



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Harper Dick P presents for hematochezia, lethargy, and hyporexia. On exam, P BAR. Took treats (O notes first thing O would eat all day). TPR WNL. No pain on abdominal palpation. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Chem 10, CBC, lytes WNL. Fecal O&P, PCR, Giardia pending.

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine 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

Husky 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.

SEX

The spleen appears physiological and is partially located within the costal arch.

Spayed Female

The stomach a small amount of air; in left lateral recumbency the air outlines a soft tissue structure on the ventral pyloric wall. Distribution and size of the small intestinal loops appear physiological. The colon contains a moderate amount of gas and the dorsal wall appears to vary in thickens between 0.13 and 0.24cm.

AGE

2.5 Years

Both renal shadows have a physiological size and opacity. The cranial aspect of the bladder is only just visible le vel with L7 is of homogeneous fluid opacity.

INTERPRETED BY

The sublumbar region appears physiological.

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Localized thickening pyloric wall
- Variable colonic wall thickening

HOSPITAL NAME

Nimbus PH

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Radiographic assessment of GIT wall thickness is only possible when a sufficient amount of contrast medium (gas or Barium) is present in the respective viscus. Therefore, abdominal ultrasound is recommended which will also allow the examination of wall layering and potential FNA of wall masses or enlarged lymph nodes. However, considering the age of the dog, colitis appears to be the most likely reason for the hematochezia. This could be due to food allergy, eosinophilic ulcerative or granulomatous. Should ultrasound be ambiguous, proctoscopy is recommended.

REFERRING VET

Saum Hadi

INVOICE

23591

DATE

7/21/23



PATIENT

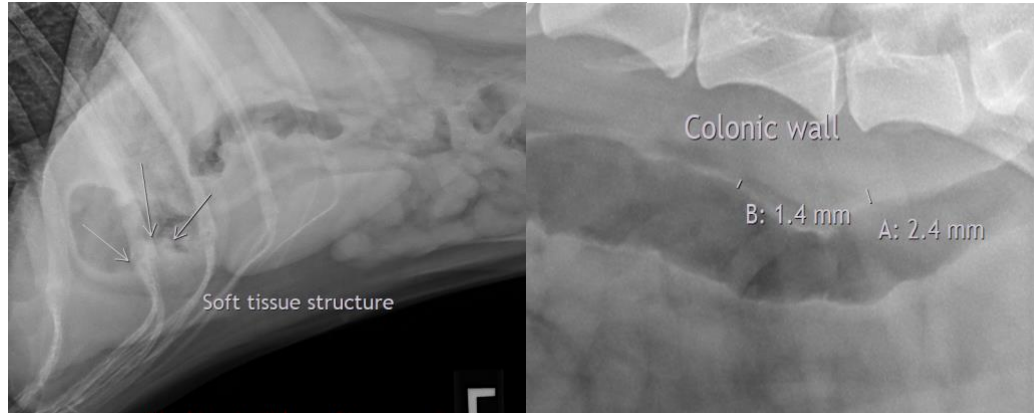
Harper Dick

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Husky



SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

2.5 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.

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
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