


PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Diamond Disalvo Blood in urine. Pt on urinary s/o food and has been for years. Pt lost weight. NOSF. BW pending

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN
SPECIES

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

Feline

Smooth, bridging spondylosis is present at the ventral LS junction. Smooth new bone is located on both cranial acetabular edges.

BREED

The abdominal detail is good; diaphragm and abdominal wall are intact.

DSH

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

SEX

The head of the spleen appears physiological.

Spayed Female

The stomach is empty; distribution and size of the small intestinal loops appear physiological. Colon and rectum contain a moderate amount of fecal matter and some gas.

AGE

14 Years

Both renal shadows have a length of 2x the length of the vertebral body of L2. The caudo-lateral pole of the right kidney (RK) is flat; the center of the left kidney (LK) shows an almost circular fat opacity of approx. 1.7cm. The bladder is located in the abdominal cavity and contains a moderate amount of homogeneous fluid opacity.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The soft tissue opacity in the sublumbar region at L7/S1 is difficult to assess due to a lack of contrast in the colon and superimposed muscle layers which appear to compose an ovoid soft tissue shadow which gives the impression of a ventral displacement of the colon.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Possible L hydronephrosis
- Alteration of R renal surface
- Possible mass effect tail of spleen
- Possible mass effect sublumbar region

HOSPITAL NAME

The Pet Hospital of
 Stratford

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
REFERRING VET

Dr. Robert Bashkin

The radiographic changes are equivocal and thus abdominal ultrasound is recommended. The reduced opacity in the region of the left renal pelvis could be due to fluid which in turn could represent a hydronephrosis or a fat containing tumor of the renal pelvis. The possible masses in spleen and the sublumbar regions could represent artefacts but in case of true findings could be due to e.g. lymphoma or mast cell tumor. The described hematuria could thus arise from the urinary bladder (e.g. tumor, cystitis) or from a renal pathology.

INVOICE

44384

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REFERRING VET

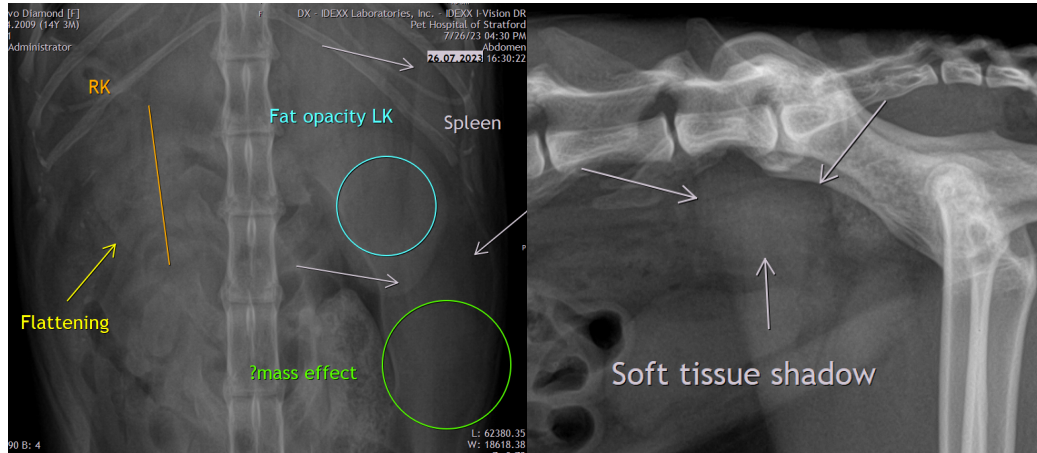
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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