




REPORT ID: 17333277

Service: Immediate	Date of Receipt: Dec 05 2025
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HOSPITAL DETAILS

Maple Street Vet - Natural Vet		
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PATIENT DETAILS

Owner Name:	Age: 15 years, 6 months
Patient Name: RogersCharlie -	Patient Id: 3dbb0838-1c2a-40
Species:	Breed:
Gender: M	Neutered:

ABNORMAL FINDINGS (7) RESULTS

Gastric Material	 Abnormal
Hepatomegaly	 Abnormal
Renomegaly	 Abnormal
Renal Mineralization	 Abnormal
Thoracolumbar Disc Space Narrowing	 Abnormal
Spondylosis	 Abnormal
Cranioventral Parenchymal Pattern	 Likely Abnormal

NORMAL FINDINGS (28)	RESULTS
Small Intestinal Foreign Material	 Normal
Two Populations of Small Intestine	 Normal
Small Intestinal Plication	 Normal
Gastric Dilatation and Volvulus	 Normal
Gastric Distension	 Normal
Peritoneal gas	 Normal
Limited Abdominal Detail	 Likely Normal
Abdominal Mass Effect	 Likely Normal
Small Kidney	 Normal
Urinary Bladder Calculi	 Normal
Subcutaneous gas	 Normal
Lytic and/or Blastic Bone Lesions	 Normal
Appendicular Bone Fracture	 Normal
Hip Osteoarthritis	 Likely Normal
Hip Incongruity	 Normal
Hip Luxation	 Normal
Pelvic Fracture	 Normal
Vertebral Anomaly	 Normal
Rib Fracture(s)	 Normal
Esophageal Distension	 Normal
Esophageal Foreign Body	 Normal
General cardiomegaly	 Likely Normal
Caudodorsal Parenchymal Pattern	 Normal
Bronchial Pulmonary Pattern	 Normal
Thoracic Mass	 Likely Normal
Diaphragmatic Hernia	 Normal
Pleural Gas	 Normal
Pleural Fluid	 Normal

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Gastric Material: An abnormal test indicates presence of material within the stomach which may be ingesta, foreign material, or a moderate amount of fluid. Radiographic signs should be interpreted along with clinical signs and physical exam findings to determine significance. Differential diagnoses may include normal ingesta (food, fluid, etc.), gastric foreign body, gastric mass, or other cause. DDX: Normal ingesta- fluid, food, etc, gastric foreign body, gastric mass, other

Hepatomegaly: Hepatomegaly is judged based on caudal displacement of the gastric axis, extension of the liver beyond the costal arch, and rounding of lobar margins. An abnormal test indicates that there is suspected enlargement of the liver based on the presence of one or more of the characteristics as observed in the lateral view. False positives may be seen in animals that are young, animals with deformities of the costal arch, or animals with caudal displacement of the diaphragm. An abnormal test should be interpreted along with clinical signs and physical exam findings. Primary differentials include hepatitis, hepatic lipidosis, hepatotoxicity, hepatic neoplasia, venous congestion, endocrinopathy, or other causes. Additional diagnostics such as a CBC and chemistry panel, specialized liver profiles, abdominal ultrasound, fine needle aspirate or biopsy may be necessary for definitive diagnosis. DDX: Hepatitis, hepatic lipidosis, hepatotoxicity, hepatic neoplasia, venous congestion, endocrinopathy, other

Renomegaly: An abnormal test for renomegaly suggests one or both kidneys are enlarged based on measurement comparing the length of the kidney to the length of the lumbar vertebrae. Differential diagnoses include acute kidney failure, renal compensatory hypertrophy, hydronephrosis, renal neoplasm, or other causes. Clinical signs, signalment, physical exam findings, etc. should be considered with radiographic findings to determine if further diagnostics are indicated such as bloodwork, abdominal ultrasound, etc. DDX: Acute kidney failure, renal compensatory hypertrophy, hydronephrosis, renal neoplasm, other

