



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Sophie Lakshmanan	Shortness of breath, lung sounds increased with increased expiratory effort. Some symptoms improvement with medication. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: N/A.
SPECIES	RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX
Canine	RLR, LLR, DV
BREED	RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS
Lhasa Apso Mix	A 2.5x1cm fat opacity is located on the cranio-ventral thoracic wall. An osteophytic reaction is present on one caudal humeral head.
SEX	The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are visible, but the edges of the peripheral branches are blurred, and some peripheral bronchi are highlighted. Bronchial wall calcification is present and the walls for the bronchus of the left cranial lobe have an undulating path and the lumen does not taper consistently before the branching.
Female Spayed	
AGE	The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea runs parallel to the thoracic vertebrae and dips at the carina. The luminal air space of the caudal cervical trachea is reduced from dorsally by a soft tissue structure.
4/15/08	
INTERPRETED BY	The cardiac silhouette occupies 85% of the chest height and 3 intercostal spaces (VHS 10.25). No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is obvious. The pulmonary vessels have a physiological size and shape.
Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. Vet., DipECVDDI DVR	
HOSPITAL NAME	A bone fragment is located in the stomach.
Claws N Paws Animal Hospital	
REFERRING VET	RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS
Singh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracheal collapse • Interstitial pattern • Bronchial calcification • Bronchiectasis, mild • Gastric foreign body (incidental finding) • Chest wall lipoma (incidental finding)
INVOICE	INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
48741	Tracheal collapse alone can be due to a weakened dorsal tracheal ligament. Tracheal- in combination with bronchial collapse is usually due to an altered cartilage development which may go unnoticed until physical circumstances (such as stress, running, excitement) or disease (e.g. pneumonia, bronchitis, L cardiac enlargement) reduces the ease of airflow. The generalized interstitial lung pattern is a non-specific finding and accentuated by the only fair expansion of the lung field in right lateral recumbency. Possible differential diagnoses for a true infiltrate include:
DATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection (bacterial, fungal e.g. candida, viral, Rickettsia, Spirochetes, parasitic)
12-3-21	



PATIENT

Sophie Lakshmanan

- Inflammation (allergic e.g. eosinophilic bronchopneumonia and PIE, smoke inhalation)
- Fibrosis
- Tumor (e.g. lymphoma)

The bronchiectasis indicates increased peripheral resistance.

SPECIES

Canine

Echocardiography, especially to assess the cardiac valves, and bronchoscopy to obtain a BAL is recommended.

BREED

Lhasa Apso Mix

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

4/15/08

INTERPRETED BY

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

HOSPITAL NAME

Claws N Paws Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

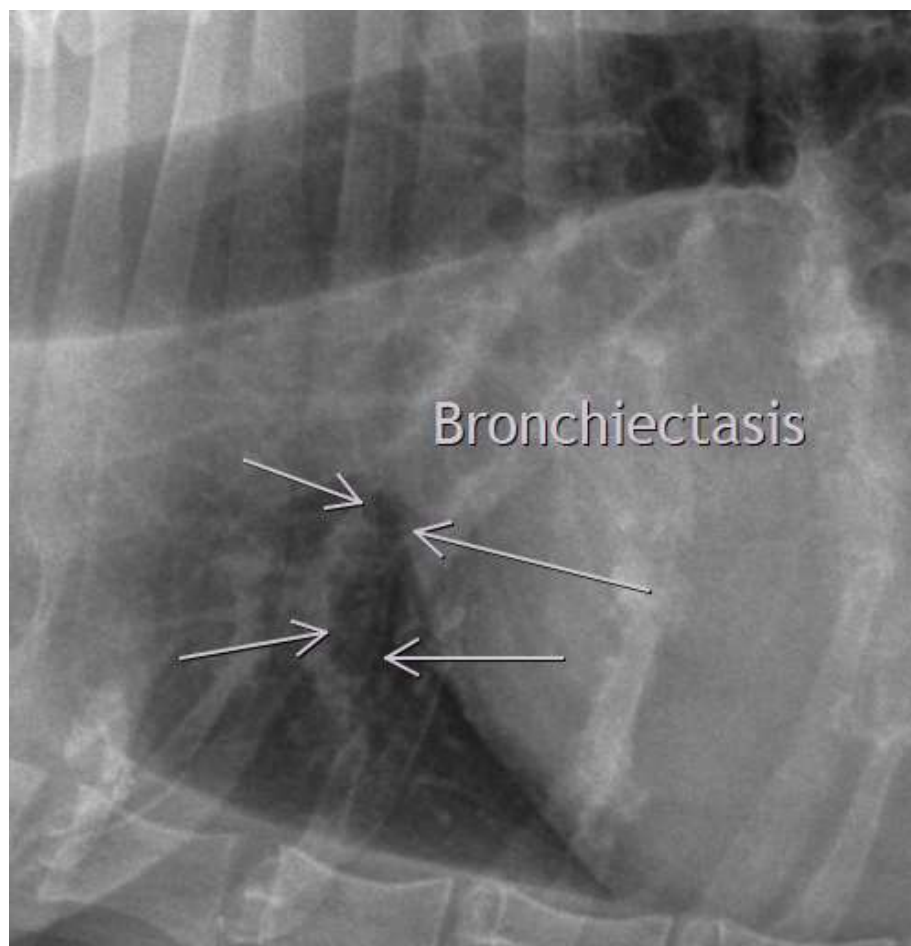
Singh

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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.

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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