



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Jacob Wise History: u/s sent
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: u/s sent

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

Feline The body condition score is 7/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity but little tissue between dorsal spinous processes and skin.

BREED A thin radiolucent space is present between S2 and S3. The transverse processes of L7 are orientated horizontally.

DSH

The abdominal detail is good; diaphragm and abdominal wall are intact.

SEX

Neutered Male

The right caudal liver lobe extends beyond the last rib on the VD view and the ventral lobe is rounded on the lateral view. The gall bladder (GB) shadow is just visible ventral to the liver on the lateral view. On the VD view an oval, soft tissue opacity is located to the right of T13 and L1.

AGE

8 Years

The spleen is not clearly outlined.

The gastric fundus contains air on both views, the pylorus is filled with fluid on the lateral and seems to contain air on the VD view where it appears to be superimposed onto L1/2; this would indicate caudal displacement.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Distribution and size of the small intestinal loops appear physiological. Colon and rectum are filled with formed fecal matter.

Both renal shadows have a physiological size, shape and opacity; the surfaces are smooth. The bladder is located in the abdominal cavity and contains a small amount of homogeneous fluid opacity.

HOSPITAL NAME

Yorkville AH

The sublumbar region appears physiological.

The right caudal lobar bronchus is highlighted, and the caudal vena cava is not clearly visible.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Luttrell

- Hepatomegaly
- Soft tissue structure to the right of T13 and L1

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

13906

It is difficult to match the cranial abdominal structures on the two orthogonal views and I thus recommend ultrasound to identify gall bladder and right adrenal gland because both are located in the right cranial abdomen. Should the gall bladder be distended the extrahepatic bile ducts should be looked for in case an obstruction is present. Assessment of hepatic parenchyma and position of the pylorus is also necessary; the latter may also be identified after administration of Barium.

DATE

2/11/22



PATIENT

Jacob Wise

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

8 Years

INTERPRETED BY

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

HOSPITAL NAME

Yorkville AH

REFERRING VET

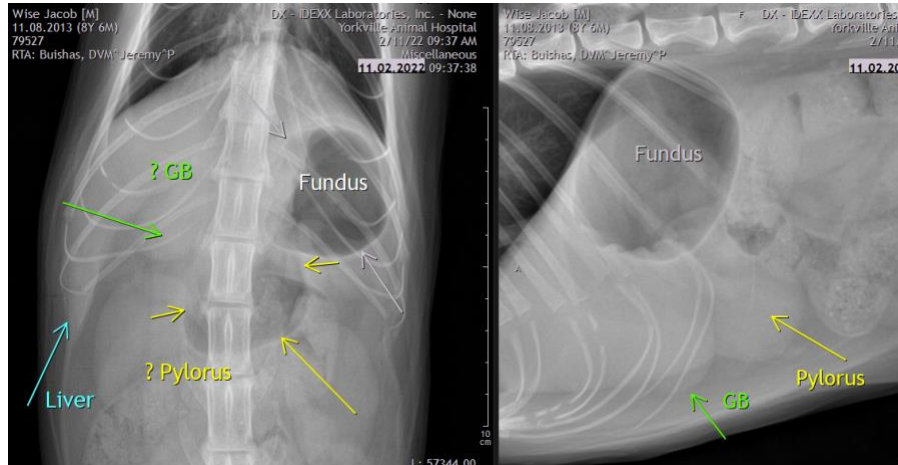
Dr. Luttrell

INVOICE

13906

DATE

2/11/22



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.

Heike Rudorf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI, DVR
dr.h.rudorf@gmail.com