



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Bella Lempenau	Chronic vomiting Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC/Chem wnl
SPECIES	RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN
Feline	1x lateral abdomen
BREED	RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS
DSH	The body condition score is 5/9; the skin surface is outlining the dorsal spinous processes. The disc space L7/S1 is narrow, and the endplates are sclerotic and new bone formation is present on the ventral endplates. A disc space is just visible between S2 and S3.
SEX	The abdominal detail is reduced though the abdominal organs are faintly outlined; diaphragm and abdominal wall are intact.
Female /sp	The liver is located within the costal arch.
AGE	The spleen is not apparent.
15 Years	The stomach contains a small amount of air and mottled, granular material; pylorus and liver are indistinguishable. The small intestinal (SI) loops occupy the central abdomen and appear thick; level with L3/4 no differentiation between SI loops is evident and the resulting oval mass effect measuring approx. 4x2cm. Some SI loops contain a small amount of gas and the loop located immediately ventral to the colon is gas filled; its walls appear thickened (0.4cm). Colon and rectum contain a large amount of gas and some fecal matter.
INTERPRETED BY	
Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. Vet., DipECVDI DVR	
HOSPITAL NAME	Both renal shadows are located ventral to L1/2 and appear to be of physiological size. Small mineral specks are located in the region of one renal pelvis. The region of the bladder is compressed by the enlarged colon. No calcified structures are apparent.
New Bridge Veterinary Practice	The region of the sublumbar lymph nodes appears physiological.
REFERRING VET	RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS
Dr. Abina Glennon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thickened SI loops/walls • Indistinct localized abdominal “mass lesion” • Megacolon
INVOICE	Incidental findings
47254	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LS spondylosis • LS disc disease • Renal mineralization
DATE	INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
8-30-21	The reduced amount of intra-abdominal fat makes the assessment of the GIT difficult, but the impression is that of wall thickening which, in old cats, is likely to be neoplastic (e.g. lymphoma). Chronic granulomatous inflammation is a differential diagnosis. Ultrasound is the best imaging



PATIENT

Bella Lempenau

method to assess intestinal wall thickness and layering. Alternatively, a Barium follow through or gastro-duodenoscopy (requires an anesthesia) can be carried out. The localized “mass lesion” may be caused by the of lack of abdominal fat or could represent lymphadenopathy. The megacolon may be a transient finding or be caused by a motility disorder.

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Female /sp

AGE

15 Years

INTERPRETED BY

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

HOSPITAL NAME

New Bridge
Veterinary Practice

REFERRING VET

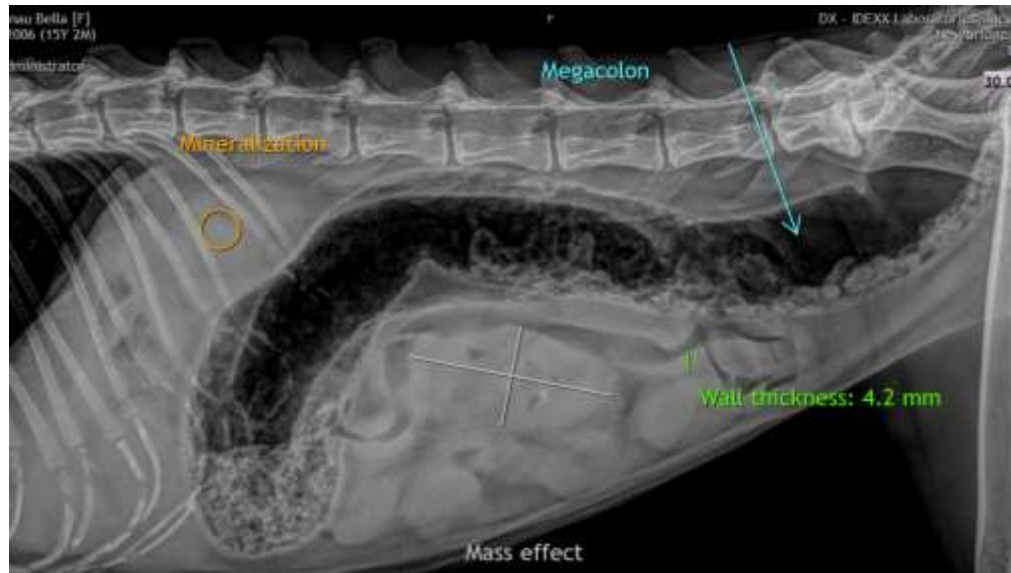
Dr. Abina Glennon

INVOICE

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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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