

**zukureview**

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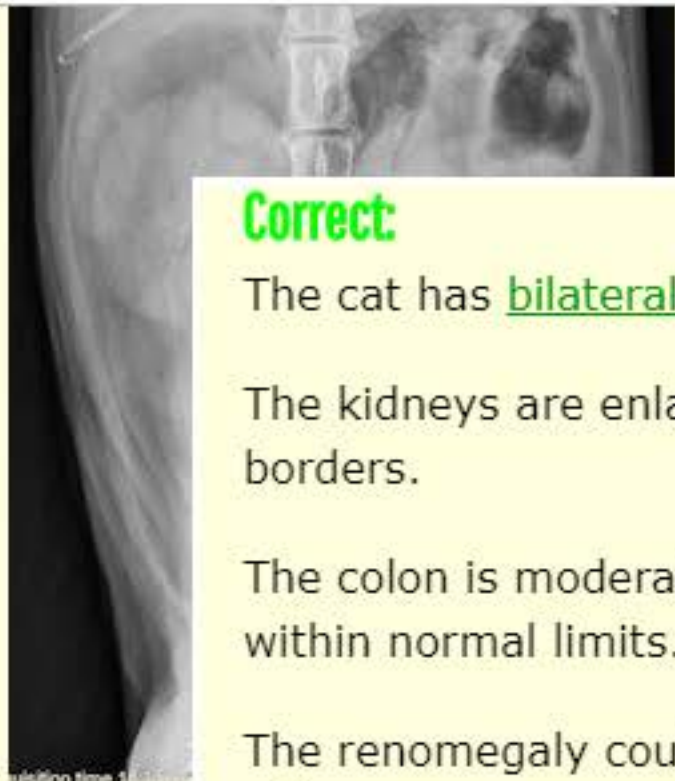
An 11-year-old cat is presented for vomiting.

Which of the following choices is **evident** on these radiographs?





Linear foreign body	HIDE
Splenomegaly	HIDE
Megacolon	HIDE
Renomegaly	HIDE
Hepatomegaly	HIDE



Correct:

The cat has [bilateral renomegaly](#). In the abdomen, there is adequate serosal detail.

The kidneys are enlarged bilaterally. Nephroliths are present bilaterally with irregular borders.

The colon is moderately feces and gas filled. The remainder of the abdomen cavity is within normal limits.

The renomegaly could be caused by lymphoma, polycystic kidney disease, inflammatory process, or obstruction. Polycystic kidney disease was diagnosed on ultrasound.

Click here to see [the renal ultrasound](#).

Click here to see [normal feline abdominal radiographs](#).

Linear f

Splenom

Megacol

Renomegaly

HIDE

Hepatomegaly

HIDE

NEXT



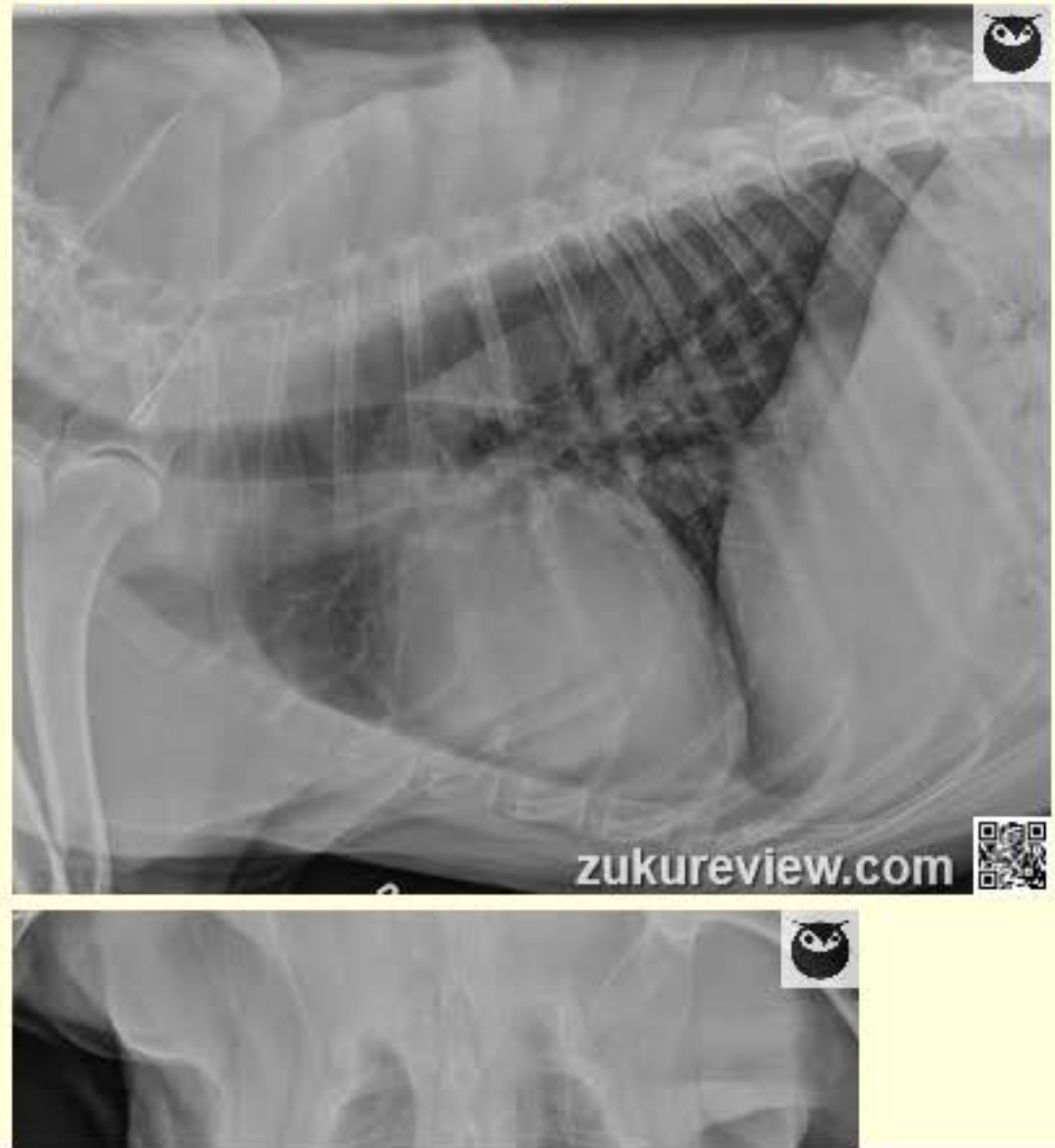
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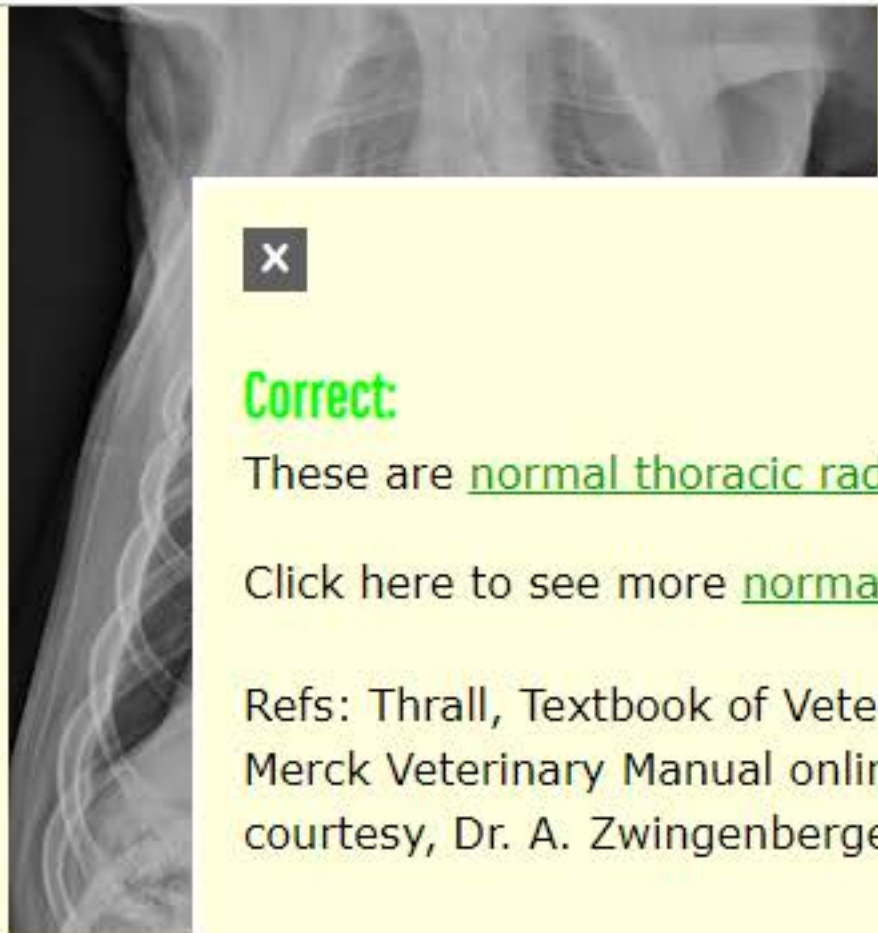
A 13-year-old Labrador retriever is presented with a large subcutaneous mass on its abdomen.

