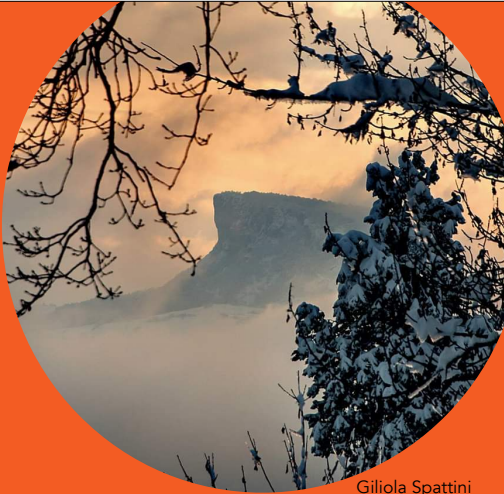


Lo spazio retroperitoneale,  
ma lo conosciamo  
davvero? Comparazione  
tra radiologia ed ecografia



Giliola Spattini  
DVM, PhD, DECVDI



## Objectives

Retroperitoneal space is often neglected

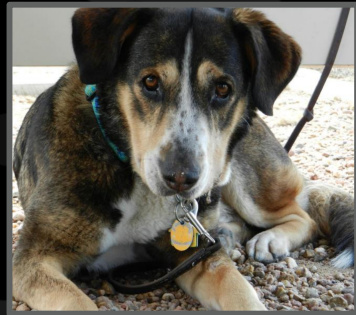
Often a change is very relevant for the health  
of the patient

