



## PATIENT

Gray Gaillardon

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Mixed

## SEX

ME

## AGE

8

## WEIGHT

30

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet.  
DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Eamon

## HOSPITAL NAME

Belconnen Veterinary  
Centre

## REFERRING VET

Eamon

## INVOICE

73358

## DATE

1-18-26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

swelling right side anus - levator ani disrupted on rectal - single test present - previous cryptorchid castration single teste

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: cbc/chem

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE ABDOMEN

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the abdomen in a bone and soft tissue reconstruction is provided for review.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Accentuated in the caudal abdomen, the peritoneal fat presents mild soft tissue striation – extending caudally into the pelvic canal. In the right ventral perianal region, a subcutaneous fluid attenuating swelling is appreciated, causing left sided deviation of the anus.

The left testicle is absent, and the stump is appreciated in the region of the left inguinal canal.

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration, a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted. The prostate is symmetric and has a uniform soft tissue attenuating and mild irregular contrast enhancing parenchyma.

The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

Both liver and spleen present with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

The pancreas is evenly contoured; the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.

The position, delineation, wall and content of the gastrointestinal tract are considered within normal limits throughout.

The vertebral endplates L7/S1 present mild ventral spondylosis formation.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Right sided perineal hernia with secondary localized subcutaneous fluid attenuation
- Secondary mild peritonitis caudal abdomen
- History of left sided castration
- Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- Spondylosis deformans

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The clinically appreciated perianal swelling is caused by right sided perineal hernia and secondary localized fluid accumulation – recommend a digital rectal exam for confirmation. The CT study reveals no evidence of relevant rectal ectasis.

There may be a small perineal hernia on the left side as well.



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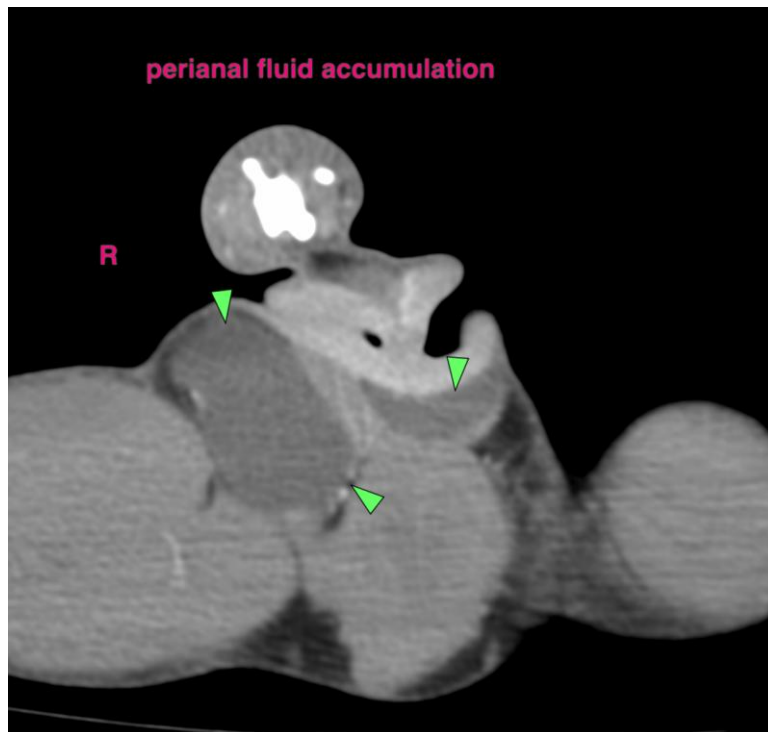
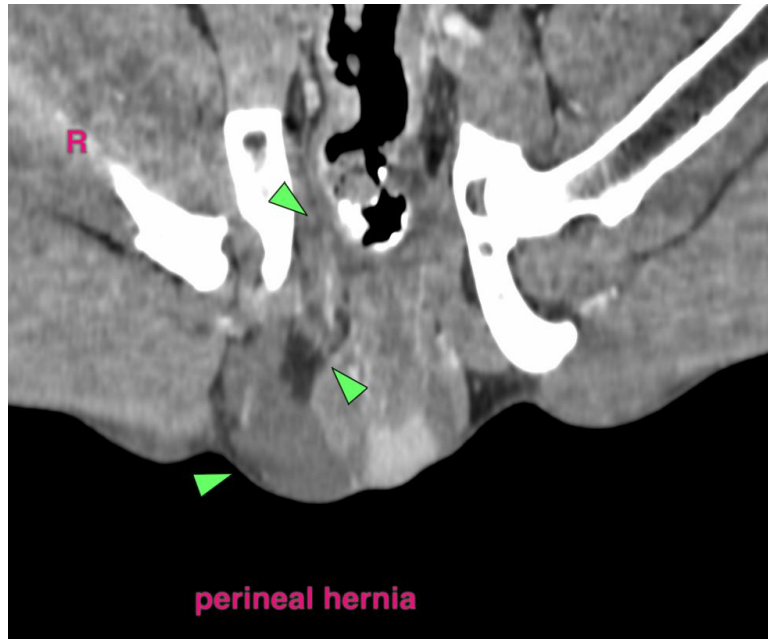
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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Mixed

**Sebastian Schaub**, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)

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