



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Hammingway Comett History: Owner thinks may be diabetes, eating a lot and not putting on weight
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Hyperthyroidism, PU, PD, PP others in BW unremarkable

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THORAX AND ABDOMEN

Feline The body condition score is 7/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity. Mild spondylosis is evident in the T-spine.

BREED Thorax

DSH The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are clearly visible to the tertiary branches and have a physiological size. The bronchial tree is thin walled and tapers uniformly towards the periphery.

SEX

Neutered Male The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae and the carina is located at T5.

AGE

11 Years The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 2.5 intercostal spaces. No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

Abdomen

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

INTERPRETED BY

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

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

The spleen is large and its tail is visible on the lateral views.

The stomach contains fluid and air; distribution and size of the small intestinal loops appear physiological. Colon and rectum contain a moderate amount of formed fecal matter.

HOSPITAL NAME

St. Catharine's AH

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Boctor

The sublumbar region appears physiological.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Splenomegaly

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The tail of the spleen is usually not visible in an unsexed cat and thus infiltrate has to be considered. Ultrasound is recommended and FNAs have to be obtained to rule out lymphoma and mast cell tumour. Gastro-intestinal wall thickness and layering as well as lymph node size should also be

DATE

9/23/22



PATIENT

assessed in case lymphoma should be present. If hyperthyroidism is present, echocardiography is necessary to assess cardiac wall thickness.

Hammingway Comett

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DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11 Years

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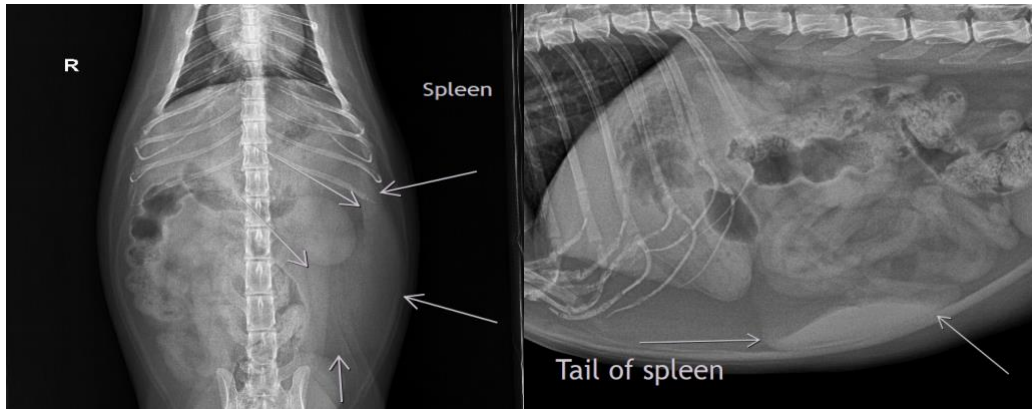
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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 Rudorf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI, DVR
dr.h.rudorf@gmail.com