Some normal structures can be mistaken for  
pathologies

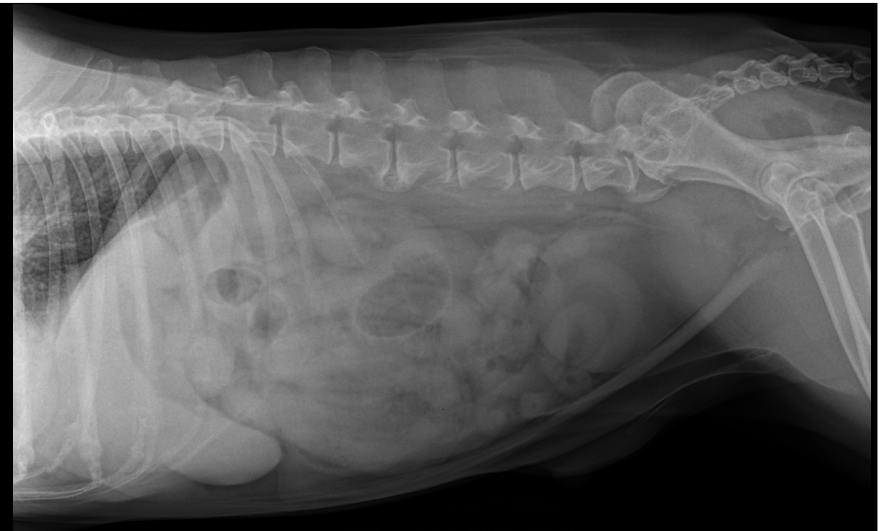


## Frazier, Mongrel, MN, 12 years

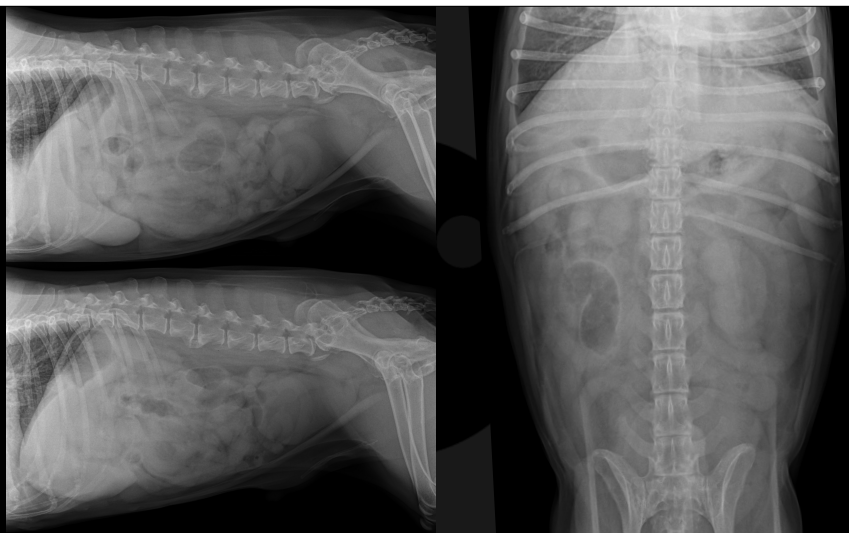
- Vomiting blood
- Abdominal pain
- History of cardiomegaly
- Medicines: gabapentin,  
furosemide, pimobendan



Frazier, MN, 12 years

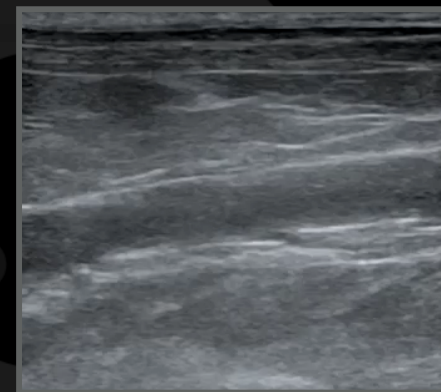
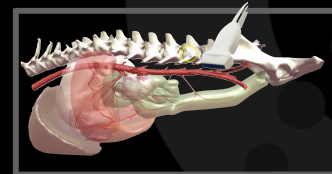


Frazier, MN, 12 years



Frazier, MN, 12 years

Another patient, to show the position of the probe



### Aorta Anatomy

Celiac artery

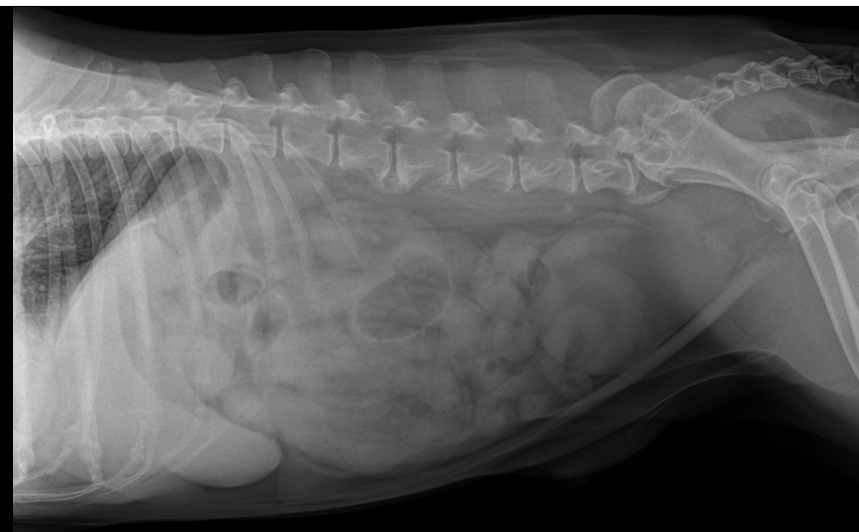
Renal artery

Cranial mesenteric a.

