



PATIENT

Toothless Baker

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

1 year

WEIGHT

7.1 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Danielle Shemanski,
DVM, MA

HOSPITAL NAME

Western New York
Veterinary Service

REFERRING VET

Dr. Lefler

INVOICE

78314

DATE

6/3/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

RDVM REASON FOR REFERRAL: Patient has been vomiting brown liquid or bile on a daily basis for several weeks. Patient also has soft stool since the adoption over one year ago. never a formed bowel movement. Patient lost 1# since February with no diet/activity change.

NOTE: this patient was adopted from EGYPT the country

MEDICATIONS: Profender given 5/28

Recommended starting Provable, unsure if owner picked up yet

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 5/27/26 Brockport Animal Hospital WBC 18.57 K/uL HIGH Lymphocytes 7.97 K/uL HIGH ALT 290 U/L HIGH AST 157 U/L HIGH

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is full with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. Normal anechoic urine with no sediment or uroliths evident.

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 3.6 cm, right measured 3.9 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. Normal color flow pattern is evident in both kidneys.

Adrenal Glands

Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 0.38 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 0.5 cm in width.

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 1.0 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. Thickening of the small intestine (up to 0.42 cm) with no loss of layering, but with a marked increase in the muscularis to mucosa ratio, normal peristaltic activity and no distension of the lumen.

Pancreas

The visible sections of the pancreas are of normal size and echogenic appearance with a regular capsule. Normal echogenic appearance of the mesentery and fat surrounding the pancreas. The left pancreas measured 0.4 cm in width.

Free Abdomen

Normal mesenteric lymph nodes.

No ascites evident.

Thorax

Normal appearance of the heart. No pericardial or pleural effusion evident.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Enteropathy.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Etiologies for the enteropathy would be parasitic enteritis, dietary hypersensitivity, inflammatory bowel disease and possibly granulomatous enteritis.

Lymphoma would be 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.



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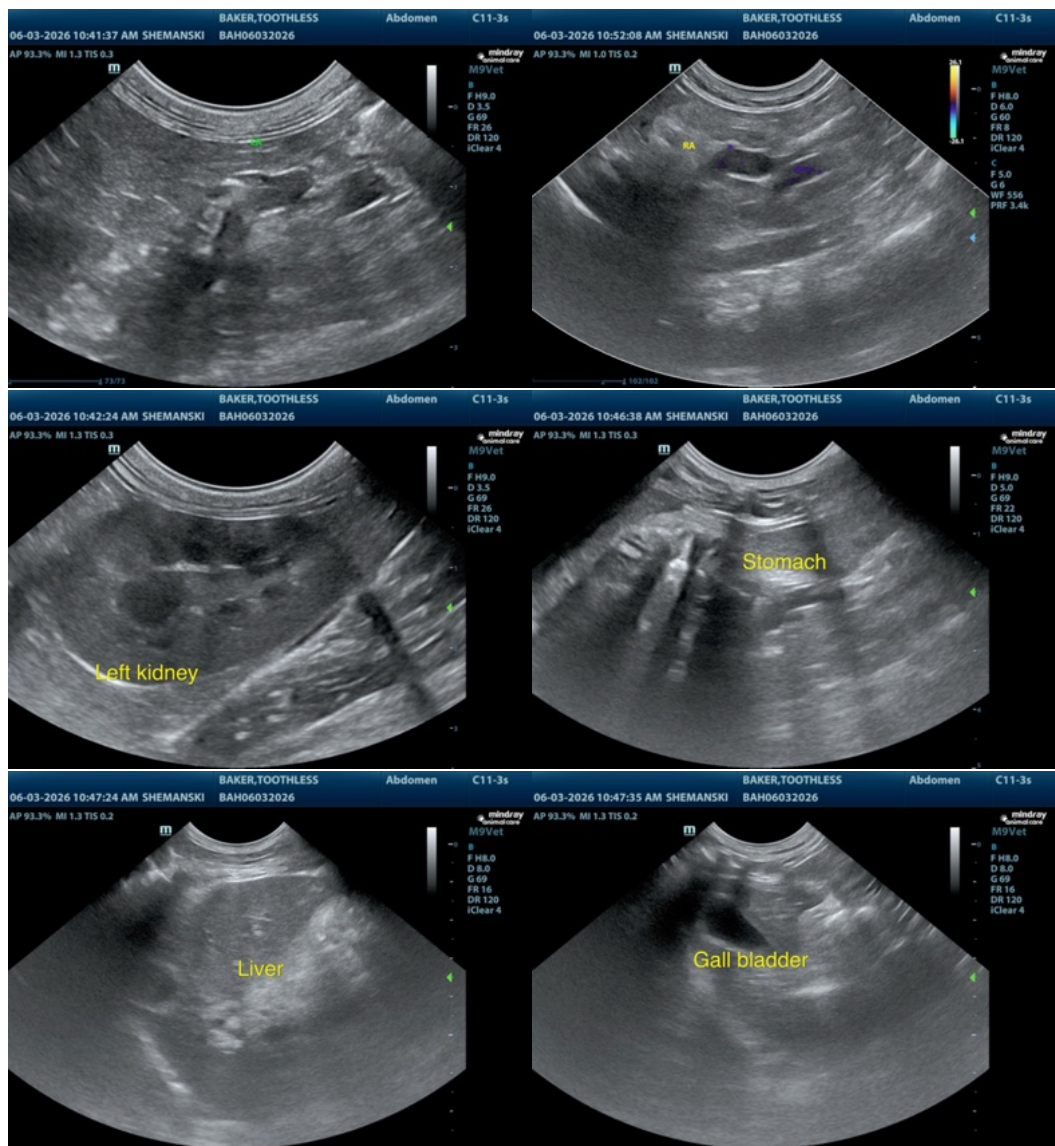
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Symptomatic management that could be considered would be feeding small frequent meals of a novel protein/hypoallergenic diet, course of Fenbendazole, cobalamin supplementation and if there is still not a satisfactory improvement then a course of Prednisolone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