Which one of the following choices can be discerned from the thoracic radiographs?





Cranial mediastinal mass	HIDE
Normal radiographs	HIDE
Hilar lymphadenopathy	HIDE
Pleural effusion	HIDE
Chronic pneumonia	HIDE



Correct:

These are [normal thoracic radiographs](#).

Click here to see more [normal canine thoracic radiographs](#).

Refs: Thrall, Textbook of Veterinary Diagnostic Radiology 6th ed. pp. 474-88 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition. Radiographic interpretation and images courtesy, Dr. A. Zwingenberger and [Veterinary Radiology](#).

Cranial

Normal

Hilar lymphadenopathy

HIDE

Pleural effusion

HIDE

Chronic pneumonia

HIDE

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How early is it possible to determine pregnancy in horses by **ultrasonic transrectal** examination?

28 days of gestation	HIDE
11 days of gestation	HIDE
20 days of gestation	HIDE
45 days of gestation	HIDE

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1

How early
examina

28 days

11 days

20 days

45 days

X

Correct:

After 11 days of gestation it is possible to detect pregnancy in mare with using 3-5MHz linear array transducer transrectally.

Tighe & Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. Pp 199

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Which one of the following choices is typically **anechoic** (sonolucent) on ultrasound?

Urinary bladder	HIDE
Adrenal gland	HIDE
Liver	HIDE
Spleen	HIDE
Bone	HIDE

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1

Which or

- Spleen
- Adrenal
- Liver
- Bone

Urinary bladder

Correct:

The fluid-filled urinary bladder is typically anechoic (sonolucent). Anechoic or sonolucent structures produce few or no echoes. Both are DARK on ultrasound. In order from most echogenic (sonodense) to least echogenic tissues (when normal): bone, spleen, liver. Echogenic or sonodense structures produce strong echoes, so these are bright on the ultrasound image. Hyperechoic structures produce more echoes than nearby structures. Hypoechoic structures produces fewer echoes than nearby structures. So, liver is hypoechoic compared to bone.

Refs: Tighe & Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed., p. 197.

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When obtaining an x-ray of a joint, what should be included in the image?

All joints in the limb	HIDE
Joint plus the nearest body cavity	HIDE
Joint only	HIDE
Each bone of the joint should be radiographed individually	HIDE
Joint plus 1/3 of long bones proximal and distal to joint	HIDE

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English (United States)
US keyboard

To switch input methods, press
Windows key+Space.



PREV

1

When ob

All joints

Joint plu

Joint on

Each bo

Joint plus 1/3 of long bones proximal and distal to joint



Correct:

When obtaining an x-ray of a joint, include the desired joint plus 1/3 of the long bones proximal and distal to the joint.

When obtaining an x-ray of a long bone, include the joints proximal and distal to the long bone.

Refs: Refs: McCurnin and Bassert, Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th ed. pp. 505-6.

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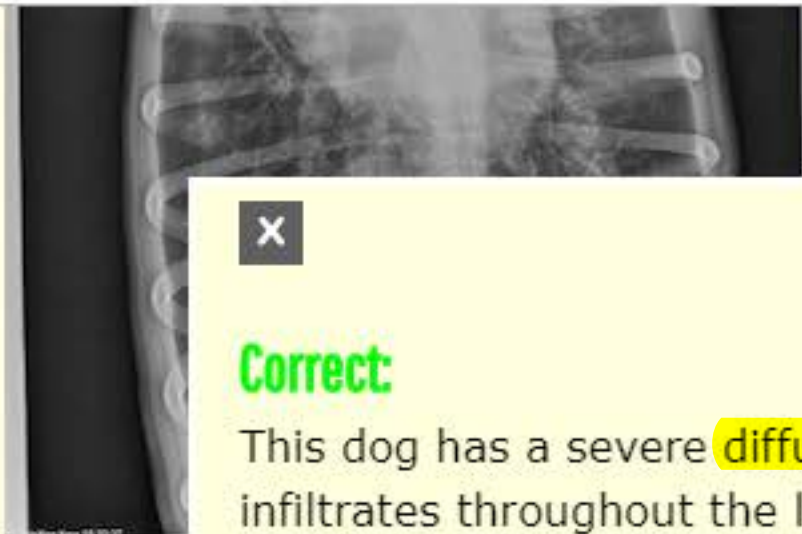
A 2-year-old male neutered giant Schnauzer is presented with a productive cough of 2-weeks duration. Bloodwork revealed eosinophilia; thoracic radiographs are shown below.

