



**PATIENT**

Luna McMillan

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

11 years

**WEIGHT**

8 lbs.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Alex Emerson DVM

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Clinic of  
Casselberry

**REFERRING VET**

Alex Emerson DVM

**INVOICE**

17115

**DATE**

6/20/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Recent unexplained weight loss in last few months. Normal PE, normal TXR and AXR. Normal T4 and UA. Normal CBC and Chem except as noted below

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Calcium 11.8 Neutrophils 9760 Eosinophils 1120

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 2.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and 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. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

No evidence of pathology in the area of the aortic trifurcation.

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 3.6 cm in length.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left and right adrenal glands were overtly normal in size, position, and shape. The left adrenal gland measured 0.44 cm width and the right adrenal gland measured 0.41 cm width.

**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. The spleen measured 0.58 cm width at the level of the hilus.

**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. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size containing primarily anechoic content with minor echogenic gallbladder sediment. No evidence of gallbladder overdistention or gallbladder inflammatory criteria was noted. 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. The gastric body wall width measured 0.24 cm.



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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 ileus, obstruction, or foreign material. The small intestinal wall width measured 0.26 cm. The ileocolic wall measured 0.34 cm width.

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

**Pancreas**

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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.

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**Free Abdomen**

No omental masses, lymphadenopathy, or evidence of peritoneal effusion were noted.

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**WEIGHT**

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- Age-related kidneys
- Sonographically unremarkable gastrointestinal tract
- Sonographically normal pancreas
- Minor gallbladder sediment

**INTERPRETED BY**

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Sonographically, there was no evidence of significant visceral pathology as an obvious cause or contributing factor to the patient's weight loss. No evidence of intrabdominal neoplastic criteria.

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The mild gallbladder sediment is nonspecific and likely incidental, given no reported hepatic enzyme elevations. At times, gallbladder sediment may be associated with hepatobiliary inflammation, although nonspecific.

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A GI panel to include PLI/TLI/Cobalamin/Folate, as well as three view chest radiographs and neurological / musculoskeletal examination, are recommended to assess for or rule out occult disease which may cause weight loss.

**REFERRING VET**

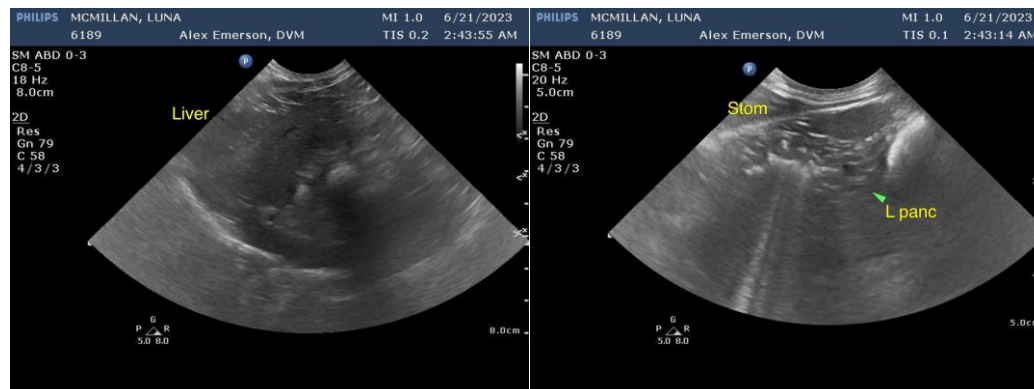
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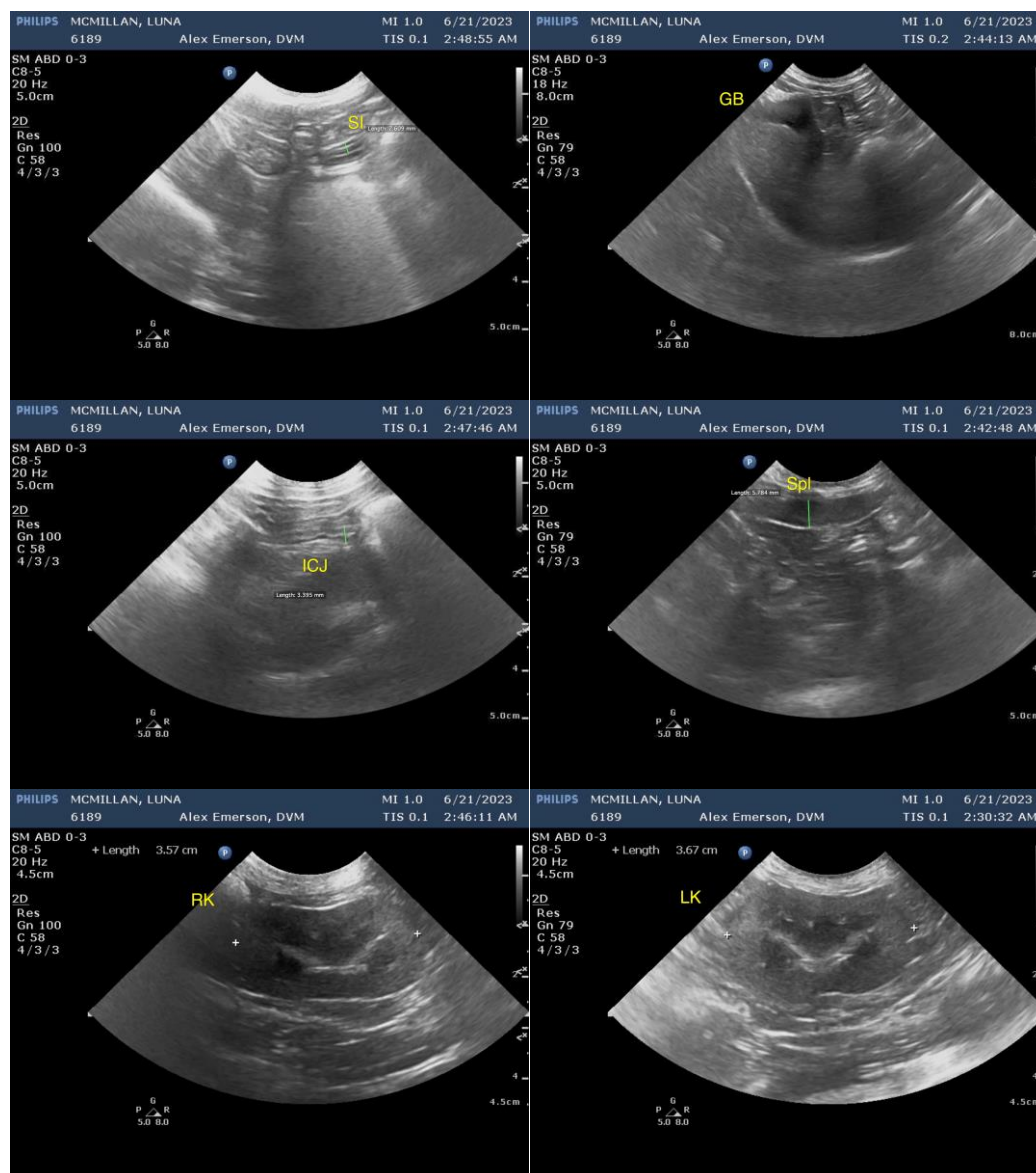
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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](mailto:info@sonopath.com)