



## PATIENT

Simon Padua

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Dalmatian

## SEX

Male

## AGE

5Y

## WEIGHT

47lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet.  
DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

HVSFA

## HOSPITAL NAME

Hospital Veterinario  
San Francisco de Asis

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Ruiz

## INVOICE

73570

## DATE

2-2-26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

The patient presented with urinary difficulty. Prostatitis is a differential diagnosis; however, a CT scan is requested to evaluate for the presence of a possible non-radiopaque urolith that may not be visible on radiographs. The patient was previously intact and was recently neutered.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the abdomen and pelvis is provided for review.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis.

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. A small amount of mineral attenuating material is associated with the renal pelvis. After contrast administration, a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted. In the urinary bladder, a small amount of sedimented mineral attenuating material is appreciated. A urinary catheter is present. The prostate is symmetrical; the prostatic parenchyma is uniform soft tissue attenuating and has a mild irregular contrast enhancement pattern. In the prostatic segment of the urethra, mineral attenuating material is appreciated adjacent to the urinary catheter.

Small gas bubbles are seen in the scrotum. The subcutaneous fat cranial to the scrotum presents mild soft tissue striation – preceding castration.

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 portal vein presents a normal order of its tributary veins and intrahepatic branching. No abnormal vessel is noted inside and outside of the liver parenchyma.

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 osseous soft tissue structures of the pelvis are within normal limits. Both coxofemoral joints present smooth osseous margins and congruent joint spaces.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Recent neutering procedure
- Cystolithiasis with small cystoliths in the prostatic segment of the prostate
- Nephrolithiasis without mechanical obstruction

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The cystolithiasis is a likely cause for the presenting clinical signs of urinary difficulty – due to intermittent excretion of the cystoliths.



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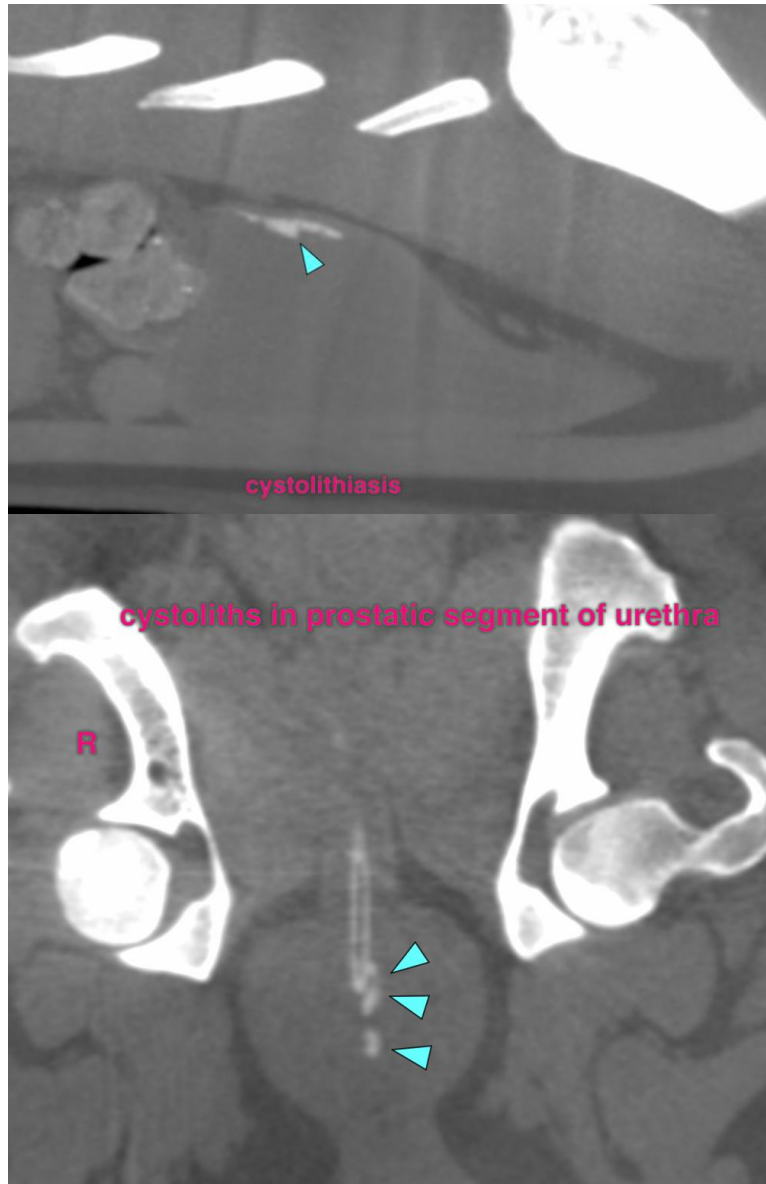
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Sebastian Schaub**, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)