



PATIENT

Jasmine Astuto

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Vomiting and black tarry stools x several days. Cough, no murmur. History of gallbladder sludge, splenomegaly, right adrenal mass, and unidentified caudal abdominal mass-all noted on abdominal ultrasound 4/15/21.

SPECIES

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Blood work pending.

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

RLR, LLR, 2x VD
21.10.2021

BREED

Shihtzu

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The body condition score is 7-8/9 with a large amount of subcutaneous fat dorsal to the LS junction.

SEX

FS

The right femur appears more lucent than the left.

AGE

14

The abdominal detail in the central abdomen is reduced. Diaphragm and abdominal wall are intact.

The liver is located within the costal arch and the caudo-ventral lobe is pointed.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The part of the spleen which runs along the left abdominal wall appears physiological.

The stomach contains a moderate amount of air. The small intestinal loops appear thick and have a soft tissue opacity. The lumen of small loops in the caudal right abdomen show wavy, linear, mineral opacities of variable thickness. The colon appears to traverse the abdomen from rib 13 on the right to the level with the wing of the left ilium.

HOSPITAL NAME

Four Corners
Veterinary Practice

The left renal shadow appears to be of physiological size, shape and opacity; the right is obscured by intestinal loops. The bladder is located in the abdominal cavity and its cranial aspect is partially obscured by intestinal loops. It contains a moderate amount of homogeneous fluid opacity.

The region of the sublumbar lymph nodes appears physiological.

REFERRING VET

Gregory Roccaro

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Reduced central abdominal detail
- Thick intestinal loops
- Intestinal mineralization

INVOICE

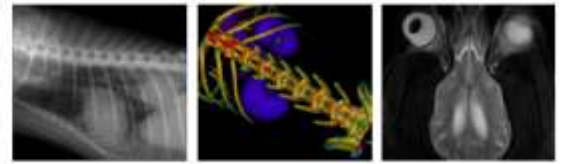
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

A localized reduction in abdominal detail can be due to mesenteric diseases such as edema, inflammation, lymphadenomegaly or tumor; localized ascites (e.g. blood) may be present. An increased intestinal thickness can be due to infiltrative tumor such as adenocarcinoma or lymphoma. Chronic enteritis +/- ulcerations is a differential diagnosis. The mineral opaque material could be a foreign body but may also represent calcification of diseased tissue (e.g. intestinal wall) as seen in calcification of tumors. It is necessary to repeat the abdominal

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ultrasound and obtain samples from altered tissues for a diagnosis. The difference in bone opacity of the two femora is most likely due to different leg position but a reduced muscle mass can also result in the impression of increased lucency.

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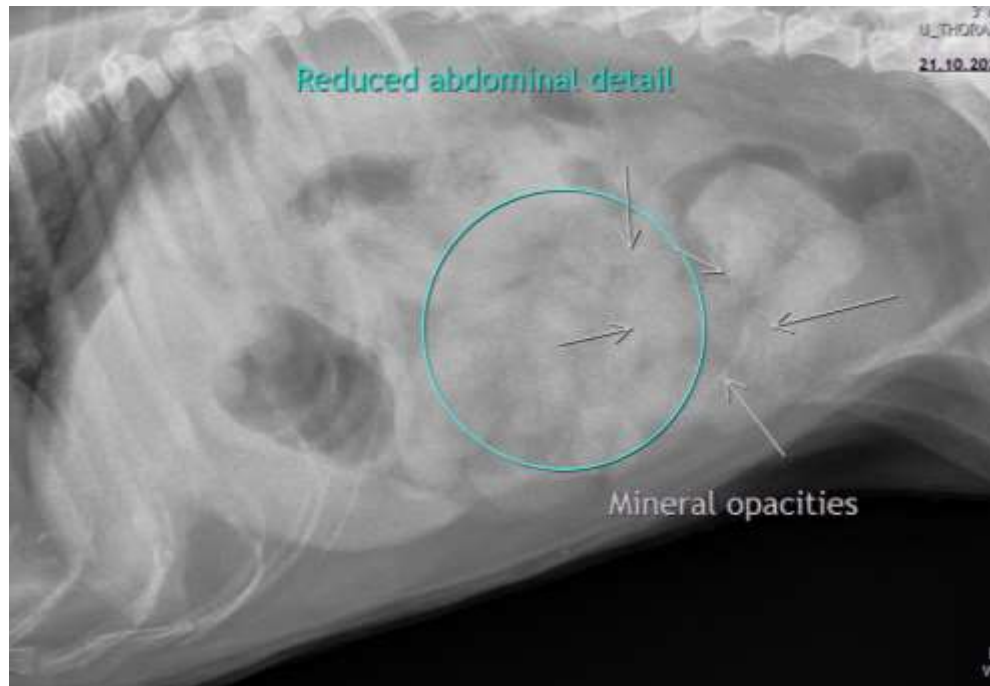
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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