



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Henry Sahl History: Henry was presented for evaluation of diarrhea 3-4 days No appetite today. Per owner patient scavenges during walks. Medical Hx: Prostatitis 2/2023, IVDD 11/2018, Cystic Calculi 10/12/2020, Appetite: inconsistent, lower appetite Urinating: normally C/S: None V: none D: Yes - with some blood per owner Drinking decreased thirst Energy levels are normal Current diet: Cooked chicken and rice with veggies with JFFD nutrient pack, Ziwi Peak kibble BID

**SPECIES**

Canine Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE under sedation due to patient temperament.

**BREED**

Basset Hound The body condition score is 6/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity. The disc space T13/L1 is slightly narrower than that of the adjacent vertebrae.

**SEX**

Intact Male 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.

**AGE**

9 The spleen is prominent but appears physiological. The stomach contains a moderate amount of air; distribution and size of the small intestinal loops appear physiological. The colon contains some gas and the walls appear slightly corrugated and of varying diameter (0.26 to 0.42cm).

**INTERPRETED BY**

Heike Rudorf, DVM, Dr. med. Vet., DipECVDI DVR Both renal shadows appear to have a physiological size, shape and opacity. The bladder is located in the abdominal cavity and contains a moderate amount of homogeneous fluid opacity. In both right (RLR) and left lateral recumbent (LLR) views a focal, calcified opacity is superimposed onto the caudal third of the penis bone. However, in RLR it appears opaquer and elongated and in LLR more rounded.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

DTLAvets The prostate is just visible cranial to the pubis. The sublumbar region appears physiological.

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

**REFERRING VET**

- Suggestive of colonic disease
- Dr. Montoya Incidental finding
- Disc disease T13/L1
  - Possible calculus penile urethra

**INVOICE**

23405

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

A variable thickness of the colonic wall can be due to inflammation or tumor. Ultrasound is recommended to accurately assess wall thickens and to identify if loss of layering is present. Especially the colonic lymph nodes should be checked for alteration in size and echogenicity.

**DATE**

7/14/23



**PATIENT**

Henry Sahl

Samples may be obtained at the same time if changes are found. The opacity overlying the penis bone could represent a calculus but may also represent a structure on the skin. Should problems during urination exist, catheterization is recommended.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

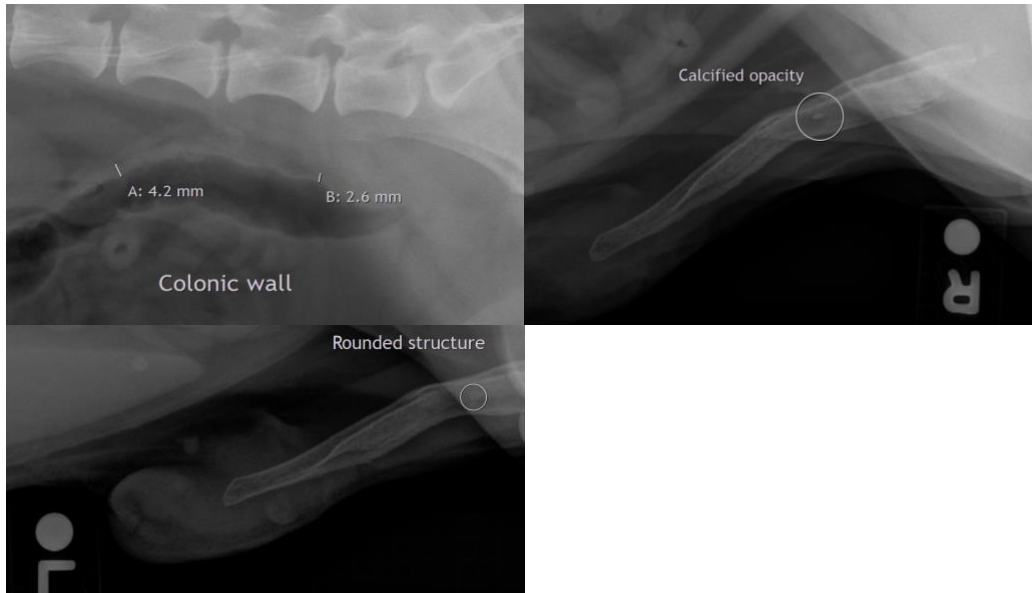
Basset Hound

**SEX**

Intact Male

**AGE**

9



**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.**

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

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  
info@sonopath.com

**HOSPITAL NAME**

DTLAvets

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Montoya

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**DATE**

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