



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Cash Goldman Reason for Visit: respiratory concerns History: rescued 13 days ago, 90% of time you can hear him breathing - o concerned. HR increased during sleep. O recently took pet to VCA Hollywood - O thought they did echocardiogram - and was told it was unremarkable, was advised o to monitor. Records received indicate pet had abdominal quickscan - unremarkable. Chest rads declined. Pet's energy level wnl.

SPECIES

Canine Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CV/Respiratory: Normal heart rate and rhythm, no murmur, pulses strong and synchronous, normal bronchovesicular sounds. No cough on tracheal palpation.

BREED

Pitbull **RADIOGRAPH OF THE THORAX**

RLR, LLR, DV

SEX

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

NM Skeletal immaturity compatible with the given age is noted.

The body condition score is 5/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity.

AGE

The bony structures appear physiological.

13 Weeks

The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are visible, appear slightly blurred and outline the peripheral bronchi.

INTERPRETED BY

Heike Rudolf, DVM,
Dr. med. Vet.,
DipECVDI DVR

The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and in right lateral recumbency a soft tissue opacity is located dorsal to the sternbrae. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae and the carina is located at T5.

HOSPITAL NAME

The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 3 intercostal spaces. No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

DPC Veterinary
Hospital

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Interstitial patter, very mild

REFERRING VET

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Rivera

The slight blurring of the pulmonary vessels is of the result of the low exposures that have to be used for small puppies. However, a fecal sample to rule out angiostrongylus may be helpful. The soft tissue opacity dorsal to the sternbrae most likely represents a combination of thymus and superimpose leg muscles. A pathological change would have been picked up on echocardiography. An audible breathing sound can be due to nasal pathologies such as stenotic nares or nasal disease such as cysts. Should the noise become more audible or respiratory distress set in, further examinations can include CT of the head and laryngoscopy to rule out laryngeal disease (e.g. viral laryngitis, laryngeal paralysis – though unusual in puppies)

INVOICE

49752

DATE

1-21-22



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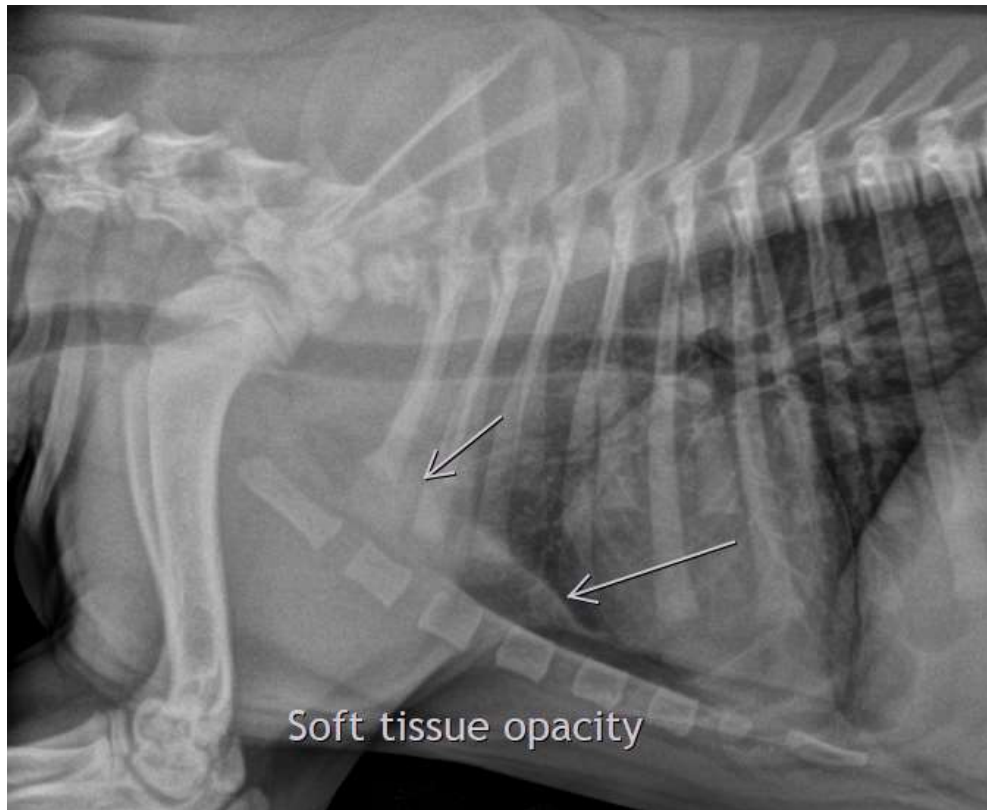
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

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