



PATIENT

Zeke Nguyen

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

lethargic, not eating for a week.
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Sever elevated WBCs (elevated neutrophils, monocytes, basophils) lymphopenia, slight Eosinopenia sever decreased Hgb, RBCs, PCV, thrombocytopenia elevated BUN, Creatinine, phosphorus, ALT, blood glucose hypokalemia

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

Radiographs of the abdomen in a right & left lateral view are provided for review.

BREED

American Bull Dog
 Mix

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

Male Neuter

The serosal detail is maintained throughout the peritoneal and retroperitoneal space.

The hepatic volume is moderately increased the liver is protruding beyond the costal arch; the gastric axis is deviated caudally. The caudoventral hepatic margins are rounded.

AGE

3 Years

The caudal extremity of the spleen is prominent and extending caudally up to the urinary bladder, the margins are mildly rounded. In the VD projection the splenic head appears to be normal in place.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
 Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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 upper and lower urinary tract.

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

HOSPITAL NAME

St. Catherine's 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.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Masoud

- Hepatomegaly
- Splenomegaly

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The spleno- and hepatomegaly can be a sequela to systemic infection (e.g. Ehrlichiosis, Babesiosis) or diffuse neoplastic infiltration are considerations here. Splenomegaly can also be a sequela to chronic anemia due to secondary splenic hyperplasia. The splenic head appears to be in normal position and the odds for splenic torsion are considered lower here. Depending on the coagulation panel, recommend a complete abdominal ultrasound examination including FNA sampling of the liver and spleen. Ultrasound can also be used to check for normal Doppler signal in the splenic vessels.

INVOICE

51746

DATE

4-26-22

In case of doubt, repeating the abdominal radiographs – including the entire cranial abdomen in a VD view or a CT study of the abdomen are recommended.



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REFERRING VET

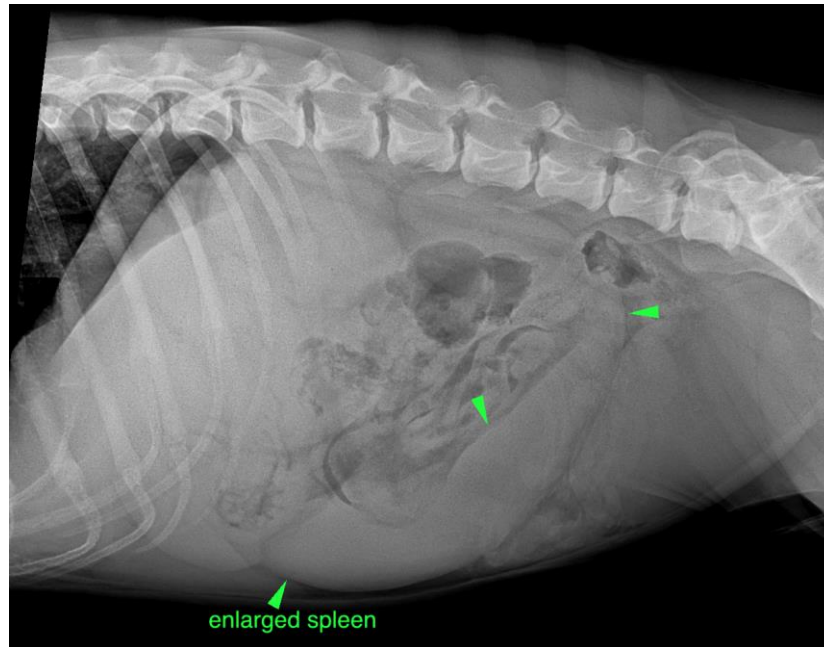
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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.

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

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