



PATIENT

Coco Gesualdi

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

underweight Pyoderma R/O Hepatic disease vs hemolysis vs others. Leukocytosis, Neutrophilia and Anemia, elevated BUN, infection vs Neoplasia vs IMHA vs others
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Diag- BUN 46.1 CBC- WBCs 32.39, Neu 26.72, HCT 21.6 T4- 2.9 FPL- Abnormal

SPECIES

Feline

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THORAX AND ABDOMEN

Thorax and abdomen each: RLR, LLR, VD

BREED

Domestic Short Hair

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The body condition score is 4/9.

SEX

The bony structures appear physiological.

Female

Thorax

The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are clearly visible.

AGE

11 Years

The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. A dorsal tracheal stripe sign is present, and the cranial thoracic esophagus contains air.

INTERPRETED BY

Heike Rudolf, DVM,
 Dr. med. Vet.,
 DipECVDDI DVR

The cardiac silhouette is tilted cranially which results in the impression of increased sternal contact. It occupies 65% of the chest height and 2 intercostal spaces. No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

Abdomen

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Paradise
 Hospital

The abdominal detail poor and the ventral abdominal wall is slightly pendulous.

The stomach is distended with fluid and air; some granular material in the ventral stomach suggest ingesta. The pyloric region is located level with L3/4. Gas filled small intestinal loops are located ventral to the feces filled colon.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mostafa Elshafie

The region of the bladder shadow is of homogeneous fluid opacity.

The other abdominal structures are not discernable.

INVOICE

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RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Emaciation
- Poor abdominal detail
- Distended stomach
- Localized megaesophagus

DATE

10-21-21



PATIENT

Coco Gesualdi

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The reduction in abdominal detail can be due to the lack of fat but ascites cannot be ruled out. The enlarged stomach could be an incidental finding but may be associated with partial pyloric obstruction due to tumor or foreign object. Hepatomegaly may also be causing a displacement. Air in the esophagus is most likely transient because of aerophagia due to stress. Abdominal ultrasound is the method of choice in thin animals as a lack of fat equals a lack of radiographic contrast and is thus recommended for this cat. Ultrasound will also allow obtaining samples from organs that appear altered in echogenicity and/or texture. Fluid will be readily differentiated from parenchymal organs.

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REFERRING VET

Dr. Mostafa Elshafie

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

INVOICE

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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.

Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI, DVR
Dr.H.Rudorf@gmail.com

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