Which one of the following choices best describes the radiographic findings?





Hilar lymphadenopathy	HIDE
Heartworm infection	HIDE
Aspiration pneumonia	HIDE
Megaesophagus	HIDE
Bronchial pattern	HIDE



Correct:

This dog has a severe **diffuse bronchial pattern**, with peribronchial and interstitial infiltrates throughout the lungs.

No lymphadenopathy is visible. The cardiovascular structures appear normal, and there are no abnormalities in the mediastinum or pleural space.

Peripheral eosinophilia and the bronchointerstitial pattern resolved with treatment for **lungworm** using fenbendazole.

Click here to see [normal canine thoracic radiographs](#).

Refs: Cote, Clinical Veterinary Advisor-Dogs and Cats, 3rd ed. pp. 603-5 and the

- Hilar lymphadenopathy
- Heartworm
- Aspirated foreign body
- Megaesophagus
- Bronchial pattern**

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What is the effect of a high-ratio grid on an x-ray exposure?

Less mAs needed	HIDE
Loss of film resolution	HIDE
Darker x-rays	HIDE
Fewer X-rays reach the film	HIDE
More x-rays pass through to the animal	HIDE

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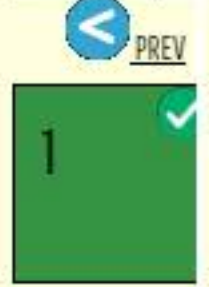
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What is the effect of a high-ratio grid?

Less mA

Loss of detail

Darker image

Fewer X-rays reach the film

More X-rays pass through to the animal

Correct: Fewer X-rays reach the film

A grid is like the focusing lens in a camera. A high-ratio grid permits FEWER x-rays to pass through it from the animal (fewer X-rays reach the film), but you get a better, more high-resolution radiograph.

The grid prevents scattered radiation from reaching an x-ray film, so that only the primary, directly aimed x-rays penetrate straight into the animal for the best image.

An x-ray grid is basically a plate made of alternating strips of lead, which block scattered x-rays, interspersed between strips of plastic or aluminum, which allow the straight x-rays through.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 10th ed., pp. 536-7

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A 5 month old male Saint Bernard dog is presented with lameness of the right forelimb.

If there is a problem visible in this canine radiograph, what is it?



Esophageal placement of endotracheal tube	HIDE
Cervical vertebral dislocation	HIDE
Salter II physeal fracture	HIDE
There is no abnormality	HIDE
Osteochondrosis, caudal humeral head	HIDE

A 5 month old male Saint Bernard dog is presented with lameness of the right forelimb.
If there is a problem visible in this canine radiograph, what is it?



Correct:

Think of osteochondrosis (OC, or OCD) with a shoulder lameness in a young (4-10 mo), male (3x more likely than female), fast-growing, large breed dog; bilateral in 51%.

Refs: Pasquini's, Tschauner's Guide to Sm An Clin, vol 1, 2nd ed. pp. 604, 610-11 and Blackwell's 5-Minute Vet Consult Canine Feline, 4th ed. pp.1002-3 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition. Image courtesy of Dr. Scot Nachbar

Esophag	
Cervical	
Salter II physeal fracture	HIDE
There is no abnormality	HIDE
Osteochondrosis, caudal humeral head	HIDE

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Which one of these contrast media is radiolucent?

Air	HIDE
Iodine	HIDE
Barium	HIDE
Thorium	HIDE
Diatrizoate	HIDE

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 **PREV**

1 

Which of the following is a radiolucent contrast media?

- Air**
- Iodine
- Barium
- Thorium
- Diatrizoate

Correct:

Air (and other gases like carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide) are radiolucent (clear).

They do not absorb any x-rays so gas is seen as black on radiographs.

Follow this link to see an image with [air used as contrast in the bladder](#) (pneumocystogram).

Barium and iodine can be **used as radiopaque positive contrast media**.

Radiopaque media appear white on radiographs because of high x-ray absorption rate.

Follow this link to see a [radio-opaque contrast media used in the bladder](#).

Refs: McCurnin & Bassett. Clinical Textbook for Vet Technicians. 8th ed. pp. 547-50

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Transitional cell carcinoma, canine bladder, pneumocystogram



Courtesy of Ontario Veterinary College.


Transitional cell carcinoma in trigone area of canine bladder, pneumocystogram.

Transitional cell carcinoma, canine bladder, contrast radiograph



Courtesy of Ontario Veterinary College.


Transitional cell carcinoma in trigone area of canine bladder, contrast radiograph.

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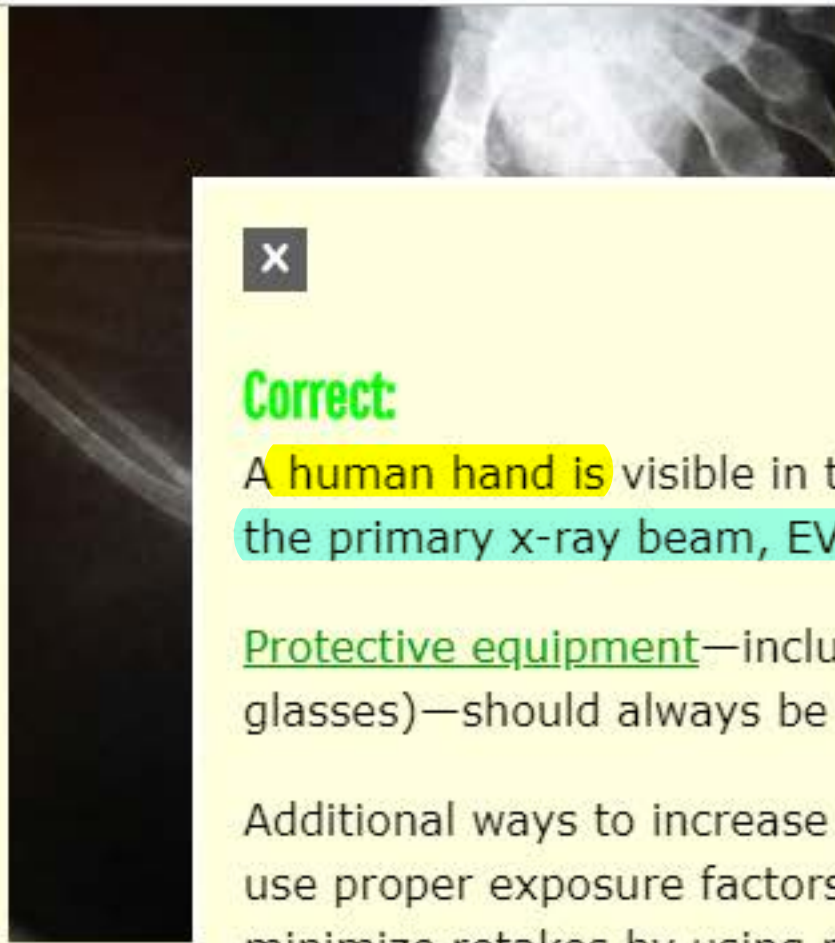
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What is the most critical **problem** with this radiograph of a bird?