Renal Mineralization: An abnormal test indicates mineral opacity observed within one or both kidneys. Multiple radiographic views or abdominal ultrasound may be necessary to definitively determine if the mineral is within the kidney versus overlying intestine or other structures. Primary differential diagnoses include nephroliths, dystrophic mineralization, or other causes. DDX: Nephroliths, dystrophic mineralization, other

Thoracolumbar Disc Space Narrowing: An abnormal test indicates that narrowing or collapse of a disc space has been identified in the thoracolumbar spine. Patient positioning, beam divergence, and radiographic technique can affect the appearance of disc spaces. Primary differentials for an abnormal test include intervertebral disc extrusion, positional artifact, or other causes. Additional diagnostics and treatment should be pursued if clinically warranted. DDX: Intervertebral disc extrusion, positional, other

Spondylosis: An abnormal test for spondylosis indicates that bony bridging across intervertebral disc spaces has been detected in a lateral projection. Spondylosis deformans is considered a noninflammatory degenerative disorder, typically of no clinical significance. Differential diagnoses include chronic IVDD, age related changes, or other causes. DDX: Chronic IVDD, age-related, other

Cranioventral Parenchymal Pattern: An abnormal signal correlates with the presence of an increased opacity within the cranioventral region of the lungs (right cranial lung lobe, right middle lung lobe, and/or left cranial lung lobe) often with an interstitial and/or alveolar pattern. Lung opacity can be affected by radiographic technique, respiratory phase, obesity of the patient, and other factors. Diagnosis should be based on clinical signs, species, and physical exam findings; the primary differential diagnosis for this pattern is pneumonia, with other differentials including pulmonary hemorrhage/contusion, atelectasis, or other causes. DDX: Pneumonia, pulmonary hemorrhage, pneumonitis, neoplasia, other

SUMMARY

Disclaimer: These results were generated by computer assisted technology. Should a specific anatomy or condition not be listed that does not imply normal or abnormal, rather it could not be determined. Only a veterinarian can make a final diagnosis.

DEC 5, 2025 09:55AM

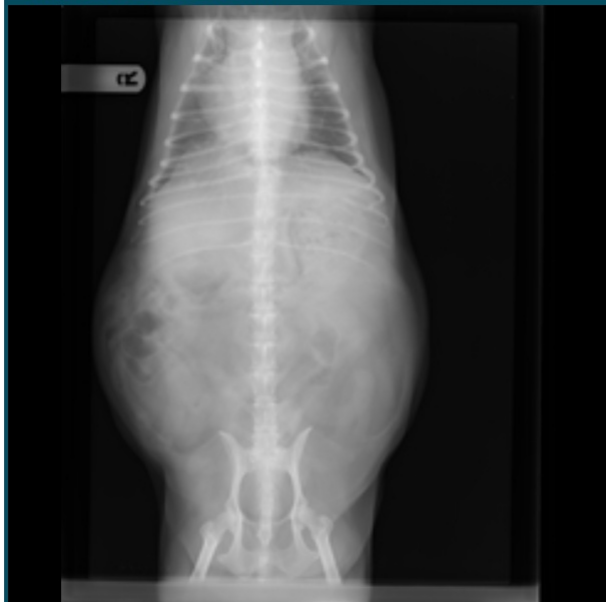
ABNORMAL(5) | NORMAL(22)



- Hepatomegaly
- Renal Mineralization RMN
- Spondylosis
- Thoracolumbar Disc Space Narrowing TID
- Cranioventral Parenchymal Pattern
- Two Populations of Small Intestine
- Gastric Distension
- Gastric Dilatation and Volvulus
- Small Intestinal Foreign Material
- Small Intestinal Plication
- And 17 more...

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ABNORMAL(2) | NORMAL(17)



- Gastric Material
- Renomegaly
- Small Kidney
- Subcutaneous gas
- Appendicular Bone Fracture
- Lytic and/or Blastic Bone Lesions
- Hip Osteoarthritis
- Hip Incongruity
- Hip Luxation
- Pelvic Fracture
- And 9 more...