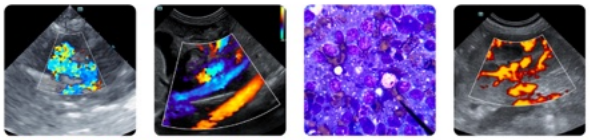


PATIENT

Sunny Aronowitz

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

9 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Vincent Ravancho, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

The Venturing Vet

REFERRING VET

Dr. Herzog

INVOICE

73620

DATE

3/19/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Intermittent V+ and D+

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is full with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. A scant amount of 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 3.4 cm, right measured 4.2 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 0.44 cm in width. The right adrenal gland measured 0.54 cm in width.

Spleen

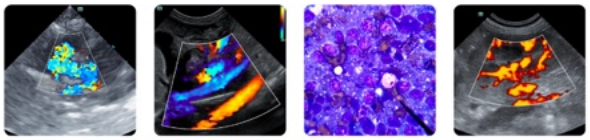
Normal size and echogenic appearance. Smooth homogenous parenchyma and regular curvilinear capsule. Normal volume of the splenic vasculature without any overt congestion or thrombosis evident. No inflammatory, neoplastic, infarction, or infiltrative changes evident. The spleen measured 0.6 cm in width.

Liver

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

Gallbladder

The gallbladder is small containing normal anechoic bile. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Dilated and tortuous appearance of the cystic and common bile duct. The bile duct measured 0.4 cm in diameter.



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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 (up to 0.3 cm) with no loss of layering, but with an increase in the muscularis to mucosa ratio, normal peristaltic activity and no distension of the lumen. A moderate amount of ingesta is present in the stomach and moderate amount of chyme is present in the proximal small intestine. Both compatible with a recent meal.

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.

Free Abdomen

Enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes measuring up to 0.7 x 1.5 cm in size, maintaining a normal shape, but with an increased echogenic appearance.

Hyperechogenic appearance of the mesentery surrounding the lymph nodes.

No ascites evident.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Enteropathy.
- Mesenteric lymphadenomegaly.
- Dilated and tortuous bile duct.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Etiologies for the enteropathy would be parasitic enteritis, dietary hypersensitivity and inflammatory bowel disease with emerging lymphoma a less likely differential diagnosis.

The most likely etiology for the mesenteric lymphadenomegaly would be reactive hyperplasia secondary to the enteropathy with lymphadenitis and infiltrative neoplasia less likely differential diagnosis.

The appearance of the bile duct can be considered an incidental age related change.

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 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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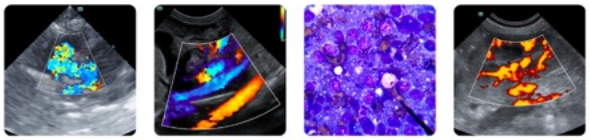

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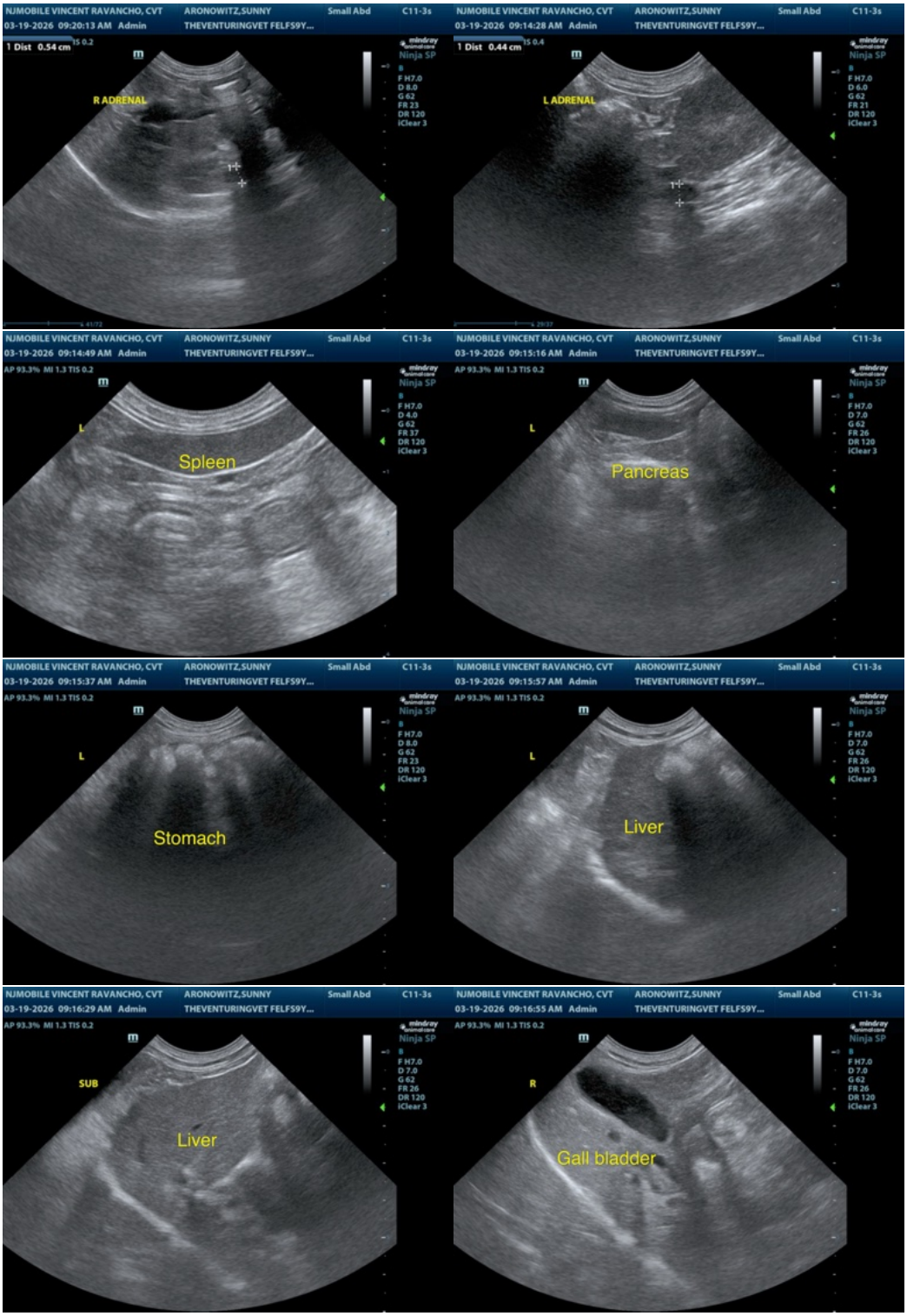

