



**PATIENT**

Charlie Navega

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

has diarrhea for few days  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: unremarkable

**SPECIES**

Feline

**RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN**

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

**BREED**

Domestic Longhair

**RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

The surrounding bony structures are within normal limits.

**SEX**

Male Neuter

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

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

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.

**AGE**

7 Years

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.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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

The small intestinal loops contain a moderate amount of gas and foamy material and are generalized mildly distended. Overall, the small intestinal loops present with hyperperistalsis. The wall of some small intestinal loops appears prominent.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

St. Catherine's Animal  
Hospital

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

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Alimentary pattern intestinal tract with hyperperistalsis
- Possible segmental mild mural thickening of the small intestinal loops

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Boctor

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The alimentary pattern of the small intestinal loops is suggestive for recent food intake. The suspected hyperperistalsis can indicate enteritis. The subjective mild mural thickening of the small intestinal loops can be caused by adhering fluid or 'true' mural thickening (e.g. IBD, eosinophilic enteritis, hyperthyroidism, lymphoma). An abdominal ultrasound examination can be used for evaluation of the wall layering of the intestinal tract and ruling in/out mural thickening entirely.

**INVOICE**

52831

**DATE**

7-12-22



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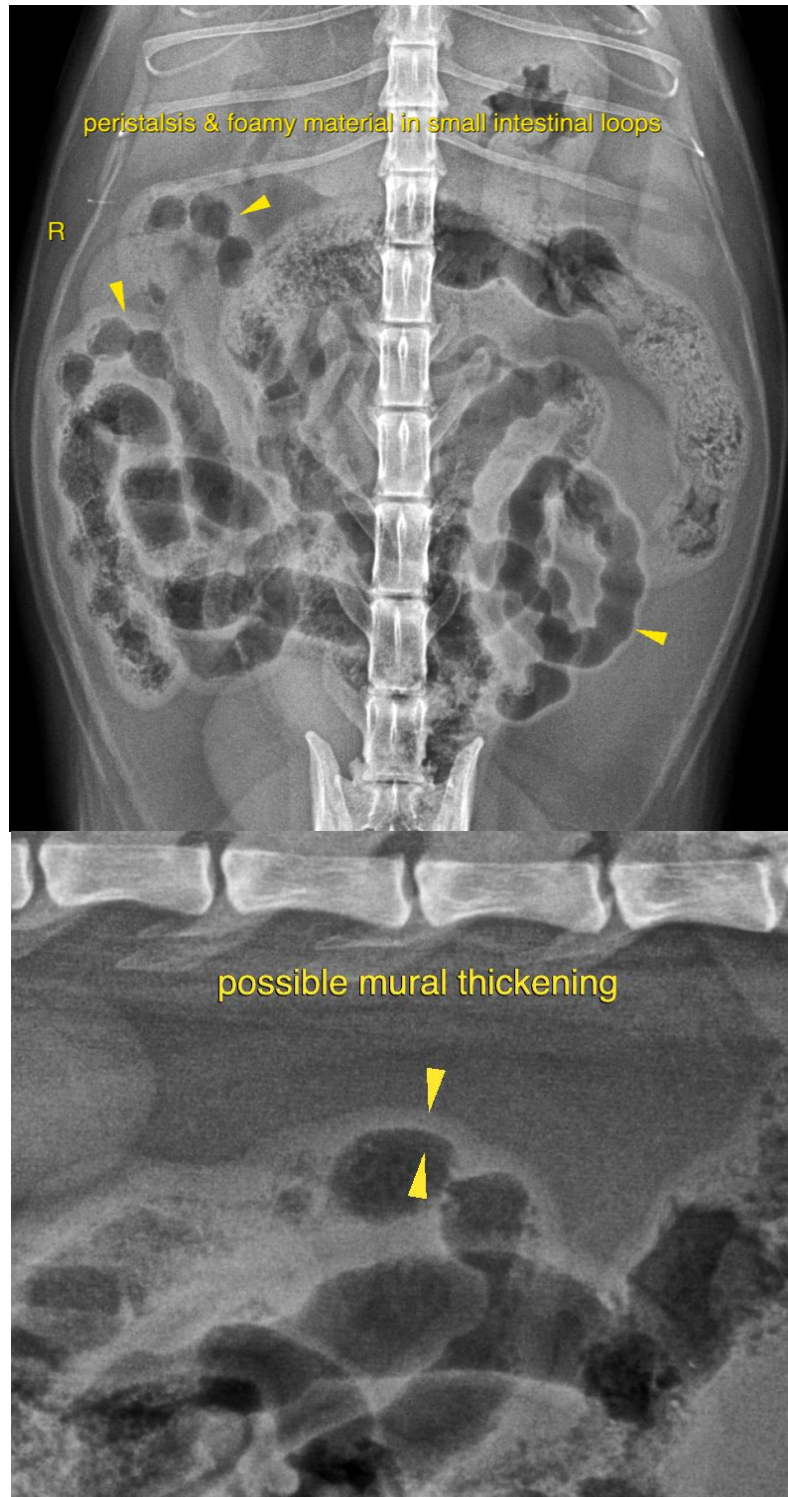
Dr. Boctor

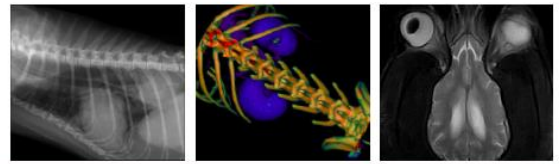
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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  
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