



PATIENT

Antwon Shafron

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

MN

AGE

8 years

WEIGHT

9.4 lb

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Alex Emerson DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Clinic of
Casselberry

REFERRING VET

Dr. Alex Emerson
DVM

INVOICE

14454

DATE

7/28/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic low grade weight loss despite good appetite. Serial rads normal except low grade chronic bronchitis, which is well controlled with Flovent inhaler

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Consistently normal CBC/ Chem. fT4ED a year ago normal. Cobolamin recently was normal

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 very minor nondependent particulate sediment, which may indicate minor cellular debris /protein, crystalline debris, lipid, or mucus. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Normal size and margination were 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. The left kidney measured 3.8 cm in length. The right kidney measured 3.8 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

No overt pathology was noted in the area of the left or right adrenal glands, although not definitively visualized.

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 0.65 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 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. A minor amount of retained pyloric fluid with possible small nonobstructive pyloric hairball density. The pylorus wall width measured 0.30 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. Small intestinal wall width measured 0.22 cm.

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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.

SEX

Free Abdomen

MN

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

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

WEIGHT

9.4 lb

- Sonographically unremarkable gastrointestinal tract, possible small nonobstructive pyloric hairball density

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No evidence of significant abdominal visceral pathology as an obvious cause or contributing factor to the patient's chronic low-grade weight loss.

Recheck GI panel to include PLI/TLI/Cobalamin/Folate, three-view chest radiographs, and thorough muscular skeletal / neurological examination to assess for or rule out occult disease as a contributing factor could be considered. If clinically indicated, assessment of caloric plane, as well as for potential competitive eating environment could be considered.

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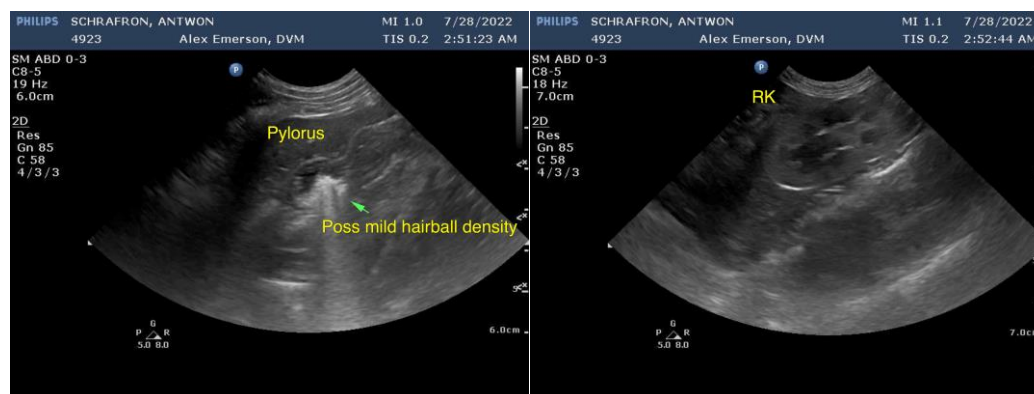
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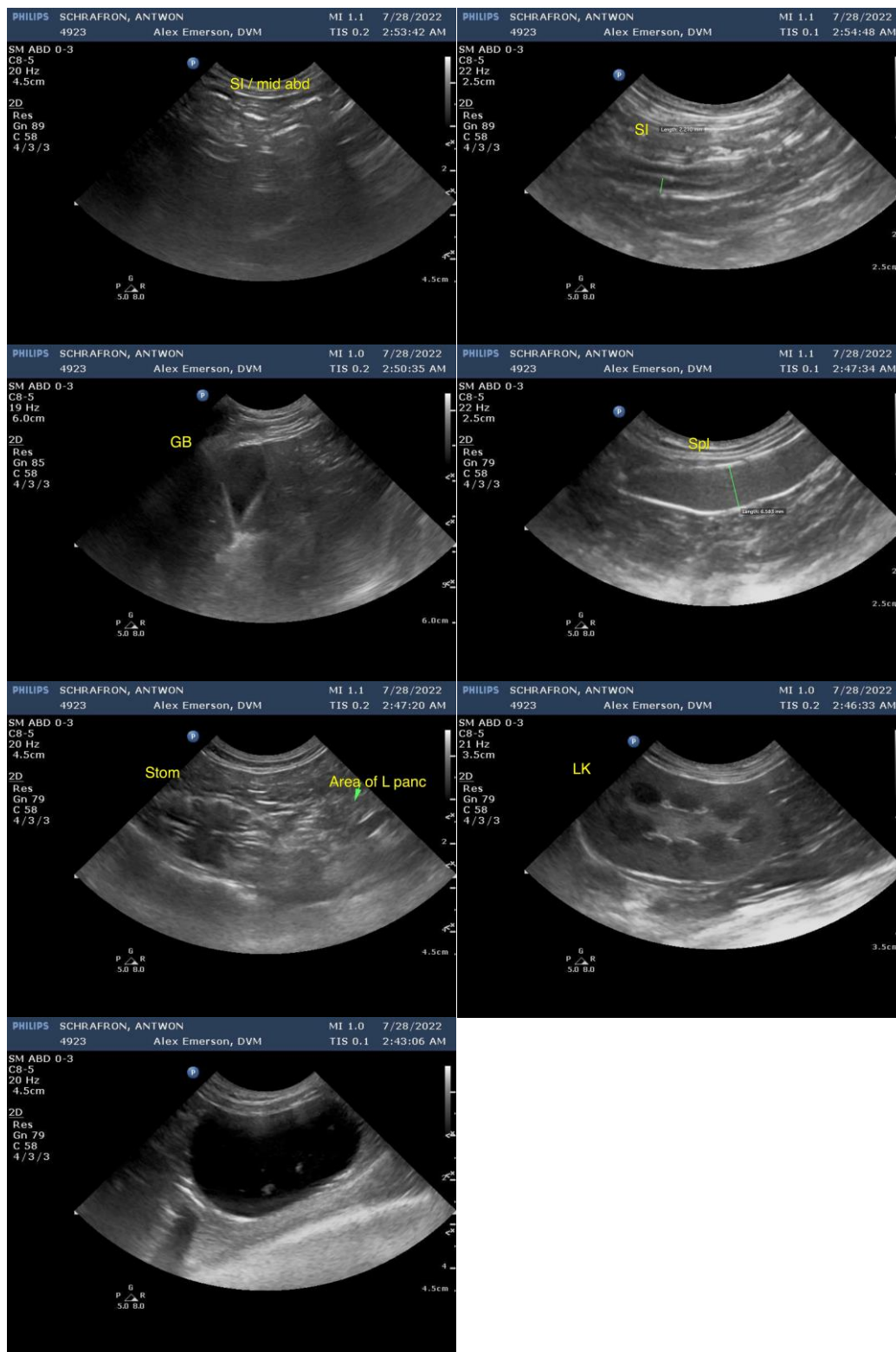
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology



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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