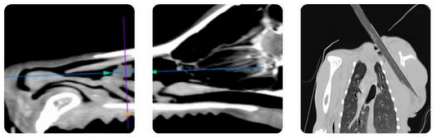


PATIENT

Lacey Bitler

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Dachshund

SEX

FS

AGE

6

WEIGHT

16kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Runde

HOSPITAL NAME

Northeast Veterinary Referral Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Runde

INVOICE

74753

DATE

4-22-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

presented for chronic non-regenerative anemia which has not responded to immunosuppressive therapy. scheduled for bone marrow biopsy today. performed CT to rule out other potential etiologies. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PCV 10%, non-regenerative

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the thorax and abdomen was performed, comprising four series: one post-contrast series of the thorax (soft tissue algorithm), one post-contrast series of the abdomen (soft tissue algorithm), and two additional head series.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

THORAX

The trachea and main bronchi are within normal limits.

The sternal, cranial mediastinal, and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are unremarkable.

The pulmonary parenchyma shows normal attenuation with no evidence of micronodules, nodules, or masses.

The bronchial tree exhibits normal branching and tapering. Bronchial walls are thin and smooth, with a normal bronchus-to-artery ratio.

The cardiac silhouette and pulmonary vessels are normal, and post-contrast opacification is adequate.

The pleural space, diaphragm, and thoracic wall are unremarkable.

The thoracic esophagus is unremarkable.

ABDOMEN

The liver is mildly enlarged, with normal attenuation and homogeneous post-contrast enhancement.

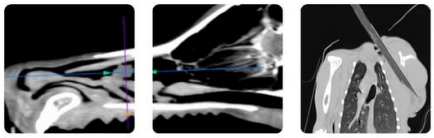
A small faint mineral-attenuating focus is identified in the gravity-dependent portion of the gallbladder neck, measuring approximately 3.3 mm.

The stomach contains a moderate amount of heterogeneous material within which multiple small mineral-attenuating foreign bodies (bone fragments) are identified. There is no evidence of mechanical obstruction.

These fragmented mineral foreign bodies are observed progressing into the duodenum without associated intestinal dilation. Additional residual fragments are present within the small intestinal loops. Normal wall thickness.

The colon contains a moderate amount of heterogeneous, high-attenuation material admixed with radiopaque debris. However, no abnormal dilatation. Normal wall thickness

The gastrointestinal tract maintains normal distribution and luminal diameter.



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The spleen is normal in size, shape, contour, attenuation, and contrast enhancement.

The pancreas, adrenal glands, and abdominal lymph nodes are within normal limits.

The kidneys are normal in size, shape, contour, attenuation, and enhancement. The renal pelvises and ureters are within normal limits.

The urinary bladder is moderately distended, containing homogeneous hypoattenuating fluid with a small amount of hyperattenuating contrast material. The bladder wall is normal.

The uterus and ovaries are not visualized, consistent with prior ovariohysterectomy.

The serosal fat shows normal attenuation.

Multiple small mineral-attenuating foci are present within the intervertebral disc spaces, consistent with incidental chondroid disc degeneration.

No additional abnormalities are identified.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mild hepatomegaly with preserved parenchymal characteristics.
- Small faint mineral-attenuating focus within the gallbladder neck, most consistent with cholelithiasis or inspissated mineralized bile.
- Presence of multiple small mineral-attenuating gastrointestinal foreign bodies (bone fragments) distributed from the stomach through the intestines and colon, without evidence of obstruction.
- Incidental multifocal intervertebral disc mineralization, consistent with chondroid degeneration.
- No evidence of thoracic or abdominal mass lesions or lymphadenopathy.
- Otherwise, normal thorax.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The study does not identify a definitive structural cause for the patient's severe non-regenerative anemia. Mild hepatomegaly is noted but with normal enhancement characteristics, suggesting a nonspecific or reactive process.

The presence of multiple small mineral foreign bodies throughout the gastrointestinal tract suggests ingestion of mineralized material (e.g., bone fragments), currently without evidence of obstruction. Clinical monitoring is recommended to ensure progression and passage, with intervention only if obstructive signs develop.

The small mineral focus within the gallbladder is most consistent with incidental cholelithiasis or mineralized bile and is unlikely to be clinically significant in the absence of biliary obstruction or inflammation.

