



PATIENT

Atticus Falk

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

14.79 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Remo Lobetti, BVSc,
MMedVet (Med),
PhD, Dipl. ECVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Godwin

HOSPITAL NAME

Wellesley AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Godwin

INVOICE

68496

DATE

11/7/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Vomiting and Diarrhea on/off for the past 2 months. Seemed to have started when O moved to new home. 2 pound weight loss in 2 months.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: General: BAR, est. euhydrated, BCS 7/9 Temperature: 99.3°F Pulse: 200 bpm Musculoskeletal: MCS 2/5, mild sarcopenia. Abdomen/Digestive: Unremarkable on palpation. Ocular: clear bright corneas OU, no scleral injection or anisocoria Cardiovascular: Grade I/VI heart murmur appreciated. Dentition: Missing all teeth from previous cohort other than canine teeth Behavior: Anxious but sweet and cooperative for examination. Lab work (CBC/chem 17/T4) 8/2025: mildly elevated lymphocytes and monocytes. Repeated today, expected back tomorrow.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is full with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. Floating, hyperechogenic sediment.

Normal appearance of the trigone area, proximal urethra, and iliac blood vessels.

Normal appearance and size of the iliac lymph nodes. Ureters not visualized, which can be considered a normal finding.

Normal renal size (left measured 4.5 cm, right measured 4.6 cm), architecture, echogenic appearance, cortico-medullary differentiation, which maintains a 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio, pelvis, and capsule. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident.

Adrenal Glands

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 0.4 cm. The right adrenal gland measured 0.4 cm.

Spleen

Normal size and echogenic appearance. Smooth homogenous parenchyma and regular curvilinear capsule. Normal volume of the splenic vasculature without any overt congestion or thrombosis evident. No inflammatory, neoplastic, infarction, or infiltrative changes evident. The spleen measured 0.8 cm in width.

Liver

Normal size, echogenic appearance, portal markings, and regular curvilinear capsule. No nodules or masses evident. Normal appearance of the hepatic and portal vasculature.



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Gallbladder

The gallbladder is full containing normal anechoic bile. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Normal size and appearance of the cystic and common bile duct.

Gastrointestinal

Normal appearance of the stomach, duodenum, ileo-cecal junction, and colon with no loss of layering, 1:3 muscularis to mucosa ratio, normal wall thickness and peristaltic activity, and no distension of the lumen. Normal thickness of the small intestine with no loss of layering, but with a mild increase in the muscularis to mucosa ratio, normal peristaltic activity and no distension of the lumen. A small amount of fluid was present in the stomach.

Pancreas

Normal size and echogenic appearance with a regular capsule. Normal echogenic appearance of the mesentery and fat surrounding the pancreas.

Free Abdomen

Normal mesenteric lymph nodes.

No ascites evident.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Enteropathy
- Urinary bladder sediment

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Etiologies for the enteropathy would be parasitic enteritis, dietary hypersensitivity and inflammatory bowel disease with emerging lymphoma an important differential.

The most likely etiology for the urinary bladder sediment would be incidental debris with crystalluria and bacterial cystitis a less likely differential diagnosis.

Further assessment would be fecal analysis, cobalamin and folate assay and endoscopy of the upper GI tract with biopsies.

Specific therapy would be dependent on an etiological diagnosis.

Symptomatic management that can be considered would be feeding small frequent meals of a novel protein/hypoallergenic diet, course of Fenbendazole, cobalamin supplementation and if there is still not a satisfactory improvement then a course of Prednisolone would then be indicated.