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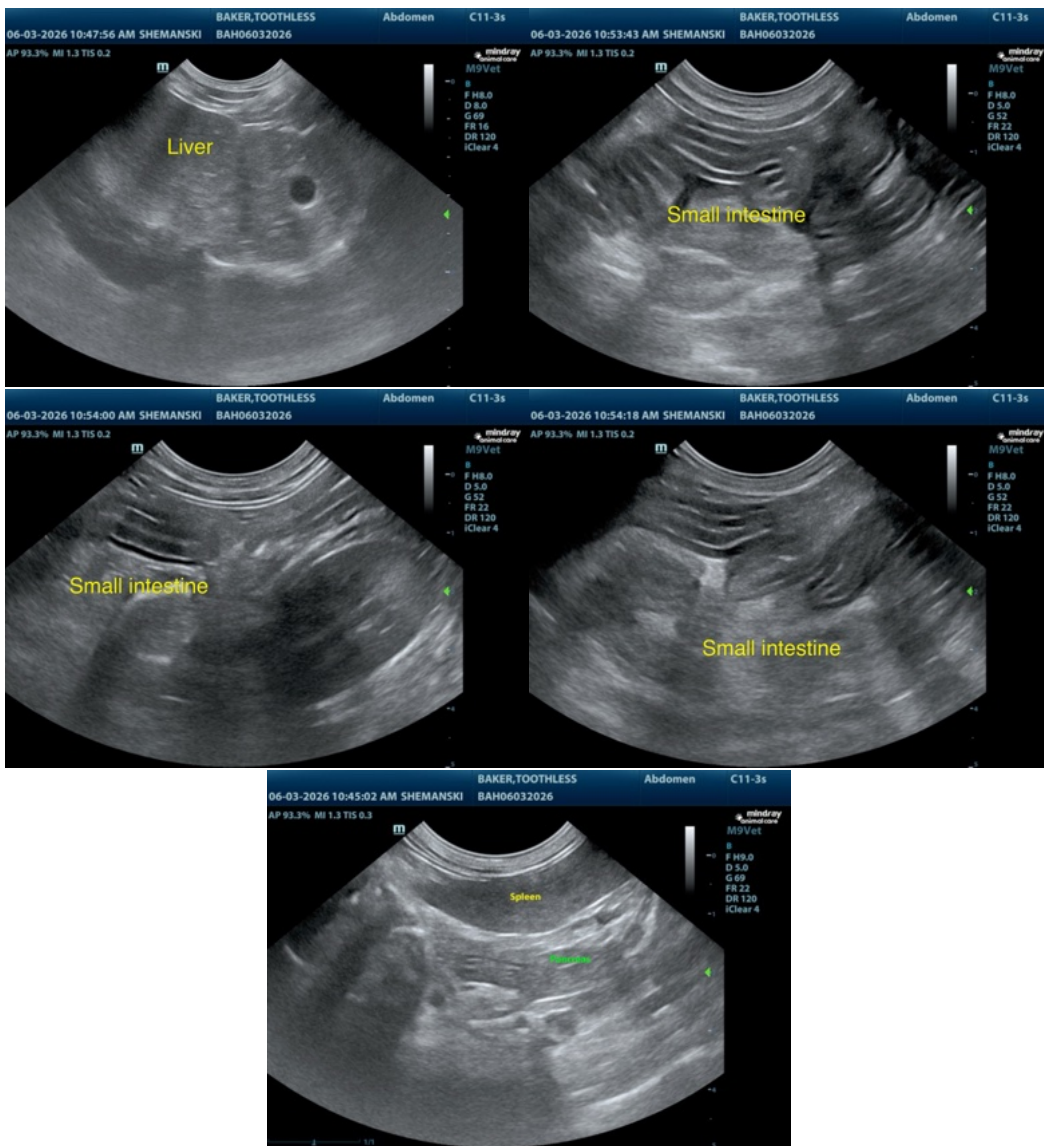
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

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