Poorly collimated	HIDE
Underexposed	HIDE
Improper positioning of bird	HIDE
Human hand is in image	HIDE
Overexposed	HIDE



Correct:

A human hand is visible in this radiograph. No part of the holder's body should be in the primary x-ray beam, EVEN if covered by lead.

Protective equipment—including lead apron, gloves, and thyroid shield (+/- lead glasses)—should always be utilized when taking radiographs.

Additional ways to increase protection include: always collimate, use aluminum filter, use proper exposure factors, use cassette holders/restraining devices, and try to minimize retakes by using proper positioning the first time.

Remember the "big 3" in radiation protection: time, distance, and shielding:

Underexposed

Human hand is in image

Overexposed

Poorly collimated

Improper positioning of bird

HIDE

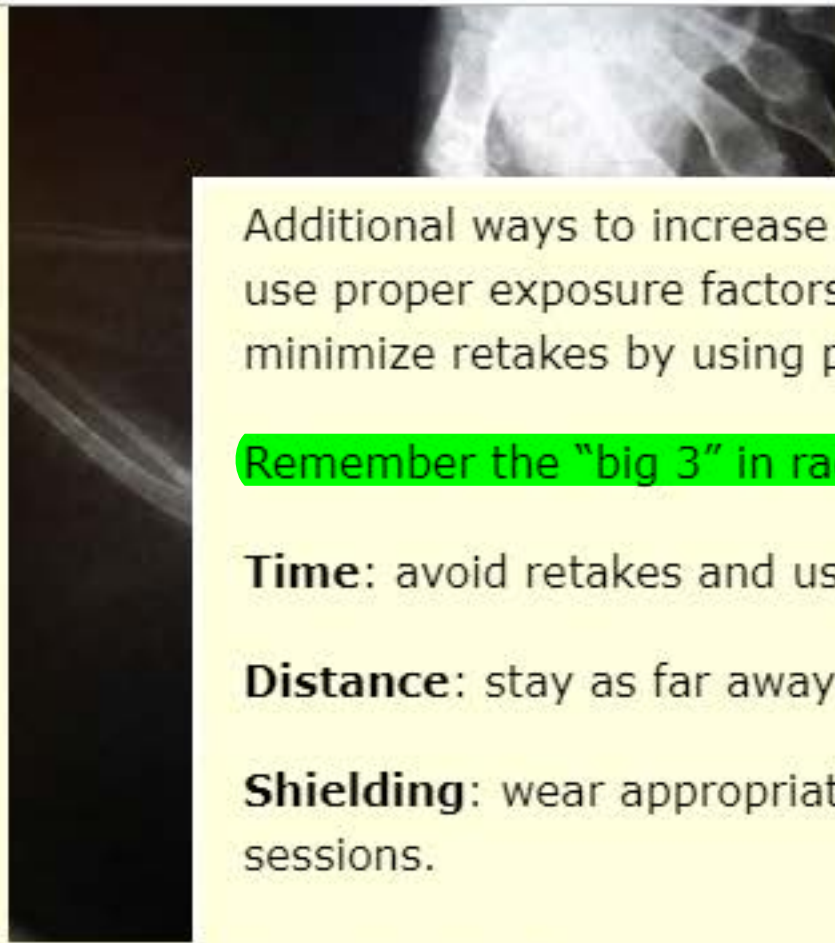
HIDE

HIDE

HIDE

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Additional ways to increase protection include: always collimate, use aluminum filter, use proper exposure factors, use cassette holders/restraining devices, and try to minimize retakes by using proper positioning the first time.

Remember the "big 3" in radiation protection: **time**, **distance**, and **shielding**:

Time: avoid retakes and use lowest possible mAs.

Distance: stay as far away from the x-ray beam as possible.

Shielding: wear appropriate protective gear and take care of the gear in between sessions.

Refs: Thrall, Textbook of Veterinary Diagnostic Radiology 6th ed. pp. 6-8, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed., pp. 524-45, and the Merck Veterinary Manual online. Image courtesy of [Julie R.](#)

Underexposed

Human hand is in image

Overexposed

Poorly collimated

Improper positioning of bird

HIDE

HIDE

HIDE

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Which one of the following choices is the best first step to diagnose diaphragmatic hernia in a cat (or a dog)?

Thoracocentesis	HIDE
Barium series	HIDE
Radiography	HIDE
Ultrasound	HIDE
Abdominocentesis	HIDE

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Which or
a cat (or

Thoraco

Barium

Radiogr

Ultrasou

Abdominocentesis

HIDE

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What kind of body structure can cause the ultrasound artifact known as shadowing?

Lungs	HIDE
Spleen	HIDE
Heart muscle	HIDE
Uroliths	HIDE
Normal gall bladder	HIDE

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11

What kind

Lungs

Spleen

Heart m

Uroliths

Normal gas bladder

Correct: Uroliths

Shadowing occurs when ultrasound waves hit highly reflective structures like uroliths (e.g., bladder stones).

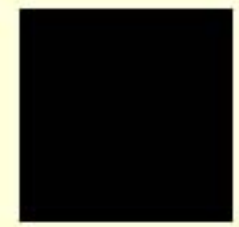
Acoustic shadowing is a dark area distal to the highly dense material.

