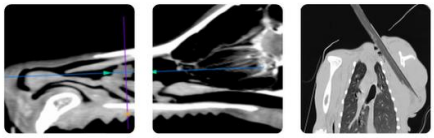

PATIENT

Bunny Flores-Ibarra

SPECIES

Lagomorph

BREED

American Rabbit

SEX

FS

AGE

7Y

WEIGHT

2.66kg

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Erika Ruiz

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Medical Center of Corona

REFERRING VET

Bart Huber

INVOICE

73709

DATE

2-11-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- History of off and on hematuria. UA still pending but CBC and Chems were unremarkable. Pre-contrast scan showed mineral dense sludge in the bladder. I noticed 3-4 mineral dense objects that were extra-intestinal in the caudal abdomen. Performed contrast scan to see if in ureters and the ureters appear fine. We just need abdomen red. Patient on mask with isoflurane so breath hold was not performed. Patient was spayed at a animal shelter before adoption so we have no records on ype of spay (ovarian only or ovarian hysterectomy). I did not see any soft tissue associated with the mineral dense objects - are they possible spay scar? The are not palpable but it's a bit of a chubby bunny! Thanks for your time!

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: None but UA pending

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the whole-body are provided for review totaling 2 series. One pre-contrast series of the whole-body, soft tissue algorithm. One post-contrast series of the whole-body, soft tissue algorithm.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

In the pre-contrast series, the urinary bladder is moderately distended and contains mixed-attenuation intraluminal material, characterized by hypoattenuating fluid and moderate, gravity-dependent, hyperattenuating, mildly heterogeneous mineral-dense sediment. On the post-contrast series, intraluminal contrast material is admixed with the previously described content. The urinary bladder wall is thin and regular, with no evidence of mural thickening or focal mass in the visible portions.

Both kidneys are normal in size, shape, attenuation, and contrast enhancement. The renal pelves and ureters are within normal limits, with no evidence of ureterolithiasis or obstruction.

Within the caudal abdomen, there are three small clusters of mineral-attenuating foci embedded within the serosal fat, without association with the intestinal tract, urinary tract, or identifiable soft tissue structures. No surrounding soft tissue reaction or mass effect is observed. These findings are most consistent with incidental dystrophic mineralization within fat (e.g., fat necrosis/mineralized fat bodies).

The remaining serosal fat demonstrates normal attenuation, with no evidence of effusion or peritonitis.

The stomach is moderately distended with homogeneous hypoattenuating fluid and gas. Wall thickness is within normal limits.

The duodenum and small intestines are normally positioned, appropriately distended, and demonstrate normal wall thickness.

The cecum is moderately distended with heterogeneous intraluminal material and gas, within expected limits for species. The sacculus rotundus is unremarkable, with normal wall thickness.

The spleen is thin, with normal attenuation, shape, and enhancement.

The liver and gallbladder are normal in size, shape and attenuation.

The adrenal glands and abdominal lymph nodes are unremarkable.

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The pancreas is not clearly delineated.

No uterine or ovarian tissue is identified on this study.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Urinary bladder mineral-dense sludge, characterized by gravity-dependent mineral sediment without mural thickening. Findings are consistent with urinary sludge, common in lagomorphs, and may correlate with intermittent hematuria.
- No evidence of ureterolithiasis.
- Three small clusters of mineral foci within caudal abdominal serosal fat, without associated soft tissue component or organ involvement. Most consistent with incidental dystrophic mineralization (e.g., mineralized fat bodies).

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The tomographic findings abnormality identified is moderate mineral-dense urinary bladder sludge, which is a common finding in rabbits and may explain the history of intermittent hematuria. Management of urinary sludge may include dietary calcium assessment, optimization of hydration, and consideration of bladder flushing if clinically indicated.

No obstructive uroliths are identified within the kidneys or ureters.

The mineralized foci within the caudal abdominal fat are incidental in appearance. They are most consistent with dystrophic mineralization within fat, possibly related to prior surgery (e.g., spay) or previous subclinical fat necrosis.

No CT evidence of ovarian remnant in active inflammatory process. No CT evidence of enlarged uterus.

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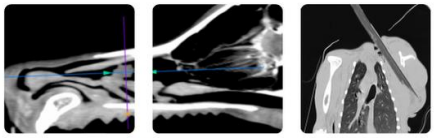

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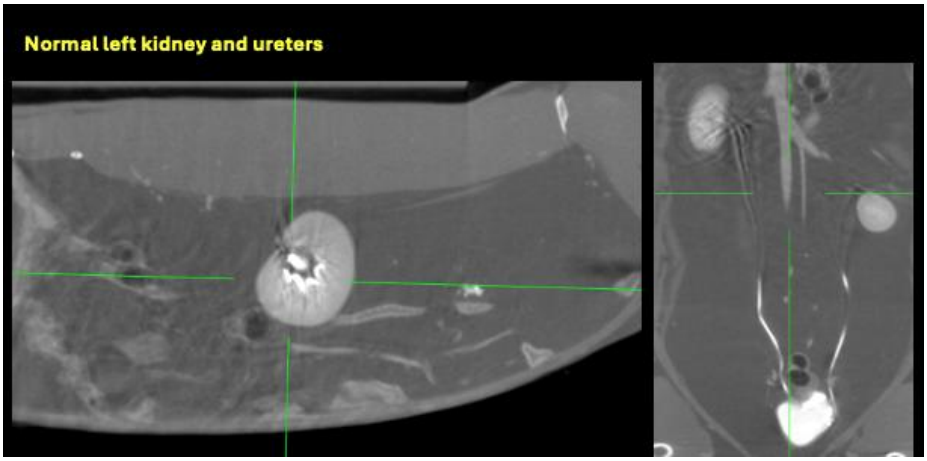

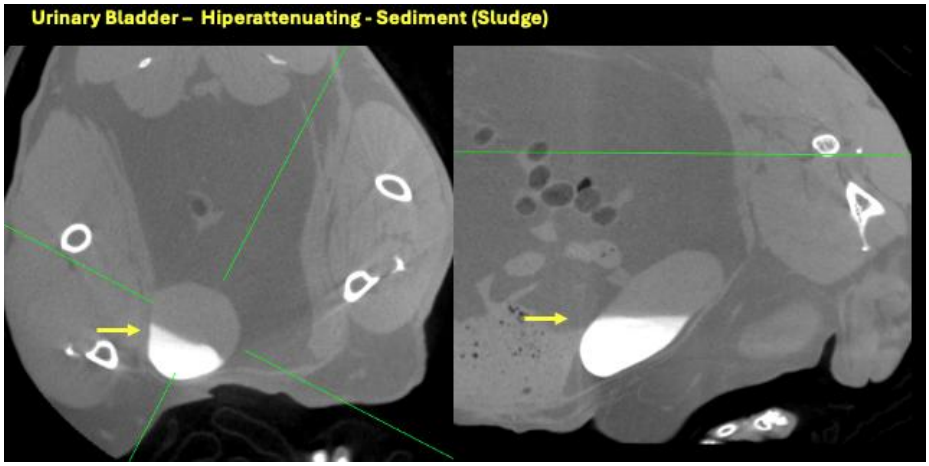

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med.Vet., Dipl.CBraRVet
info@sonopath.com