



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Teddy Shuh History: Hiccapping/coughing. Sounds like regurgitating fluid? No significant breathing problems. Good energy, no murmur
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Canine The body condition score is 6/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity.

BREED The bony structures appear physiological.

Bichon X A roughly 3cm, rounded region with granular calcification is present between ribs 10 and 12 on the right just cranial to the pylorus. Air filled bronchi seem to be running through it. In left lateral recumbency the mineralization appears to follow the line of the diaphragm. The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are visible. The bronchial tree is thin walled and tapers uniformly towards the periphery.

SEX

Neutered Male

The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea runs parallel to the thoracic vertebrae and dips at the carina. The cervical tracheal lumen is reduced from dorsally by a crescent shaped circular soft tissue opacity.

AGE

10 Years

The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 2.5 intercostal spaces. No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

INTERPRETED BY RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

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

- Tracheal collapse
- Calcification in the region of diaphragm and lung

HOSPITAL NAME INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Sunridge VC Tracheal collapse alone can be due to a weakened dorsal tracheal ligament. Tracheal in combination with bronchial collapse is usually caused by chondromalacia and is thus due to an altered cartilage development which may go unnoticed until physical circumstances (such as stress, running, excitement) or disease (e.g. pneumonia, bronchitis, left cardiac enlargement) reduces the ease of airflow. Echocardiography to assess mitral valve and left atrial size and bronchoscopy to obtain a BAL is recommended. Should an underlying disease be present treatment may improve the clinical signs. The calcified region may be an incidental finding. The best imaging modality to identify its location is CT but abdominal ultrasound will help rule out a hepatic origin. However, tracheoscopy has to confirm the tracheal collapse first.

REFERRING VET

Barry Magill

INVOICE

13647

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

Lead gloves in primary beam.

DATE

10/8/21



PATIENT

Teddy Shuh

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

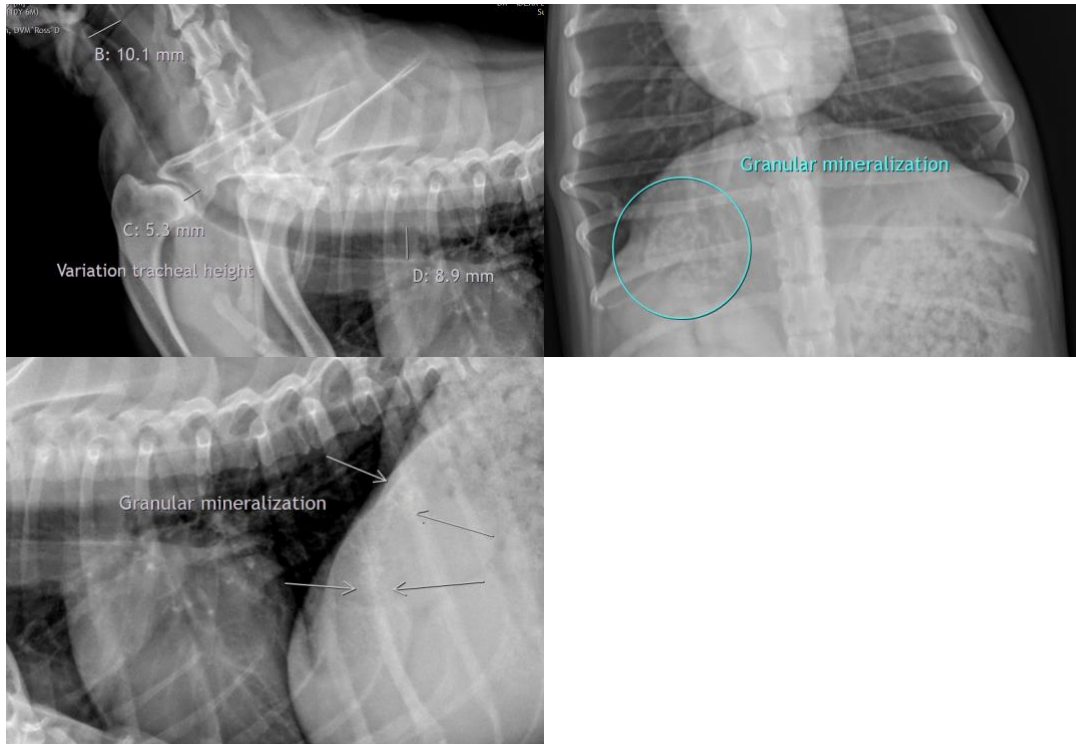
Bichon X

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

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

INTERPRETED BY

Heike Rudorf, DVM,
Dr. med. Vet.,
DipECVDDI DVR

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Sunridge VC

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