

**PATIENT**

Chase Scott

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Peeing blood in the morning. X-ray shows radio-opaque structures. Need to rule out if stone or sludge

SPECIES

Feline

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

Right/left lateral and ventrodorsal views totaling 7 images available for review.

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The surrounding bony structures are within normal limits.

No abnormalities of the extraabdominal soft tissues are noted. The abdominal wall is smooth and thin.

SEX

Neutered Male

The liver is appropriate in position, size and presents uniform opacity.

The splenic head is in the anticipated position and within normal limits for size and opacity. The splenic tail is not seen.

AGE

10 Years

Both kidneys are seen and present with normal size, shape, delineation and opacity.

The urinary bladder is moderately to severely distended. The urinary bladder neck is ill-defined owing to regional reduced abdominal detail with stripey appearance. At least, three larger mineral opaque structures of 2mm size each are seen within the urinary bladder. There appear to be clusters of smaller calculi/urinary bladder sand as well. Areas of gas opacity are seen in the periphery of the urinary bladder.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The stomach is in its anticipated position and presents normal content.

HOSPITAL NAME

Truscott Animal
Hospital

The small intestinal loops are of even diameter and non-dilated, a small amount of gas is seen within the small intestinal loops and considered within normal limits.

The colon is seen in the expected position and presents with appropriate content.

REFERRING VET

Medhat Meawad

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Feline lower urinary tract disease with urinary bladder calculi and presumed microlithiasis.
- Reduced serosal detail in the caudal abdomen level with the urinary bladder.
- Gas inclusions within the urinary bladder or urinary bladder wall.

INVOICE

48285

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The radiographic findings suggest presence of at least three or four larger calculi. Concurrent presence of urinary bladder sand and/or multiple smaller calculi appears to be a potential as well.

DATE

11-10-21

The reduced serosal detail may be due to regional ascites or inflammation which commonly concurs lower urinary tract disease especially when combined with severe cystitis and obstruction.



PATIENT

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The gas opacities may have been introduced into the lower urinary tract by prior retrograde catheterization or puncture. Emphysematous cystitis due to infection with gas forming bacteria is a potential differential diagnosis. However, typically only occurs in diabetic animals or animals with other metabolic syndrome or other causes of immunosuppression.

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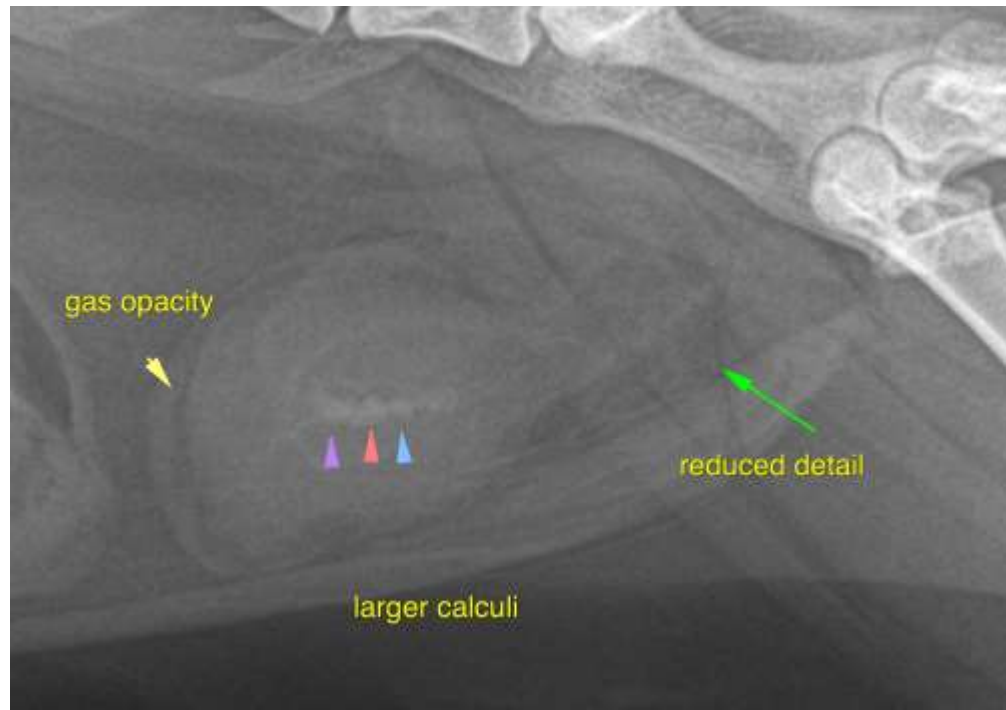
Neutered Male

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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.

REFERRING VET

Medhat Meawad

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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