Aortic trifurcation

Circumflex artery

Frazier, MN, 12 years



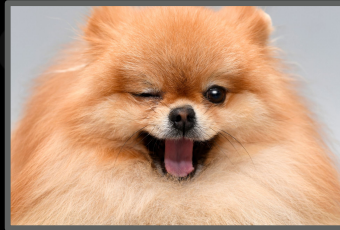


Pandy, Pomeranian, FS, 6 years

Visited by the referring veterinarian  
the day before for anxiety

Now circling and whining

Eaten very little since yesterday



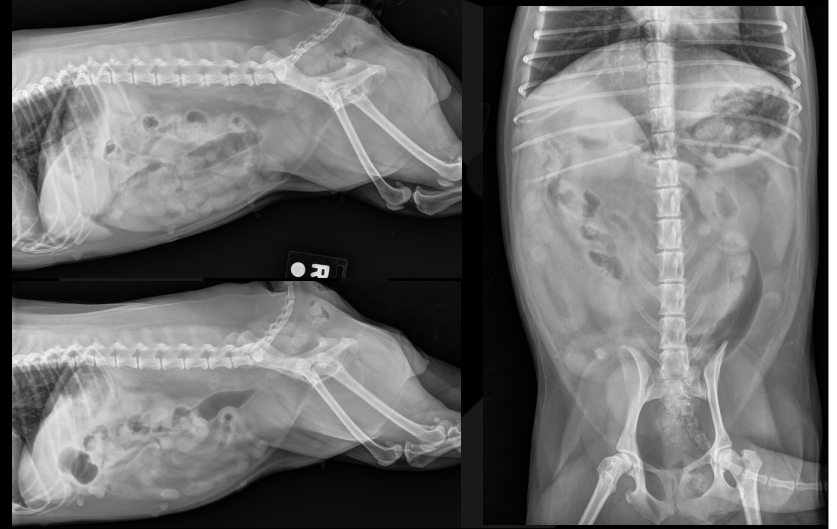
Pandy, FS, 6 years

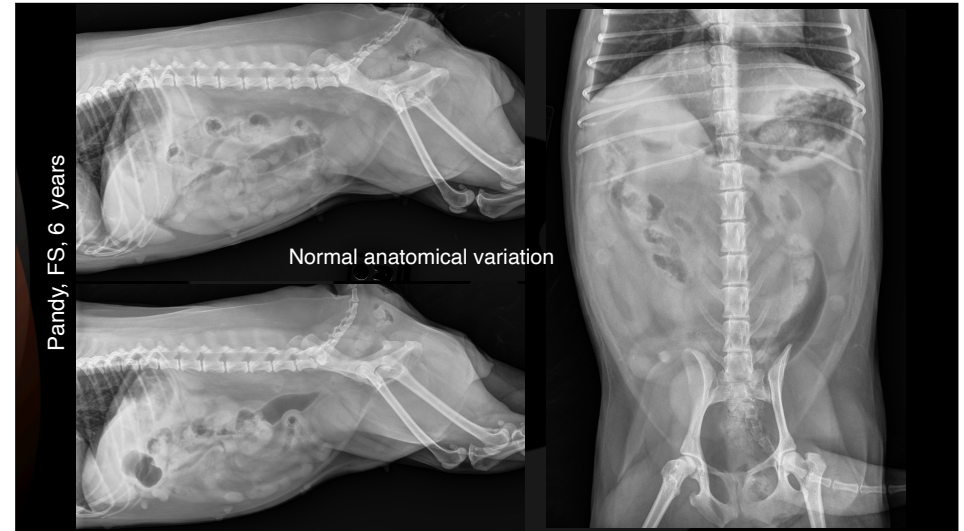
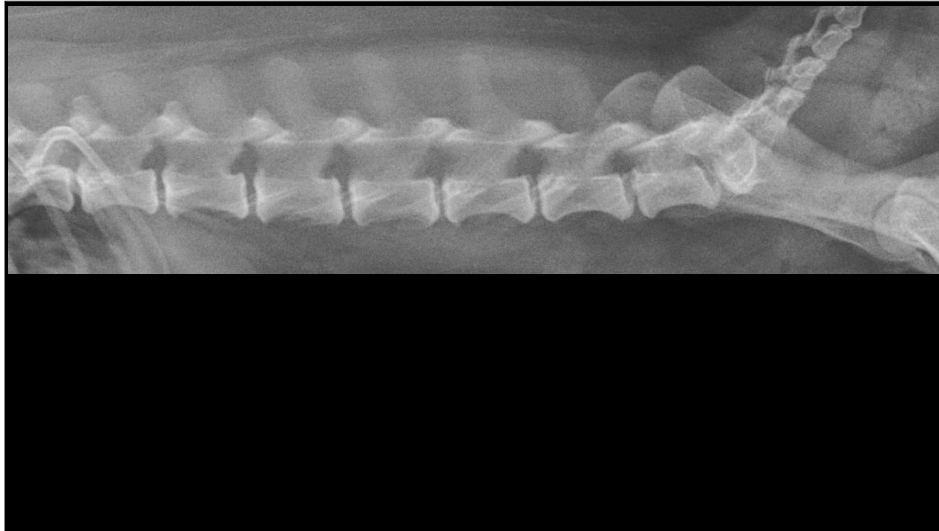