Basically, stones (or bone) block the ultrasound beam.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. pp. 554-5 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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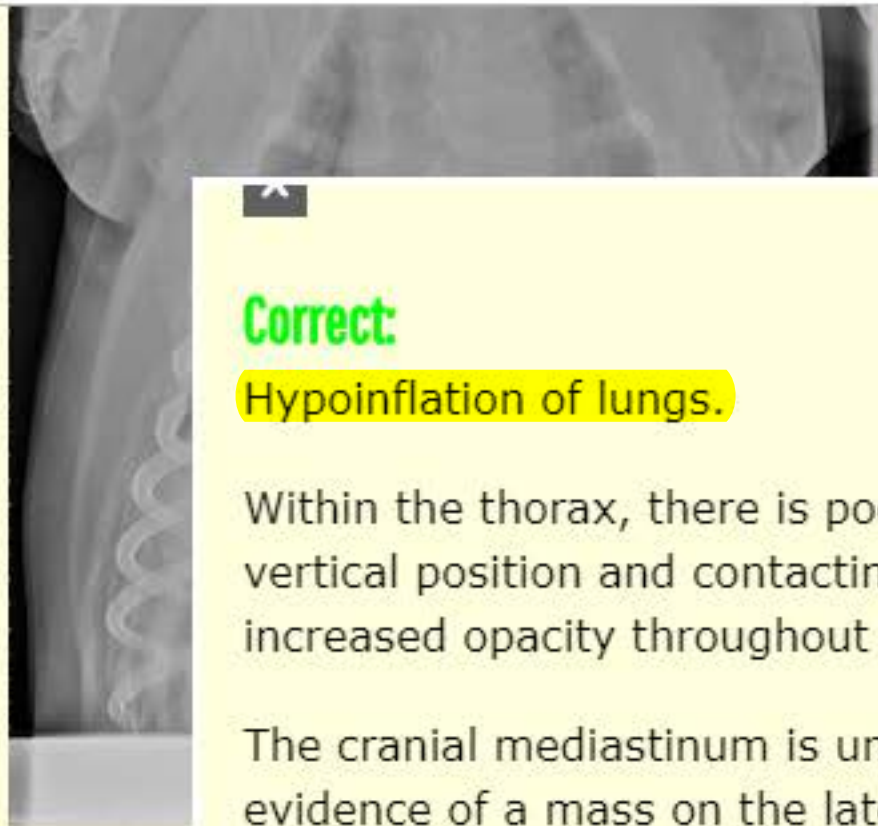
A 12-year-old male Labrador retriever is presented with a one-year history of cough and stridor. **a harsh or grating sound**

Which one of the following choices can be ascertained from the thoracic radiographs?





Emphysema	HIDE
Hypoinflation of lungs	HIDE
Cranial mediastinal mass	HIDE
Class III heartworm disease	HIDE
Cardiomegaly	HIDE



Correct:

Hypoinflation of lungs.

Within the thorax, there is poor inflation with the diaphragm remaining in a relatively vertical position and contacting the entire caudal border of the heart. There is increased opacity throughout the lungs, with a bronchointerstitial pattern.

The cranial mediastinum is uniformly widened on the d/v projections with no evidence of a mass on the lateral projection. The heart and vessels appear normal.

The pulmonary changes are probably due to hypoinflation secondary to upper airway obstruction, however, additional airway or parenchymal disease cannot be ruled out. In this case, the dog had bilateral laryngeal paralysis.

Emphys

Hypoinfl

Cranial

Class III heartworm disease

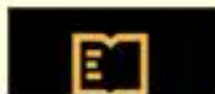
HIDE

Cardiomegaly

HIDE

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An 8-month old male German Shepherd is presented with a history occasional hind limb lameness

[Click here to see image](#)

What is the diagnosis?

Panosteitis	HIDE
Hip dysplasia	HIDE
Septic osteoarthritis	HIDE
Coxofemoral luxation	HIDE
Hypertrophic osteodystrophy	HIDE


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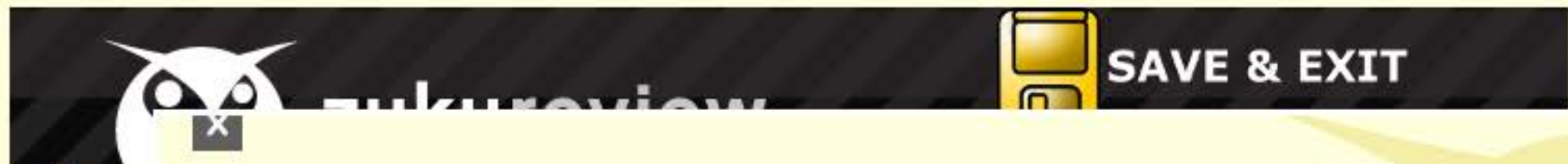
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THE
MERCK VETERINARY MANUAL

Multimedia



Courtesy of Dr. Ronald Green.



PREV

11

An 8-mo
lamenes:

[Click here](#)

What is t

Panoste

Hip dys

Correct:

This is [hip dysplasia](#). Think LARGE, LAME dogs, especially German shepherds. Follow these links to see radiographs of: [early hip dysplasia](#), (no DJD yet), [severe hip dysplasia](#) (Note flattened, angular femoral head, poor congruence (parallel line) with acetabulum) and in contrast [normal canine hips](#) with deeply seated femoral heads and good congruence with acetabulae.

[Coxofemoral luxation](#) (dislocated hip) commonly occurs after more severe trauma (ie: hit by car), but presents NON-weight-bearing.

[Panosteitis](#) is definitely a R/O in a young, lame German shepherd, but is characterized more by a shifting leg lameness with long bone pain, not hip laxity.

Septic osteoarthritis	HIDE
Coxofemoral luxation	HIDE
Hypertrophic osteodystrophy	HIDE

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Courtesy of Dr. Ronald Green.

Hip luxation.

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How are digital images best stored permanently in digital radiography?

On a remote hard drive	HIDE
Images are printed out on film and then filed	HIDE
On a desktop computer within the clinic	HIDE
On compact discs, which are then archived	HIDE
Within the x-ray unit itself	HIDE

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11

How are

On a re

Images

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Within the x ray and res

Correct:

Digital images are stored on a remote hard drive called the *Picture Archival Computing System* (PACS).

The PACS allow storage of large data files that are generated from digital radiography.

Physical storage space is not required as it is with traditional film screen x-rays.

Digital images can be quickly accessed and shared with other clinics and specialists, facilitating consultations and second opinions.

Refs: McCurnin and Bassert, Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th ed. pp.

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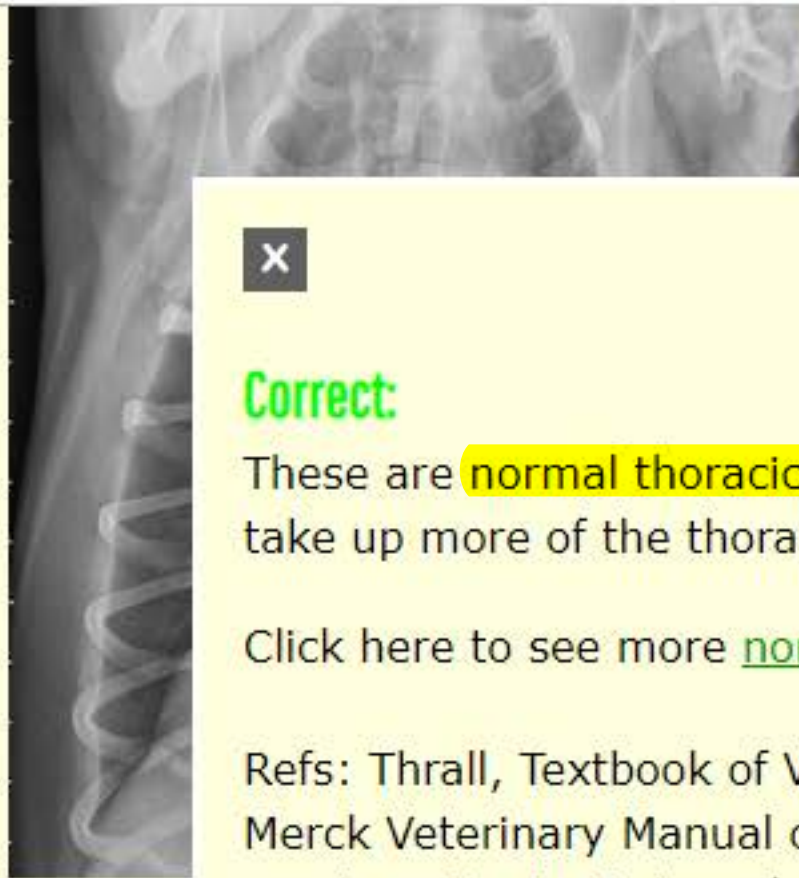
A 4-year-old female dachshund is presented with a caudal mammary mass. Thoracic radiographs are taken to rule out the possibility of metastasis.

