

What's Your Diagnosis?

Signalment:

3 year old intact male Labrador Retriever.

History:

The patient presented for anorexia of the past week. He was still drinking, very depressed, and had lost weight.

Exam Findings:

The patient was pale and dehydrated. He was sensitive to abdominal palpation and upon rectal exam he was tense, painful.

Blood Work:

CBC:

Hgb: 20.4 g/dL (↑)

Hct: 59.1 g/dL (↑)

Neutrophils: 57 (↓)

Bands: 11 (↑)

Lymphocytes: 7 (↓)

Monocytes: 20 (↑)

Chemistry:

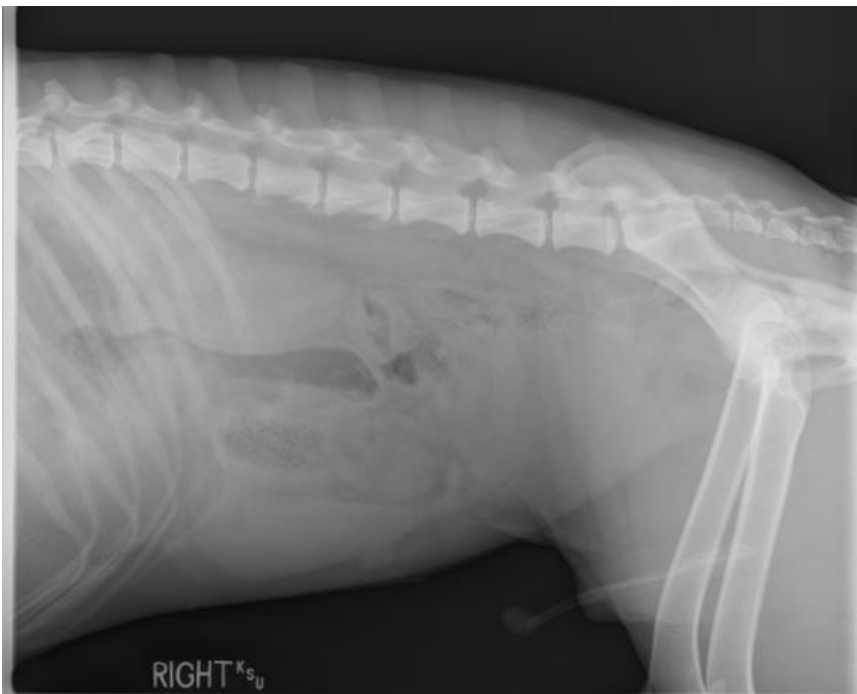
Glucose: 123 (↑)

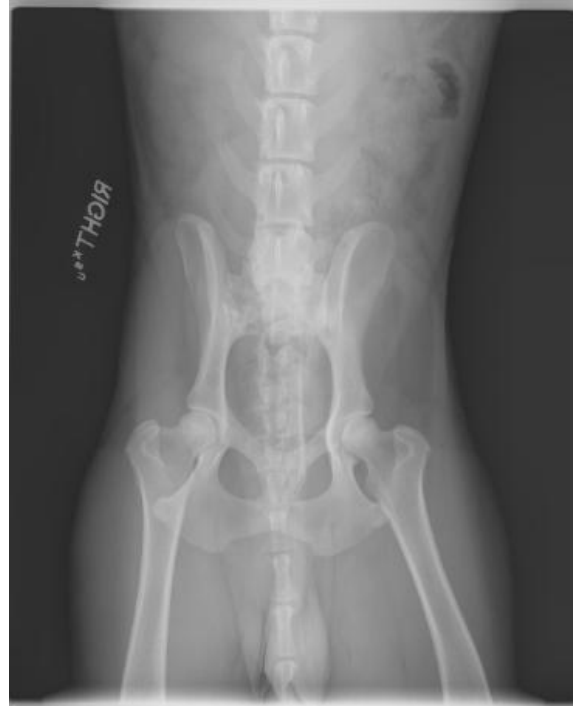
Chloride : 91 (↓)

Diagnostic Plan:

Radiographs and ultrasound.

Radiographs:



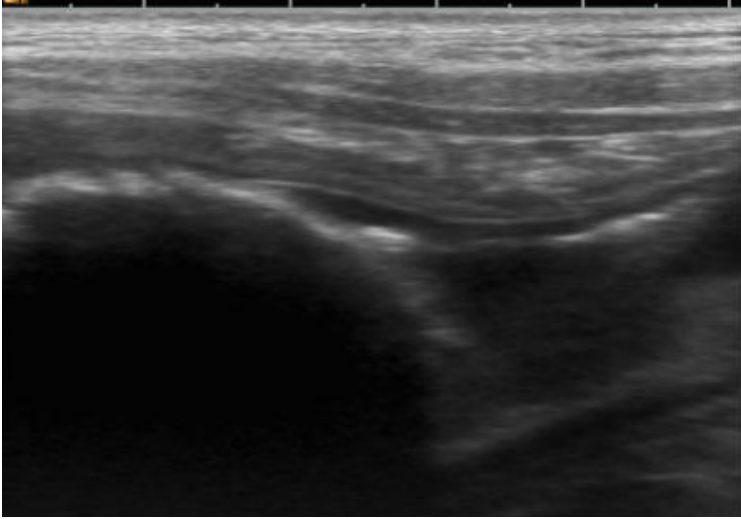


Radiographic Findings:

The contour of the abdomen as well as the serosal detail appears normal. The stomach is fluid/gas filled with moderate distention. There appears to be 2 populations of small intestine. The first population contains soft tissue opacity and is enlarged at 2 times the height of the endplate of L2. The other population is of normal diameter and also of soft tissue opacity. In the central abdomen, seen best on the lateral radiograph, there is a focally distended segment of small intestine containing an oval-shaped region of mottled mixed gas and soft tissue opacity (see arrow).



Ultrasound:



Longitudinal ultrasound of the jejunum.

Ultrasound Findings:

In the small intestine there was an area of dilation that was hypoechoic narrowing to an area that was narrowed and more hyperechoic in comparison.

Radiographic Diagnosis:

Mechanical ileus due to small intestinal obstruction.

Ultrasound Diagnosis:

Mechanical ileus due to foreign body in the jejunum.

Plan:

Surgery – a hackey sack was removed.