

PATIENT

Blu Steele Hammer

SPECIES

Rabbit

BREED

English Lop

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

5 Years

WEIGHT

4.9 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mobile Pet Imaging

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

Dr. Armstrong

INVOICE

16135

DATE

05/07/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Concerns for nephroliths/uroliths and suspect fluid in the thoracic cavity.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull Thorax

The tooth elements 106 to 110 and 407 to 411 are absent – retained fragments of the roots of triadan 106 & 108 and 410 are appreciated in the alveolar crests. The alveolar bone of the right maxillary bone and right mandible presents chronic osseous remodeling with mild bullous expansion. The buccal teeth in the left jaw quadrants reveal no abnormalities.

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are collapsed/obliterated by soft tissue attenuating material. The wall of the right external ear canal presents mild shell-like mineralization.

The brain presents no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The brain parenchyma is homogeneous and within normal limits for attenuation and distribution of contrast enhancement. The ventricular system is non-dilated and symmetric.

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

Thorax

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

A small amount of free gas is appreciated in the left pleural cavity and the left lung is retracted from the left lateral thoracic wall.

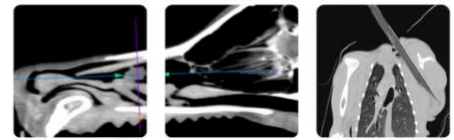
The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth.

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

Abdomen



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

The renal pelvis bilaterally is dilated, R>L. A small amount of mineral attenuating material is appreciated in the renal pelvis bilaterally. The proximal segment of the right ureter is dilated, measuring up to 5.6 mm in diameter. Level with L3, a mineral attenuating calculus is appreciated in the region of the right ureter; measuring 4.5 mm in diameter – the caudal segment of the right ureter cannot be appreciated. The urinary bladder is moderately distended and presents the expected content. At the craniodorsal aspect of the urinary bladder, an irregular shaped mineral attenuating body is appreciated.

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

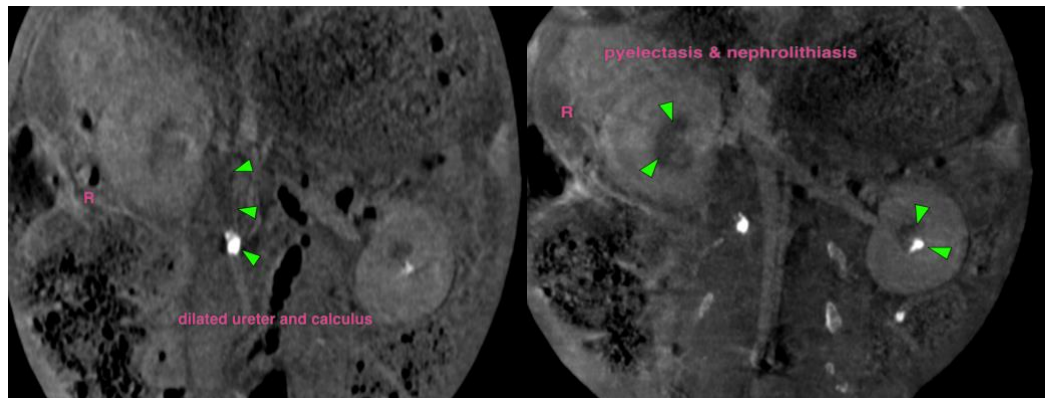
Along the lumbar spine multifocal spondylosis formation is seen.

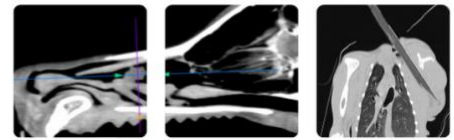
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bilateral nephrolithiasis and pyelectasis
- Right sided ureterolithiasis with mechanical obstruction
- Secondary right sided hydroureter proximal segment
- History of dental extraction right jaw quadrants – but the incisor teeth and triadan 111
- Retained roots fragments of triadan 106 & 108 and 410
- Mild pneumothorax – possibly iatrogenic due to positive pressure ventilation
- No evidence of cystolithiasis – the appreciated mineral opaque body is most consistent with dystrophic mineralization, likely secondary to ovariohysterectomy
- No evidence of pleural effusion

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study is confirming the diagnosis of bilateral nephrolithiasis and right sided ureterolithiasis with secondary – likely partial – mechanical obstruction of the right ureter.





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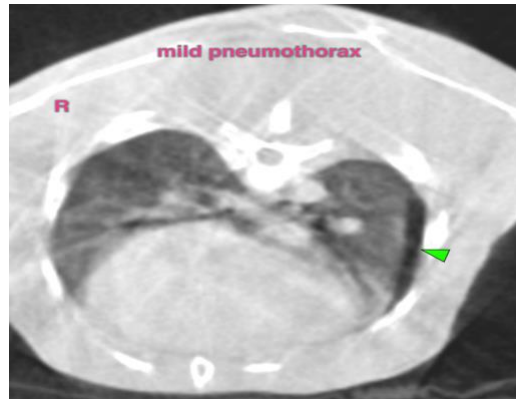
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
info@sonopath.com