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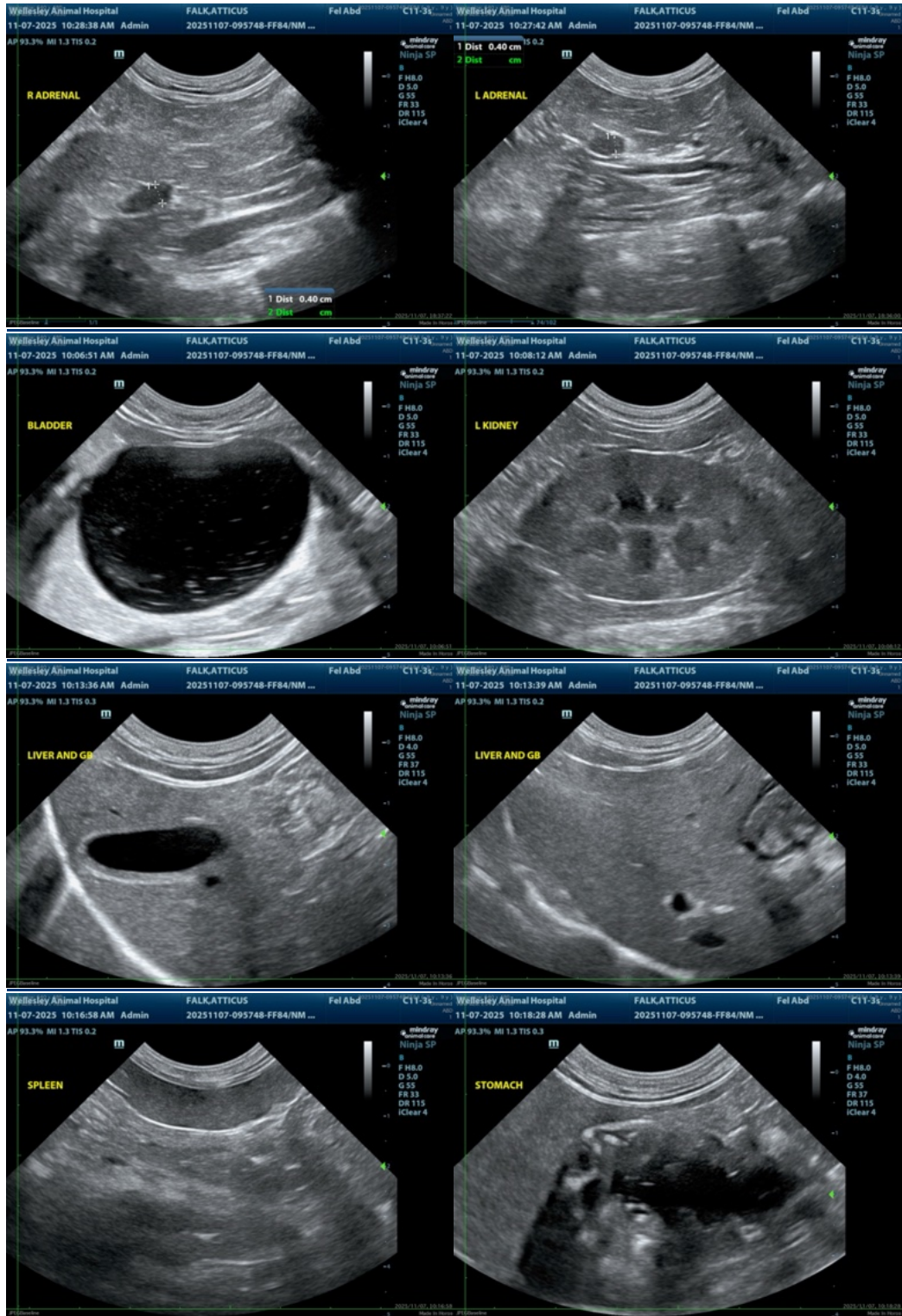
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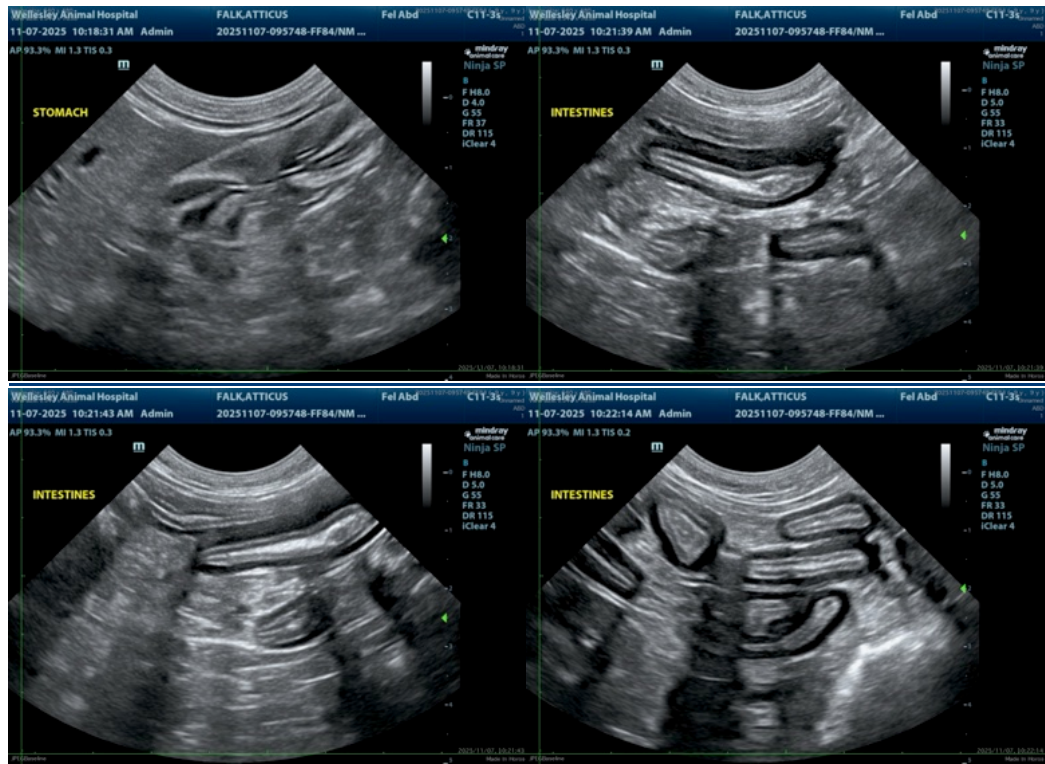
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Remo Lobetti, BVSc, MMedVet (Med), PhD, Dipl. ECVIM (Internal Medicine)

info@sonopath.com