



PATIENT

Pilgor Livingstone

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

BLOOD IN URINE FOR A WEEK, NO PAIN ON ABDOMINAL PALPATION, INFLAMMED PERINEAL AREA
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: SHOWS NEUTROPHILIA, REST IS WNL SP GRAVITY-NORMAL

SPECIES

Feline

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

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

BREED

DSH

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The right lateral projection of the thorax is moderately rotated.

The vertebral endplates L1/L2. Both coxofemoral joints present moderate osteophyte new bone formation. Mineral opaque bodies are superimposed on the cranial compartment of one stifle joint.

SEX

Female Spayed

The subcutaneous fat along the caudoventral abdominal wall presents The abdominal wall is smooth and thin.

AGE

15 Years

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.

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. Faint mineralized material is superimposed on the urinary bladder neck.

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 mild to moderately distended by gas.

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jui Gokhale

- Suspect mild cystolithiasis
- Mild fat-stranding subcutaneous fat caudoventral abdominal wall
- Generalized mild gas distended small intestinal loops
- Degenerative osteoarthritis coxofemoral joints bilaterally
- Suspect synovial osteochondromatosis one stifle joint
- Spondylosis deformans

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is evidence of a small amount of mineral opaque material superimposed on the urinary bladder neck, suggestive for mild amount of bladder sand/small urinary calculi. Dystrophic mineralization of the wall of the bladder neck or mineralization of the superimposed soft tissues is a consideration as well. Ultrasound might be used to rule in/out urinary calculi or intramural lesion of the bladder wall.

DATE

7-4-22



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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.

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