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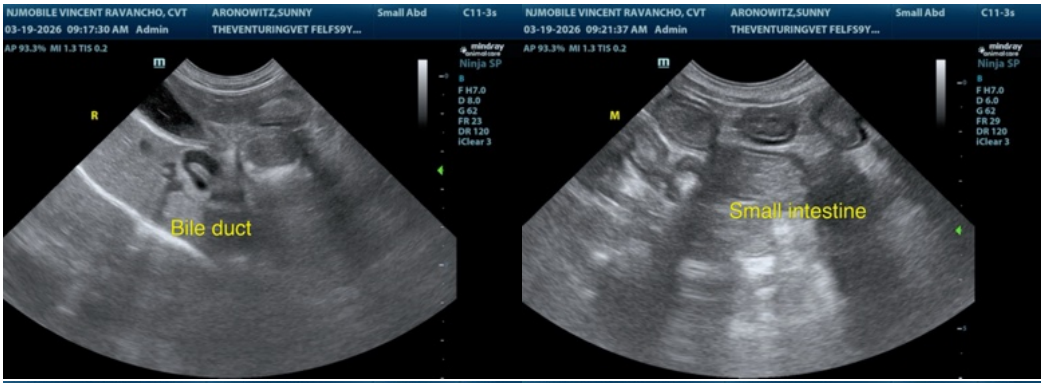

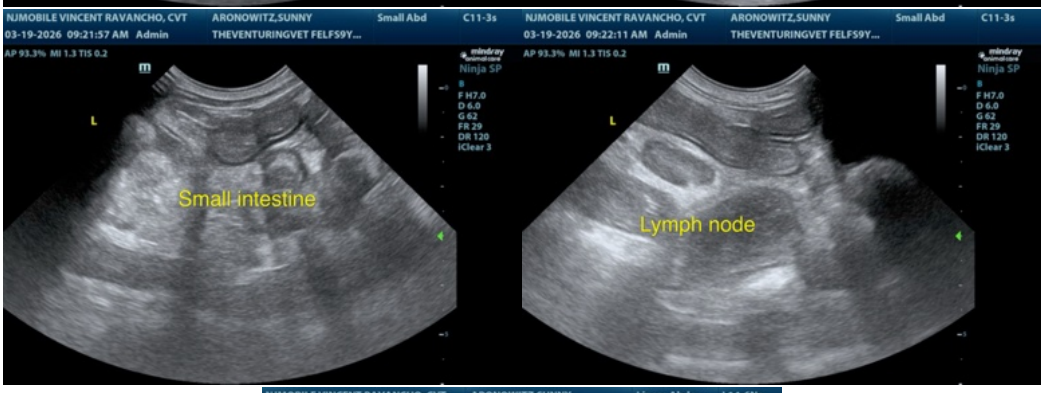

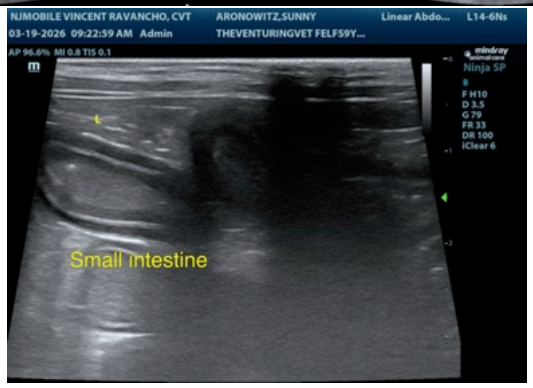

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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