



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Penny Stayzer History: not eating for 4 days , has diarrhea
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: unremarkable

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

Feline The body condition score is 6/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity. The bony structures are within normal limits.

BREED The abdominal detail is in line with the low BCS; diaphragm and abdominal wall are intact.

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

The spleen appears physiological.

SEX

Spayed Female The stomach contains a large amount of food and the pylorus extends to the umbilicus; the small intestinal loops are located between stomach, bladder and spleen contain a mixture of fluid and gas. Their size is at the upper limit of the normal range. Colon and rectum are large and contain a mixture of gas and unformed fecal matter. The esophagus contains a variable amount of air in the different recumbencies.

AGE

9 Years Both renal shadows have a physiological size, shape and opacity. The bladder is located in the abdominal cavity and contains a moderate amount of homogeneous fluid opacity.

INTERPRETED BY

The sublumbar region appears physiological.

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Full stomach
- Esophagus containing air
- Megacolon with unformed feces

HOSPITAL NAME

Dr. Boctor

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

St. Catharines AH

The stomach contains food. However, according to the history the cat has not been eating for the past four days and thus it may be possible that this does not represent a recent meal. The colonic contents indicate a passage of food within the past 10 hours. Small intestinal size is compatible with enteritis. Air in the esophagus is unusual in the cat but is present in feline dysautonomia. A lateral abdominal radiograph should be repeated to see if the gastric contents has moved on so that abdominal ultrasound can be performed unimpeded. Intestinal wall layering and size as well as lymph node size should be assessed to rule out obstruction and IBD.

INVOICE

16671

All breeds and age groups are susceptible, although feline dysautonomia may be more common in younger cats. Signs range widely in severity and can develop rapidly or be slowly progressive. Initial

DATE

7/15/22



PATIENT

Penny Stayzer

signs include loss of appetite and diarrhea. Additional signs include dilated and unresponsive pupils, difficulty swallowing, dilated esophagus, vomiting, constipation, decreased tear production, and dehydration.

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

SPECIES

Feline

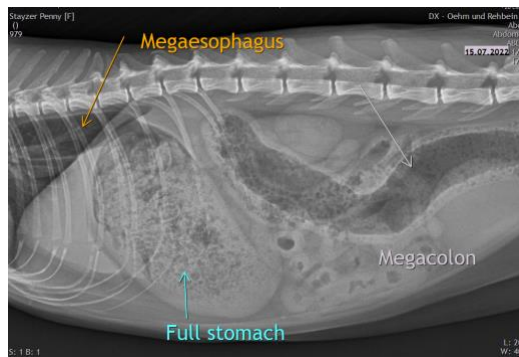
No side markers on any of the views

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female



AGE

9 Years

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

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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.

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dr.h.rudorf@gmail.com

HOSPITAL NAME

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REFERRING VET

St. Catharines AH

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