



PATIENT

Lemmy Blanke

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Cornish Rex

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

9 Years

WEIGHT

9.7 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Tam Mengine, DVM,
DABVP (canine/feline
practice)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Meghan Morse LVT,
CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Orchard Grove Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Cassano

INVOICE

14126

DATE

03/06/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Vomiting/lethargy yesterday
- Gagging and still lethargic today
- Current meds: Cerenia

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. A small amount of echogenic luminal material is present, typical of mucus. The ureteral papillae, trigone and pelvic urethra are of normal appearance, and the ureters are not visible (normal). No masses, calculi or mucosal irregularities are noted. Urethra visualized to 1.0 cm

The kidneys are of normal size and shape and exhibit appropriate corticomedullary differentiation with a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio. There is no evidence of nephrolithiasis, mineralization, pyelectasia, cystic change or hydronephrosis. The proximal ureter is not visible (normal). The left kidney measured 4.2 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.0 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The adrenal glands are both identified in their normal locations. They are normal in size and shape with appropriate parenchymal echogenicity and normal phrenic vasculature. The left adrenal gland measured 3.3 mm. The right adrenal gland measured 2.8 mm.

Spleen

The spleen is of appropriate size and has a normal, homogenous parenchyma with a smooth, continuous capsular surface. The splenic vasculature is normal with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis, and blood flow through the splenic hilus appears normal. Thickness at the splenic hilus is normal. The spleen measured 8.9 mm.

Liver

The liver is of appropriate size and shape, with sharp borders and a mildly coarse parenchymal echotexture that is hypoechoic to the spleen. The portal and hepatic vasculature are of normal size and appearance with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis.

The gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic contents. The wall was thin and continuous with no focal lesions. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal / not visible.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach is moderately distended with gas and fluid. The gastric wall is 1.7 mm with normal deviations due to rugal folds and exhibits appropriate wall layering. The pylorus is of normal appearance.

The visualized portions of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum are of normal thickness with intact wall layering that exhibits the appropriate 1:3 muscularis to mucosa ratio. Intestinal motility appears normal.



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The visible portions of the colon are of normal thickness with intact wall layering measuring 1.2 mm. The ileocecal junction was normal.

Pancreas

The areas of the limbs and body of the pancreas are isoechoic to the surrounding mesenteric fat, with normal capsular appearance. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation. The pancreatic duct appears normal.

Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of free fluid within the peritoneal cavity. The omentum and intra-abdominal fat are of appropriate echogenicity. Enlarged abdominal lymph nodes are not observed. The aortic trifurcation has normal blood flow with no evidence of thrombosis.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Unremarkable feline abdomen.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no apparent cause for the reported gastrointestinal signs on today's ultrasound. Additional recommendations, if not already performed, would include:

- ❖ fecal parasite testing and empiric fenbendazole treatment
- ❖ CBC, chemistry, thyroid and urinalysis testing
- ❖ bland diet
- ❖ treatment with parenteral fluids, antiemetics, antacids and gastroprotectants as clinically indicated.
- ❖ While the pancreas appears normal, serum markers can be more sensitive than ultrasound in the detection of pancreatitis, thus a PLI or other serum marker to screen for pancreatitis is recommended.
- ❖ If signs persist, trials with a novel protein or hydrolyzed diet, a GI panel could be considered.
- ❖ It is possible for occult intestinal disease to present with normal ultrasound findings, thus endoscopic or surgical GI biopsies would be indicated if symptoms persist and another cause cannot be found.



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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.

Tam Mengine, DVM, DABVP (canine/feline practice)

info@SonoPath.com