were maintained. The echogenicity of the cortex was similar to or slightly less than normal liver parenchyma while the medulla echogenicity was hypoechoic to the cortex with no evidence of pelvic dilation. An indistinct to mild hyperechoic corticomedullary band, consistent with a medullary rim sign, was present. This is a nonspecific finding seen in both normal and abnormal kidneys. It may be associated with interstitial renal disease, hypercalcemia, tubular necrosis, lymphoma, and FIP. However, it is a nonspecific finding. The left kidney measured 4.1 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.2 cm in length.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Adrenal Glands

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 primarily anechoic luminal content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

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.

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

- Cystitis pattern
- Bilateral indistinct nonspecific renal medullary rim sign

AGE

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Empirical therapy for probable idiopathic cystitis is recommended. Ideally urine C/S on sterile urine sample recommended to assess for true underlying UTI. Empirical therapy for UTI indicated if evidence of inflammatory urinary sediment. Sonographic monitoring of the urinary bladder indicated pending further monitoring of lower urinary tract signs.

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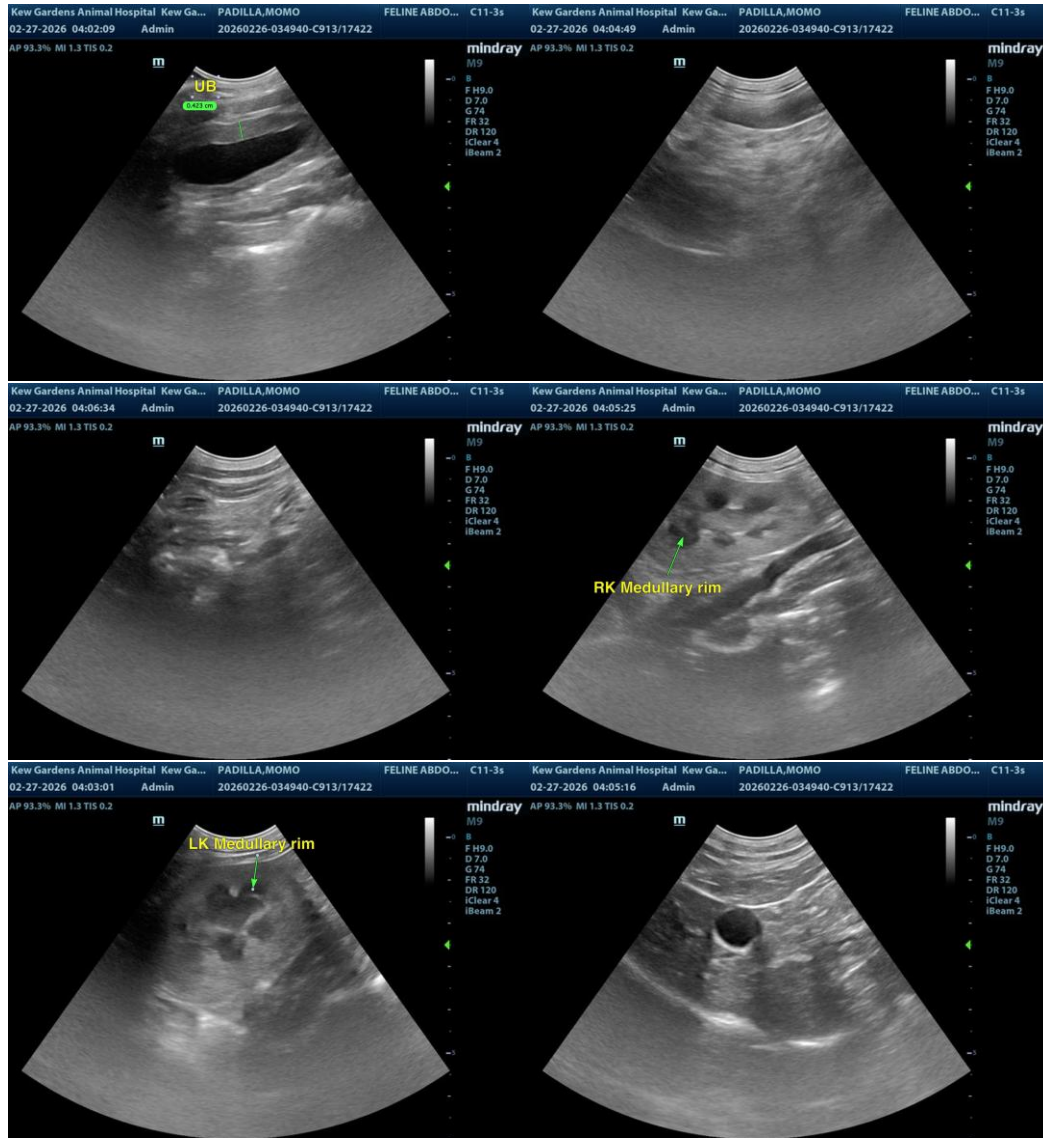
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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