Pandy, FS, 6 years



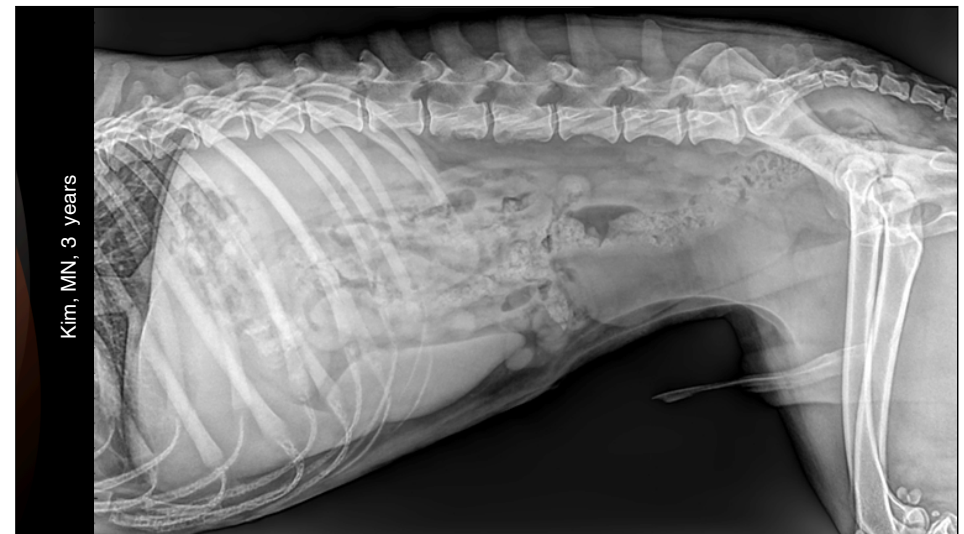
Pandy, FS, 6 years





Kim, Breton, MI, 3 years

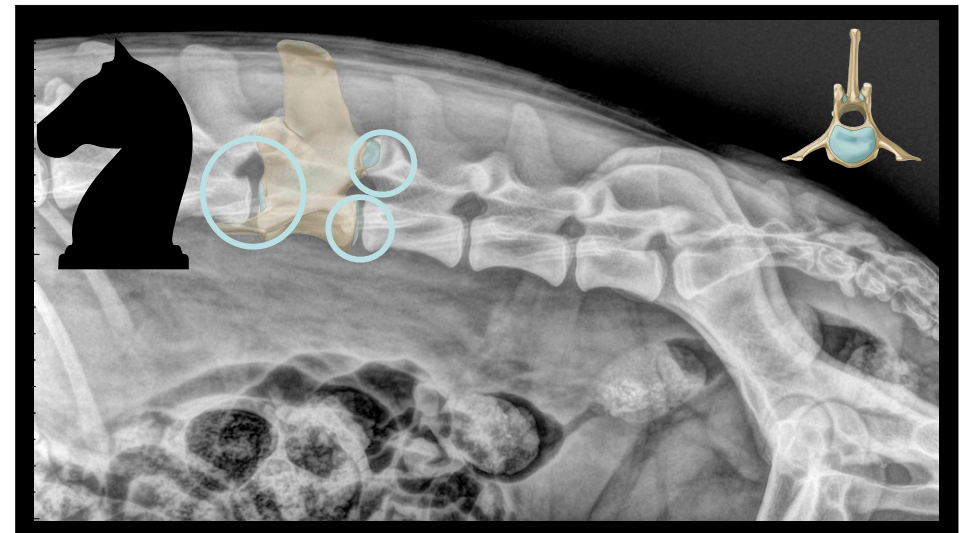
- Not jumping
- Seems sad
- He tries to bite when touched





