



VETCT
CONSULTANTS IN TELEMEDICINE

IT'S YOUR CASE

Species: Canine

Breed: Rat Terrier

Sex: Male Neutered

Age: 1 year

Clinical History:

12hr history of anorexia and vomiting.

Details of study and technical comments:

Right, left lateral and ventrodorsal radiographic projection of the abdomen. The radiographs are of diagnostic quality.

Diagnostic interpretation:

The patient is slim with a reduced amount of intraabdominal fat. Generalised mild reduction of the abdominal detail. The liver does not extend over the caudal rib cage. The splenic head is in a normal position. The stomach is severely dilated with gas and is in a normal position. A moderate amount of gas and multiple smaller gas bubbles are located in the descending duodenum and some other small intestinal loops. The remaining small intestines contain soft tissue opaque material. In the left lateral projection the material in the descending duodenum has a stripy appearance. The colon contains a moderate amount of granular, unformed material.



Reported by VetCT

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This report is based on the available history and radiographic interpretation only and not on a physical examination of the patient. It must therefore only be interpreted by a currently licensed and registered veterinary surgeon responsible for the care of this patient.

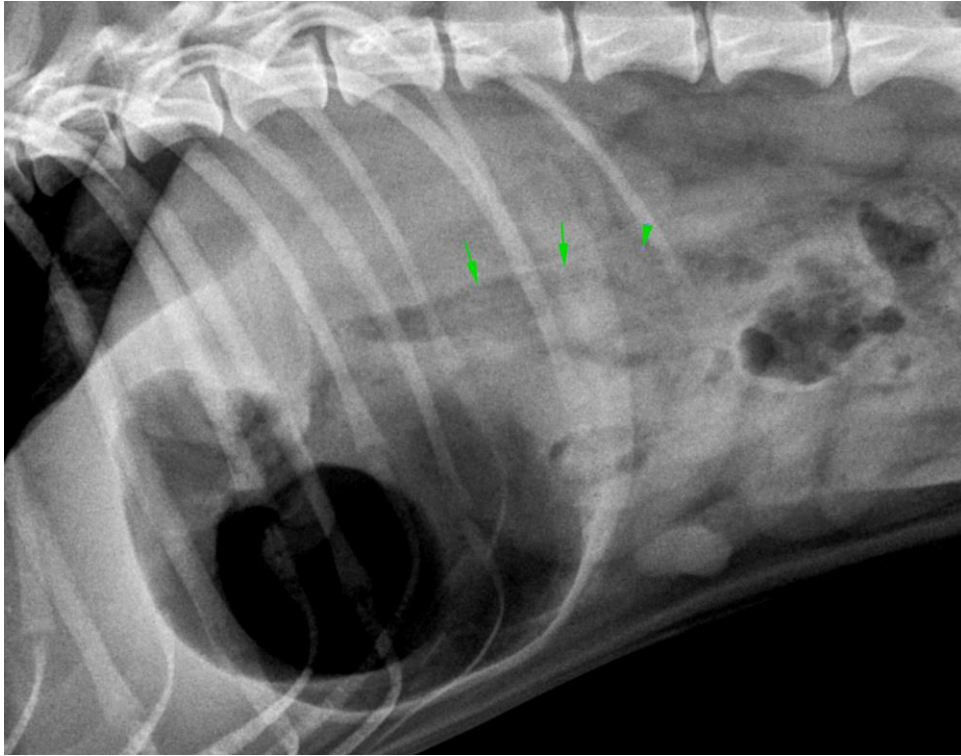


Fig.1) arrows indicate the stripy appearance of the descending colon.

Conclusions:

- 1) Mildly reduced abdominal detail.
- 2) Gastric dilation.
- 3) Possible foreign material in the descending duodenum.
- 4) Chronic rib fracture of the 13th rib on the left side (incidental finding).

Additional comments:

The reduced abdominal detail could be caused by the body condition of the patient. A small amount of intraabdominal fluid or peritonitis cannot be excluded

The dilatation of the stomach could be caused by a proximal obstruction, a gastritis, a motility disorder or aerophagia (stress, pain, other causes). As a proximal obstruction cannot be clearly diagnosed from these images, an ultrasound of the abdomen is recommended. Alternatively in case the patient is stable, follow up radiographs after 12h of prolonged fasting could help to monitor the status of the gastrointestinal tract.

The chronic rib fracture is an incidental finding.

Reporting Radiologist:

Dr Kristina Merhof Dr. med. vet. and Dipl. ECVDI
European Specialist in Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging

If you have any queries regarding this report then please "Add a comment" on the VetCT platform or contact info@vet-ct.com



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