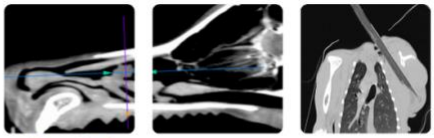

PATIENT

Max Bruckner

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

APBT

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11 Years 6 Months

WEIGHT

90 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

EW

HOSPITAL NAME

Heartland PH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Matt Talbot

INVOICE

35905

DATE

4/30/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: concerns for abdominal mass

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THORAX AND ABDOMEN

Spondylosis is present at L5/6.

Thorax

The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae, and the carina is located level with T5.

The degree of pulmonary expansion is fair at best. Pulmonary vessels are visible, and the cranio-ventral branches appear thin (less than 50% of the proximal third of rib 3). The bronchial tree is thin walled and tapers towards the periphery.

The cardiac silhouette is elevated from the sternum by fat, and the dome of the diaphragm is superimposed onto the caudal heart border. It occupies 75% of the chest height and 2.5 intercostal spaces.

Abdomen

The abdominal wall appears circumferentially displaced on lateral and VD views. The centro-ventral abdominal detail is reduced. A crescent shaped soft tissue opacity is located just dorsal to it. The right cranial abdomen, level with ribs 12 and 13 shows a lacey appearance with a network of radiopaque lines in a fat opacity. The detail surrounding a distended intestinal loop is reduced.

The head of the spleen appears plump and the surfaces slightly undulating.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Localized loss of abdominal detail
- Localized intestinal distension
- Altered shape of splenic head
- Hypoperfusion

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes are compatible with localized abdominal fluid or peritoneal deposits (e.g. tumor). In association with the localized intestinal distension this could be due to inflammation caused by pancreatic disease or tumor of the dilated intestinal loop. The plump head of the spleen could represent tumor infiltrate which has resulted in bleeding. This would also explain the hypovolemia. Further imaging would require ultrasound to identify the location of the mass effect. Depending on the clinical presentation of the animal, laparotomy may be necessary instead.

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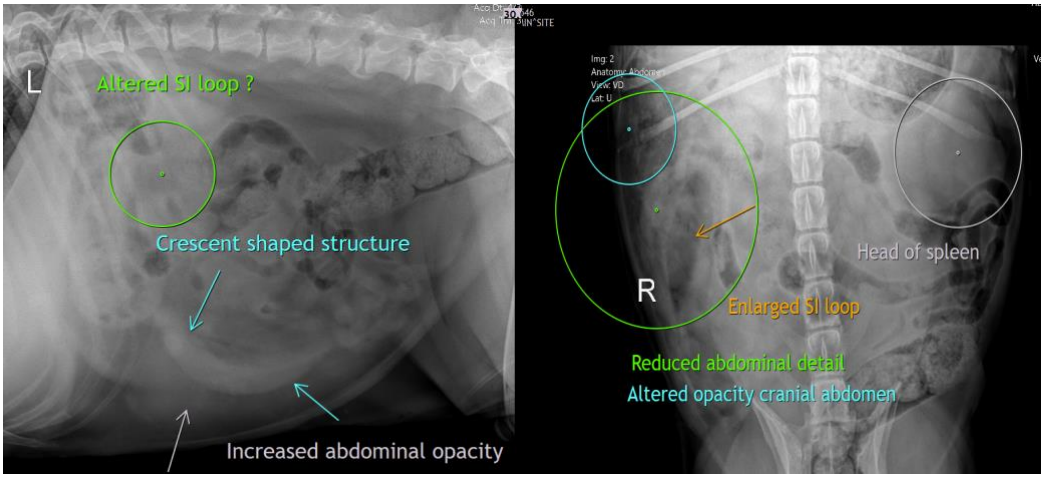

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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 Rudorf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI, DVR
info@sonopath.com