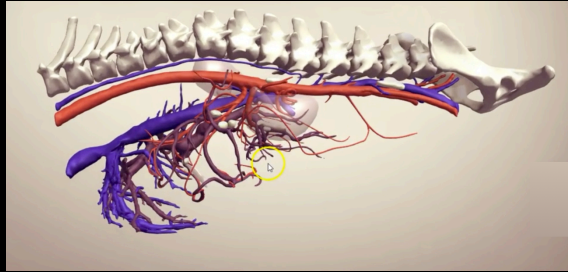
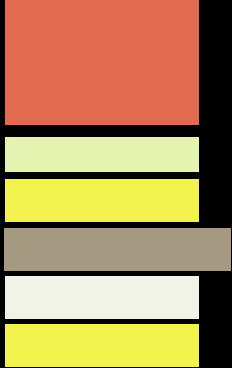
Dream, Golden Retriever, MI, 6 years

- Walking on egg shells
- Seems painful
- Stoic on palpation





Differential diagnoses for retroperitoneal effusion

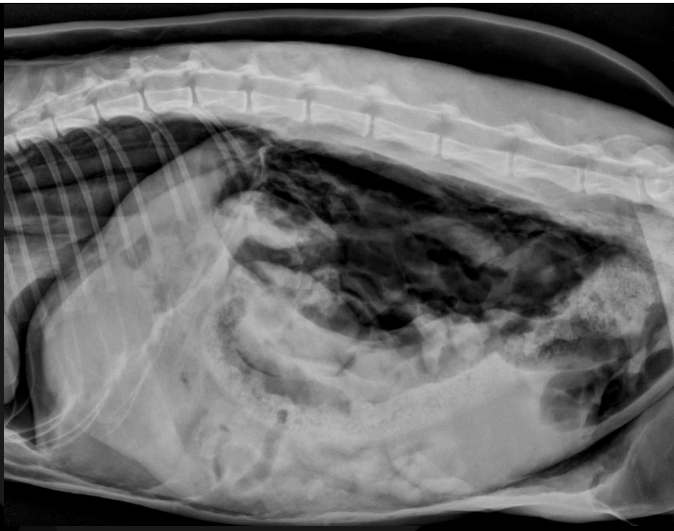


Luna, DSH, FI, 9 months

- Spaying scheduled
- Aborted due to unstable anaesthesia
- Check for post anaesthetic abdominal pain



