



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Jinx Mahadeo	Chronic vomiting, owner changes diet frequently. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: bloods, urine pending
SPECIES	RADIOGRAPH OF THE ABDOMEN
Feline	2 orthogonal views abdomen
BREED	RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS
Domestic Shorthair	The body condition score is 6/9. The bony structures are within normal limits. The abdominal detail is good; diaphragm and abdominal wall are intact. The liver is located within the costal arch and the caudo-ventral lobe is pointed. The head of the spleen appears physiological. The stomach contains a large amount of food; distribution and size of the small intestinal loops appear physiological. The desc. colon is distended and contains gas; the walls of the terminal colon are corrugated. Both renal shadows have a physiological size. The bladder is located in the abdominal cavity, is rounded and contains a moderate amount of homogeneous fluid opacity. The sublumbar region appears physiological.
SEX	
Male Neutered	
AGE	
9 Years	
INTERPRETED BY	
Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. Vet., DipECVDDI DVR	
HOSPITAL NAME	RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS
New Bridge Veterinary Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full stomach • Megacolon • Corrugated colonic wall • Rounded bladder shadow
REFERRING VET	INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
Dr. Abina Glennon	A full stomach can be the result of recent food intake or indicate an outflow obstruction, usually pyloric. Megacolon can be transient or permanent. In the latter case colonic inertia and mechanical obstruction are possibilities. The most common cause of colonic inertia is idiopathic. A corrugated colonic wall is a non-specific finding but should alert one to the possibility of colitis, lymphocytic-plasmacytic enteritis, neoplasia, or bowel wall ischemia. Gastroscopy with biopsy is recommended as a final part of the work up. Blood for B12 and folate and fpli should be obtained if it was not part of the blood screening. A rounded bladder shadow is a non-specific finding but suggests a full organ with walls that do not allow further expansion. Fibrosis or interstitial cystitis may be underlying causes. The submitted urine sample should help identify cystitis; ultrasound can help assess wall thickness and layering.
INVOICE	
50375	
DATE	
2-18-22	



PATIENT

Jinx Mahadeo

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

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Male Neutered

AGE

9 Years

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HOSPITAL NAME

New Bridge
Veterinary Practice

REFERRING VET

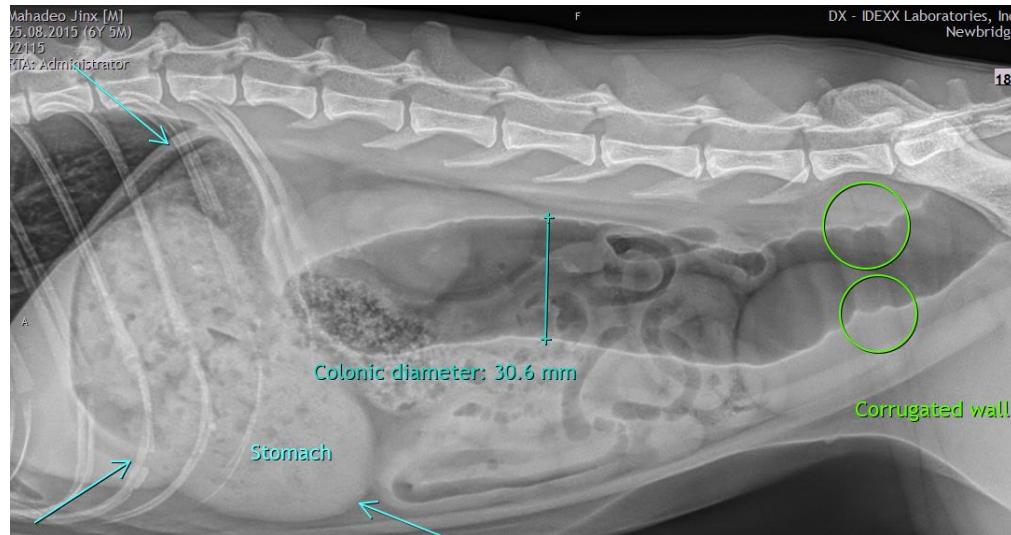
Dr. Abina Glennon

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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.

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