



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pippin Licata visited the local ER due to vomiting, rads revealed bladder stone. Not straining to urinate ,
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: UA Ph 6 USG 1.056 calcium oxalate crystals

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHS OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine 2 orthogonal views

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED The body condition score is 6/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity.

Bichon The bony structures are within normal limits.

The abdominal detail is good; the abdominal wall is intact.

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

MN The spleen appears physiological.

AGE The stomach contains a mixture of fluid, air and some solid food. Distribution and size of the small intestinal loops appear physiological. Colon and rectum contain a moderate amount of fecal matter; the rectum is slightly dorsally displaced.

1.5 Years Both renal shadows appear of physiological size, shape and opacity. The bladder is partially located in the pelvic canal and contains a spiculated calculus just cranial to the pubic brim. The urethra included in the views appears of soft tissue opacity.

INTERPRETED BY

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

A moderately sized prostatic shadow is located in the pelvic canal on the VD view.

The sublumbar region appears physiological.

HOSPITAL NAME RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Northshore
Veterinary Hospital

- Cystic calculus (known)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Brita Kiffney

I can see no cause for the vomiting. Gastro-intestinal emptying can be assessed by repeating the radiographs after starving the dog for 24 hours. Should food still be present in the stomach and/or the vomiting is continuing, this may be due to an outflow obstruction or pancreatitis. I thus recommend ultrasound to rule out a linear foreign object anchored in the stomach and slowly moving down the intestine. Full biochemistry can identify early signs of pancreatitis best. Once these have been ruled out, viral gastro-enteritis or food intolerance (possibly after scavenging) are the most likely differential diagnoses and supportive treatment should suffice.

INVOICE

57697

Compared to mixed breed dogs the risk of developing CaOx is 20 times higher in the bichon fries breed. Genetic tests for hereditary calcium oxalate urolithiasis exist.

DATE

4-9-23



PATIENT

Pippin Licata

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Bichon

SEX

MN

AGE

1.5 Years

INTERPRETED BY

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HOSPITAL NAME

Northshore
Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET

Brita Kiffney

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

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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.