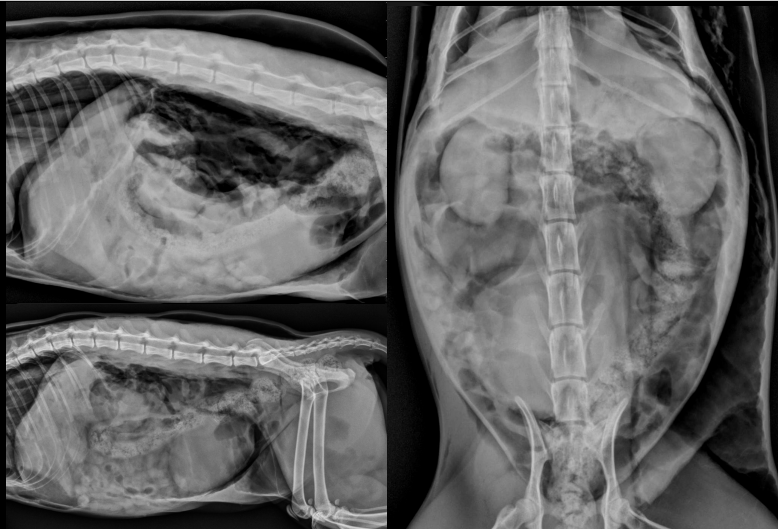
Luna, FI, 9 months



Luna, FI, 9 months

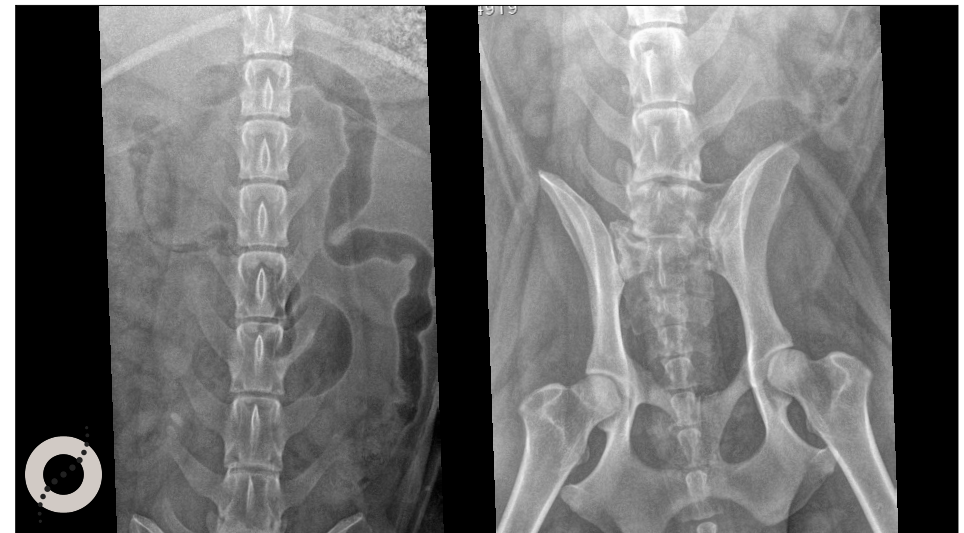
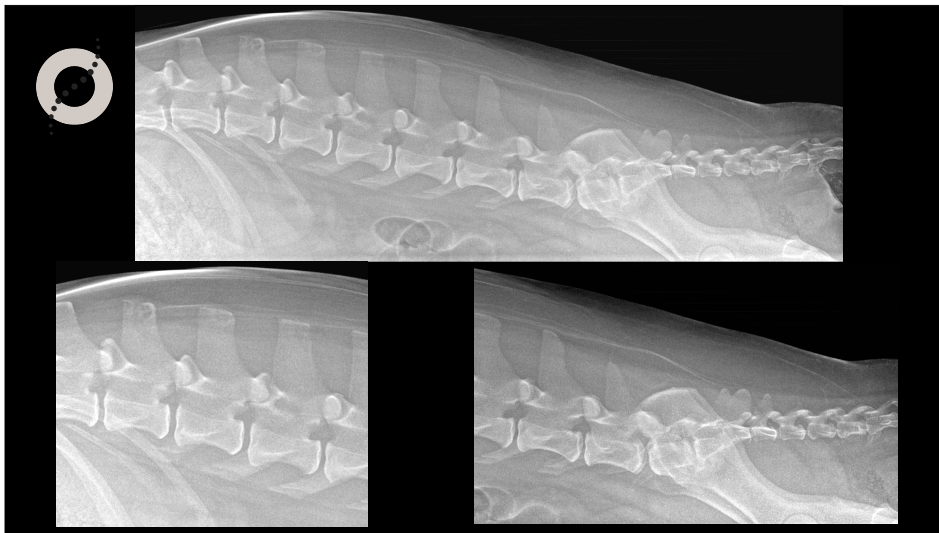
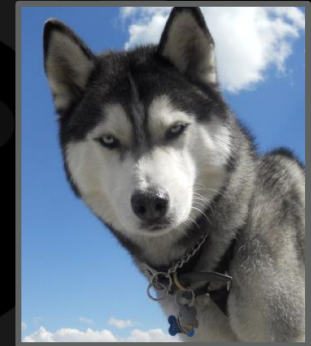