Which one of the following choices is the most likely diagnosis?





Metastatic lung disease	HIDE
Pulmonary hypertension / vascular pattern	HIDE
Left ventricular enlargement	HIDE
Normal radiographs	HIDE
Left atrial enlargement	HIDE



Correct:

These are **normal thoracic radiographs**. In barrel-chested dogs, the heart appears to take up more of the thoracic volume than in deep-chested dogs.

Click here to see more [normal canine thoracic radiographs](#).

Refs: Thrall, Textbook of Veterinary Diagnostic Radiology 6th ed. pp. 474-88 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition. Radiographic interpretation and images courtesy, Dr. A. Zwingenberger and [Veterinary Radiology](#).

Metasta

Pulmona

Left ventricular enlargement

HIDE

Normal radiographs

HIDE

Left atrial enlargement

HIDE

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Which setting is better for an x-ray of a part of the body with high contrast between tissues, like a hip x-ray of a young dog?

High kilovoltage (kVp); High milliamp-seconds (mAs)	HIDE
High kilovoltage (kVp); Low milliamp-seconds (mAs)	HIDE
Low kilovoltage (kVp); Low milliamp-seconds (mAs)	HIDE
Low kilovoltage (kVp); High milliamp-seconds (mAs)	HIDE

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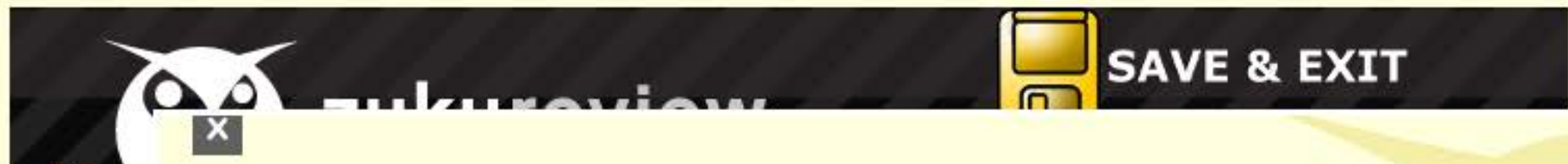
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 **11**

Which se
like a hip

High kilo
High kilo
Low kilo
Low kilo

Correct:

Use a lower kVp and higher mAs settings to increase the contrast between bone (white) and soft tissue (black) in the finished radiograph.

Kilovoltage (kVp) affects the scale of contrast on an x-ray.

The scale of contrast refers to the number of shades of gray that you can see.

Generally, increasing kVp decreases the contrast seen in the final image.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th ed. pp. 485-7.

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Which one of the following choices is a likely cause for this condition in a cat?




Doxycycline	HIDE
Metoclopramide	HIDE
<i>Spirocerca lupi</i>	HIDE
Poinsettia	HIDE
Myasthenia gravis	HIDE

BACK NEXT LEAVE BLANK



This is an esophageal stricture secondary to doxycycline that remained in the esophagus too long.

Which or



Administration of doxycycline to cats should be in a slurry or followed by a bolus of food or water.

Plain radiographs were unremarkable. Fluoroscopy was performed using liquid barium.

There was a persistent narrowing in the cranial cervical esophagus which never dilated as the peristaltic bolus passed through it.

There was also slowing of the bolus passage at this site.

Doxycycline *Spirocerca lupi* is the esophageal worm of the dog.

Metoclopramide It can cause the formation of a radiodense mass in the esophagus.

- Spirocerca lupi* HIDE
- Poinsettia HIDE
- Myasthenia gravis HIDE



11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗		

An 8-year-old West Highland white terrier is presented with a 4-6 month history of respiratory distress that had been getting progressively worse.

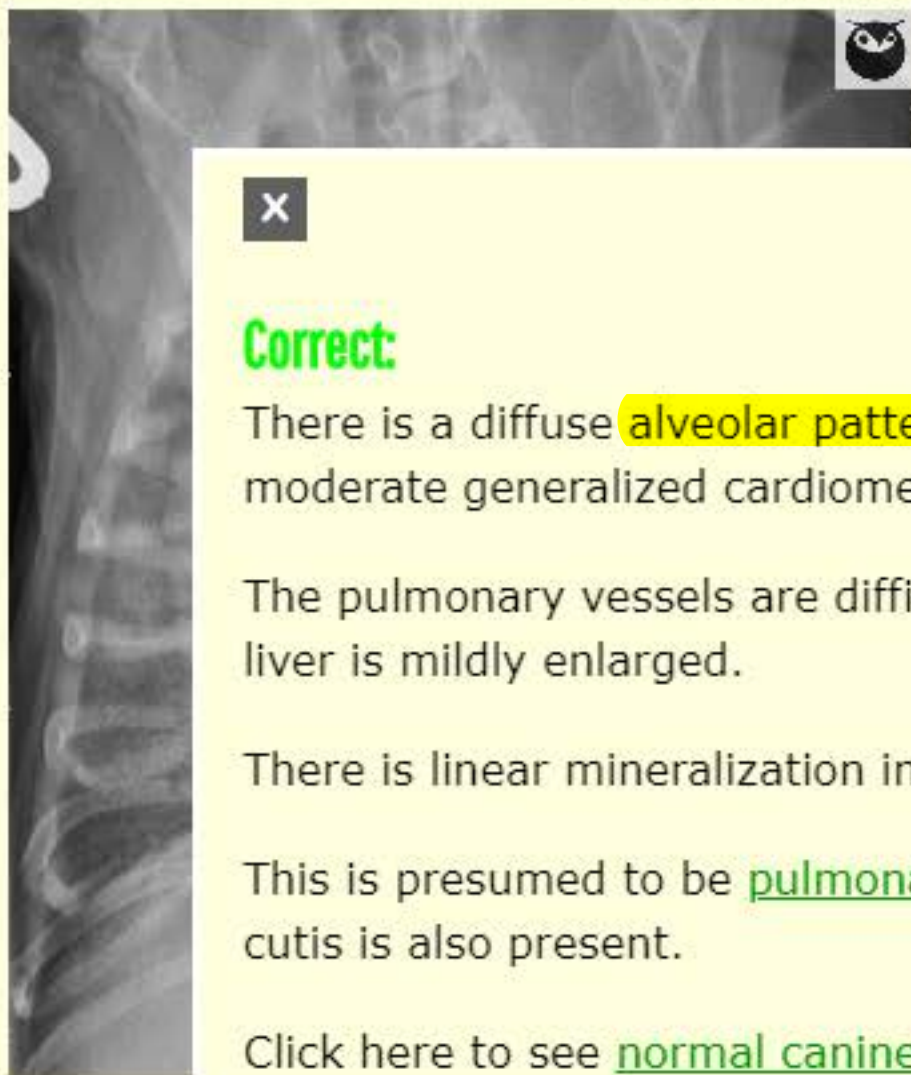
There is no coughing associated with her breathing problems, but the dog is exercise intolerant.

