



PATIENT

Ethel Rawsthorne

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

straining to urinate as per owner ,diabetic on 2 U Lantus BID
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: moderate abdominal distension and pain during palpation , Bloodwork: , elevated BUN, low phosph., elevated protein , T. bilirubin , decreased K, Cl., fruct.: markedly elevated.

SPECIES

Feline

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

Radiographs of the abdomen in two imaging planes are provided for review.

BREED

DSH

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The acetabular groove bilaterally is shallow.

SEX

Female Spayed

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

AGE

14 Years

The serosal detail is maintained throughout the peritoneal and retroperitoneal space. In the imaging plane of the retroperitoneal space, caudolateral to the kidneys bilaterally, an irregular mineralized body is seen respectively. A third mineralized body is seen dorsal to the urinary bladder neck. The mineralized bodies are measuring approximately up to 2 mm in diameter.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
 Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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 body and tail are considered normal for position, size, shape and opacity.

HOSPITAL NAME

St. Catherine's Animal
 Hospital

Both kidneys are seen and present with normal size, shape, delineation and opacity. The urinary bladder is in its anticipated position. No radiopaque calculi are noted throughout the urinary bladder.

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

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Masoud

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

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- Mineralized bodies retroperitoneal space and dorsal to urinary bladder neck
- Hip dysplasia

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

DATE

2-2-22

Regarding the location of the mineralized bodies in the caudolateral aspect of the kidneys, I consider the odds for dystrophic mineralization – possible secondary to spaying high. However, an ureterolith – especially of the mineralized body dorsal to the urinary bladder neck – is still a potential. Ultrasound is considered beneficial to screen for signs of ureteral obstruction.



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No additional abnormalities are appreciated, explaining the stranguria. If not done so yet, complete urinalysis is recommended.

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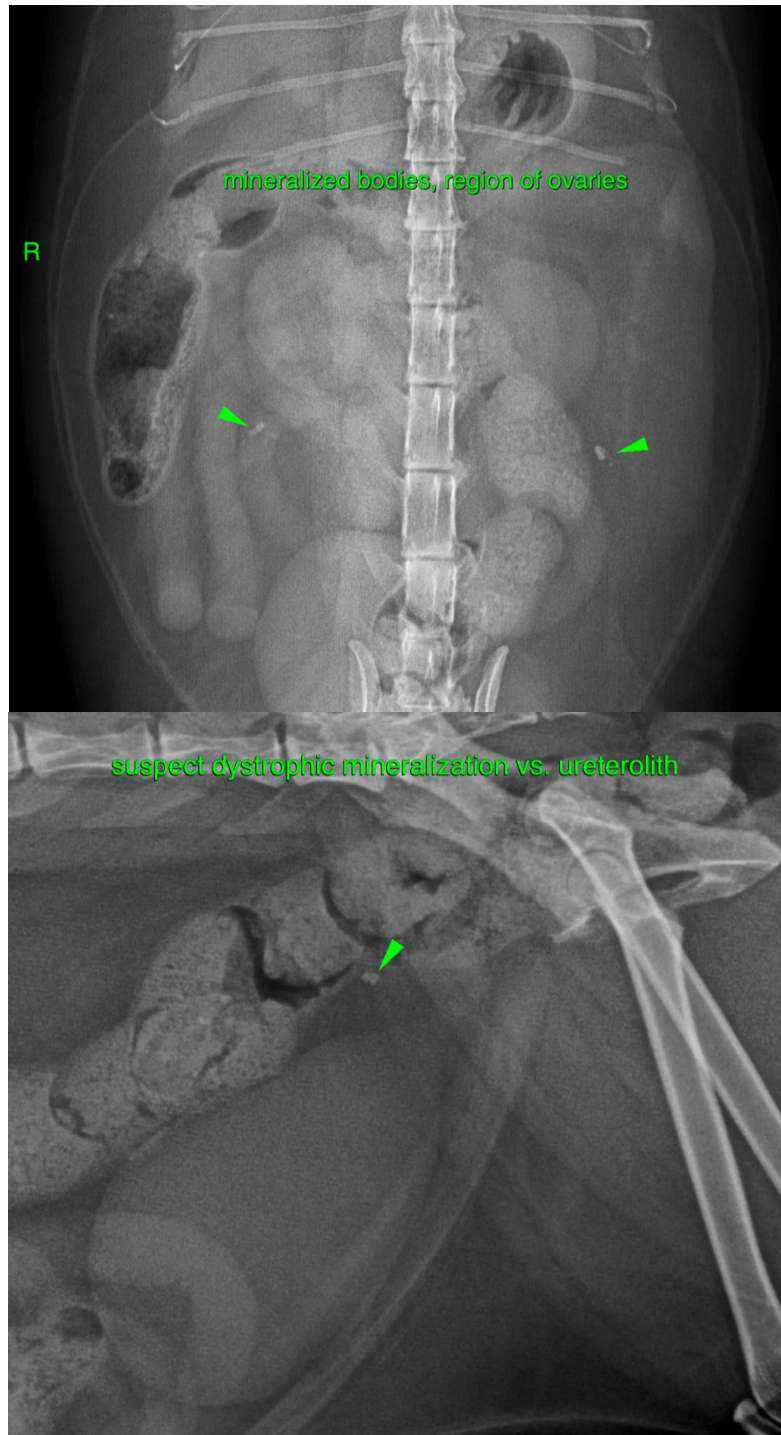
Dr. Masoud

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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.

SPECIES

Feline

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.

BREED

DSH

Sebastian Schaub, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
sebast.schaub@gmail.com

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