Luna, FI, 9 months



Dewdrop, Siberian Husky FS, 5 years

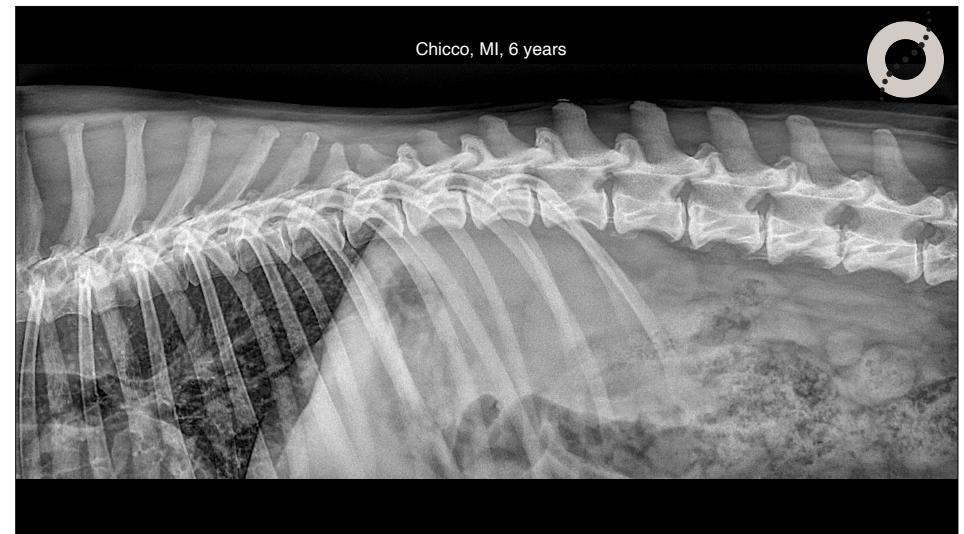
- Acute paraparesis
- Under AB for the last week for a suspected pneumonia
- Yesterday She was fine





Chicco, Beagle, MI, 6 years

- Not jumping on the couch for one week
- Progressively anorexic
- Difficulty in standing this morning







### Your evaluation

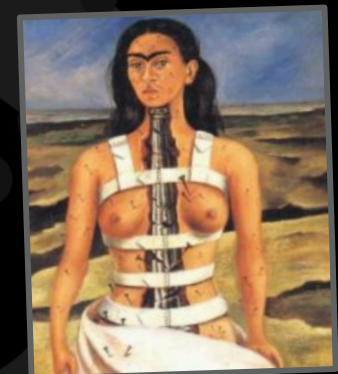
- How would you managed this patient?
- How often will you check this patient?
- When the patient will be healed?



### Conclusions

The anatomy and peculiarity of the retroperitoneal space allow us to increased our diagnostic capacity

Basic knowledge of bone pathology will help our clinical skills



# Thank you



Diagnostic Mindset

[www.diagnosticmindset.com](http://www.diagnosticmindset.com)

## Quiz time!

1. Spondylosis
2. Acute spondylitis
3. Chronic discospondylitis
4. Multiple lytic osseous lesions
5. Acute discospondylitis