What is the predominant pulmonary pattern?





Alveolar	HIDE
Cannot say without further diagnostics	HIDE
Vascular	HIDE
Interstitial	HIDE
Bronchial	HIDE



Correct:

There is a diffuse **alveolar pattern** that is most severe caudodorsally. There is moderate generalized cardiomegaly with primarily right sided enlargement.

The pulmonary vessels are difficult to identify due to the pulmonary infiltrates. The liver is mildly enlarged.

There is linear mineralization in the soft tissues dorsal to the spine.

This is presumed to be pulmonary fibrosis of West Highland white terriers. Calcinosis cutis is also present.

Click here to see [normal canine thoracic radiographs](#).

Cannot say without further diagnostics	HIDE
Bronchial	HIDE
Vascular	HIDE
Alveolar	HIDE
Interstitial	HIDE

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What is the abnormality in this feline radiograph?



Mesenteric volvulus	HIDE
Cystic calculi	HIDE
Intussusception	HIDE
Hydronephrosis	HIDE
Prostatomegaly	HIDE



11

What is t



Correct:

You are looking at **cystic calculi** (bladder stones) in the CAUDOVENTRAL abdomen. You should be thinking about **bladder stones / Feline Urologic Syndrome** in any male cat who presents with ANY history of urinary problems, period (ie: "accidents" outside litter box, straining, painful abdomen, lingering in litter box).

Refs: Merck Veterinary Manual online edition. Image courtesy of Dr. Scot Nachbar, .

Intussusception	HIDE
Prostatomegaly	HIDE
Mesenteric volvulus	HIDE
Cystic calculi	HIDE

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Which choice might explain why a radiograph comes out very dark?

Low milliamperere-seconds	HIDE
Long focal distance	HIDE
Poor centering of the primary x-ray beam	HIDE
High kilovoltage	HIDE

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- Which of the following factors can cause an overexposed radiograph?
- Low milliamperage
 - Long focal distance
 - Poor centering
 - High kilovoltage**

Correct! High ki lovoltage

An **overexposed radiograph** (ie: very dark) may occur if milliamperage-seconds (mAs) or kilovoltage (kV) are set too high, or if the speed of an intensifying screen is too FAST.

An incorrect measurement of body part thickness, or too short a focal distance from the x-ray tube to the patient can also overexpose a radiograph.

Poor centering of the primary x-ray beam causes image blurring or distortion.

Low milliamperage-seconds causes a reduction in film density, resulting in a lighter radiograph.

For good tables that list common technical errors in taking and developing x-ray films, see Bassett and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians 8th ed. Boxes 16-2 and 16-3.

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Fluoroscopy is useful to help diagnose which one the following conditions?

Bile duct obstruction	HIDE
Tracheal collapse	HIDE
Renal dysplasia	HIDE
Lung lobe torsion	HIDE
Pericardial effusion	HIDE

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Fluorosc

Bile duc

Trachea

Renal dy

Lung lob

Pericardial erosion



Correct:

Fluoroscopy is commonly used to **diagnose tracheal collapse**.

Fluoroscopy provides a continuous radiographic image, allowing visualization of the changing tracheal diameter during inspiration and expiration.

Click here to see a video of [fluoroscopy performed on a dog with tracheal collapse](#).

Fluoroscopy is an excellent tool for assessing dynamic processes and moving structures.

Other indications for fluoroscopy include assessment of esophageal motility, myelography, cardiovascular studies, fracture reductions and catheter/stent



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Fluorosc

Bile duc

Trachea

Renal dy

Lung lob

Pericardial erosion

structures.

Other indications for fluoroscopy include assessment of esophageal motility, myelography, cardiovascular studies, fracture reductions and catheter/stent placement.

Because a continuous x-ray beam is used, radiation exposure is a concern.

Radiographers must follow safety procedures and wear a dosimeter during procedures.

Refs: McCurnin and Bassert, Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th ed. pp. 513-4 and The American College of Veterinary Surgeons

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Which one of the following choices is a **contraindication** for the **use of barium sulfate** as a **radiographic contrast** agent?

Regurgitation	HIDE
Esophageal dilation	HIDE
Diarrhea	HIDE
Bowel perforation	HIDE
Vomiting	HIDE

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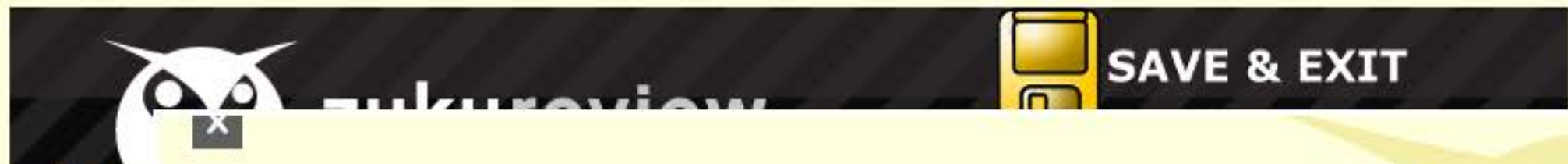
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Which of the following is a contraindication for barium sulfate use?

Regurgitation

Esophageal stricture

Diarrhea

Bowel perforation

Vomiting

Correct: Bowel perforation

Barium sulfate should NOT be used as a radiographic contrast agent if an upper or lower bowel perforation is present.

Severe constipation is another contraindication for barium sulfate use.

Barium sulfate is a positive contrast material used almost exclusively for upper and lower gastrointestinal studies.