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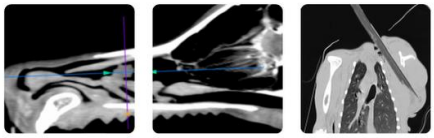

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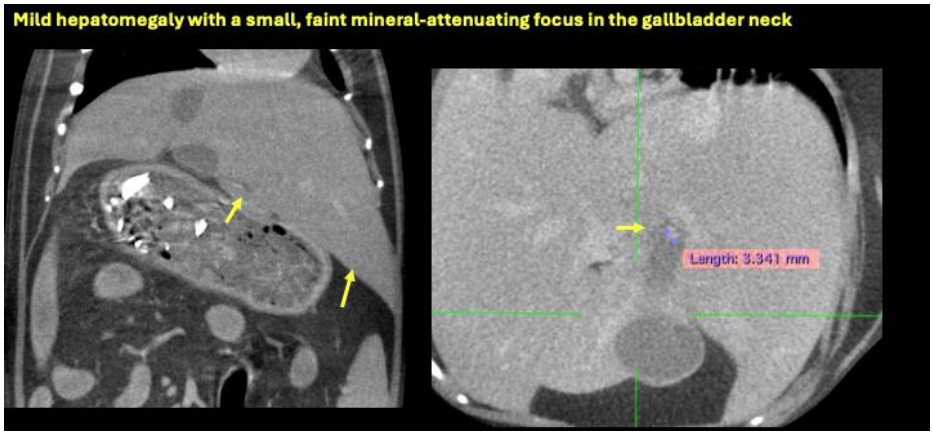

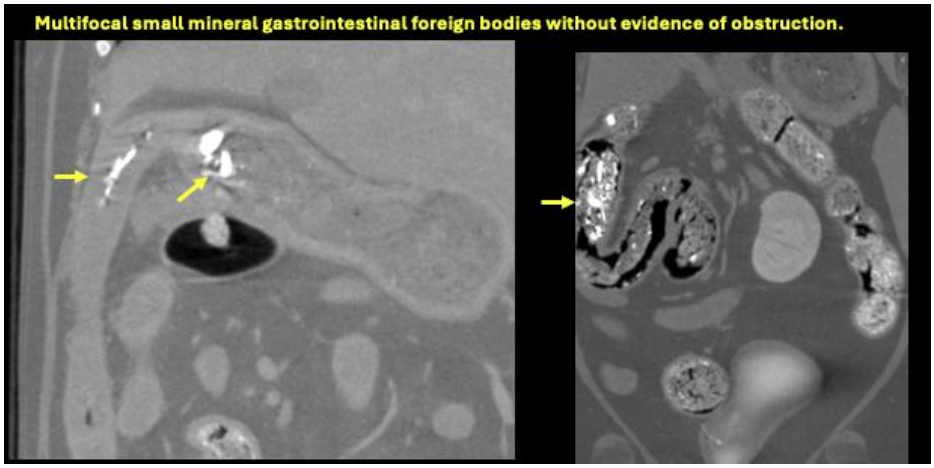

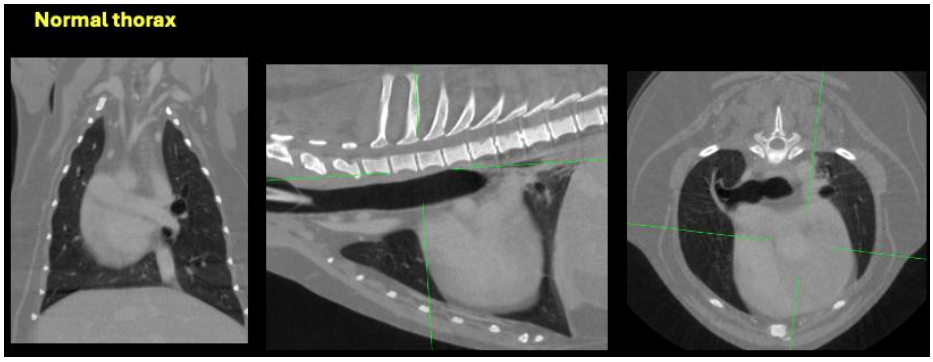

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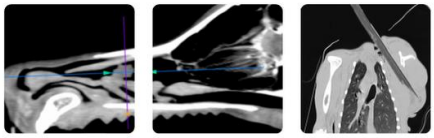

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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