Barium studies are useful for diagnosing esophageal diseases (e.g., motility disorders, stricture, foreign bodies) and bowel obstructions.

Aspiration pneumonia is a potential complication of using barium sulfate, particularly if the patient is vomiting or regurgitating.

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What are the **three most important factors** to remember for **radiation safety**?

kVp setting, focal-film distance, grid type	HIDE
Time, distance, shielding	HIDE
Positioning, angle of tungsten target, temperature of filament	HIDE
Power, restraint, x-ray tube length	HIDE

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What are the factors for radiation safety?

kVp settings

Time, distance, shielding

Positioning

Power, resistance

Correct:

For radiation safety, think time, distance, shielding.

TIME: Take the time to get your shot right the first TIME. Less shots=less exposure.

DISTANCE: Stay as far away from the patient and the x-ray beam as possible. Chemical restraint, sand bags, tapes and wedges all help you position the animal and then to step safely AWAY.

SHIELDING: Wear lead-lined gloves, thyroid protectors and aprons.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. pp. 541-2, 126-7 and Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for

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In what situation should a grid be used when x-raying a patient?

When body part is more than 10 cm thick	HIDE
For field x-rays (i.e., hoof x-rays in a barn)	HIDE
When taking x-rays of delicate bone, like nasal area	HIDE
For anatomic structures less than 8 cm thick	HIDE
When trying to increase film density	HIDE

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In what

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When trying to increase film density

Correct: When body part is more than 10 cm thick

The thicker the tissue, the more the x-ray scatters. Thick body parts like thorax, abdomen, skull and joints greater than 10 cm require a grid. A grid is like the focusing lens in a camera. A high-ratio grid permits FEWER x-rays to pass through it from the animal, but you get a better, more high-resolution radiograph. The grid prevents scattered radiation from reaching an x-ray film, so that only the primary, directly aimed x-rays penetrate straight into the animal for the best image.

An x-ray grid is basically a plate made of alternating strips of lead, which block scattered x-rays, interspersed between strips of plastic or aluminum, which allow the straight x-rays through.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians,

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Which one of the following conditions in a vomiting cat is most likely to show plicated loops of bowel in the cranial abdomen with eccentric comma-shaped gas bubbles using a plain abdominal radiograph?

Linear foreign body	HIDE
Strangulating lipoma or obstructive neoplasia	HIDE
Pyloric stenosis secondary to chronic hypertrophic gastropathy	HIDE
Intussusception	HIDE
Common finding in a cat with hairballs	HIDE

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Which of
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Pyloric s

Intussusception

Common finding in a cat with hairballs

Correct:

Think of a linear foreign body (like thread, floss, tinsel) in a cat with acute onset of vomiting, a painful mass in the cranial abdomen and a radiograph showing plicated loops of bowel in the cranial abdomen with eccentric comma-shaped gas bubbles.

Dogs show the classic plicated loops of bowel etc, etc more often than cats, but cats seem to eat more thread, floss and string than dogs.

Exploratory laparotomy is indicated. If needed, the string can be removed, perforations repaired, and resection and anastomosis or biopsy of intestines can be done.

Refs: Cote, Clinical Veterinary Advisor-Dogs and Cats, 3rd ed. pp. 373-4 and the

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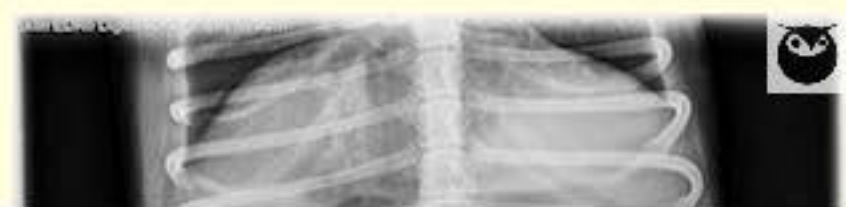
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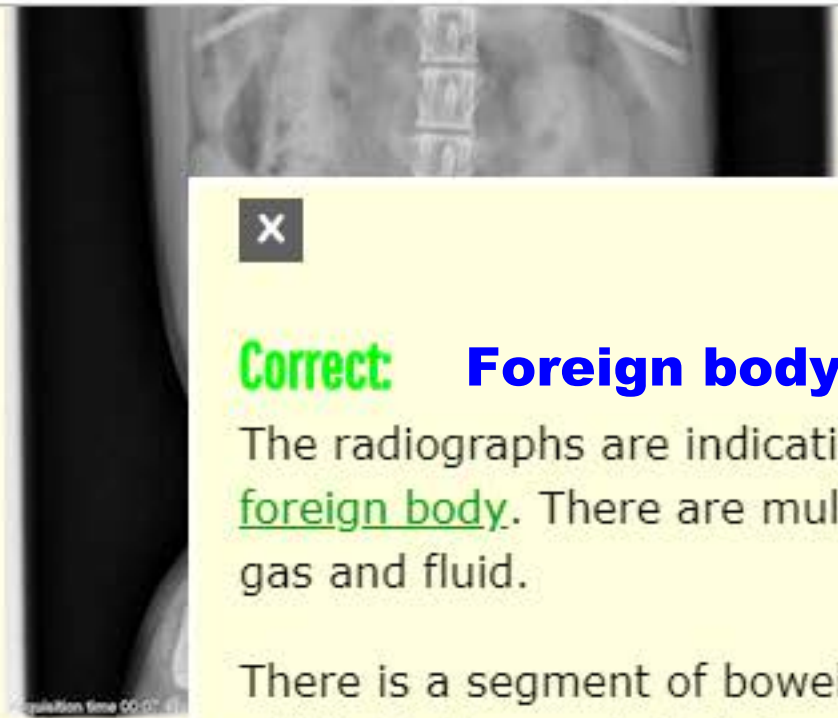
An 8-year-old Yorkshire terrier is presented with a 48-hour history of vomiting.

Which one of the following choices is the most likely diagnosis?





Foreign body obstruction	HIDE
Splenic neoplasia	HIDE
Intussusception	HIDE
Retroperitoneal mass	HIDE
Gastroenteritis	HIDE



✕

Correct: Foreign body obstruction

The radiographs are indicative of a mechanical obstruction due to [gastrointestinal foreign body](#). There are multiple loops of enlarged small intestine which are filled with gas and fluid.

There is a segment of bowel that is persistently filled with granular material, which is visible in the ventral abdomen on the lateral projections, and in the right side of the abdomen on the v/d. The spleen is moderately enlarged and normal in shape.

The remainder of the abdominal organs appear normal, and peritoneal detail is good.

Click here to see [normal abdominal radiographs](#).

- Foreign
 - Splenic
 - Retrope
 - Intussusception
 - Gastroenteritis
- HIDE

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This is the last question. Click Save and Exit after you finish it.

FINISH