



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Minnie LaBrequé
SPECIES Canine
HISTORY: History (Subjective): Past LH stilty, difficulties with hind end balance about past month. This morning RH also stilted out to the side and has difficulty rising. Past 2-3 weeks has had couple times daily coughing gag like trying to clear throat at various times of day, not necessarily related to eating.
RESULTS: Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Amublates stiffly hind limbs with lateral abduction of LH. Intermittently will not flex RH limb. Variable but significant delays of CPs RH and occasionally LH. Withdrawal relfex 2 sec delay LH. _

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

BREED

BREED Boston Terrier
 The body condition score is 6/9.

SEX

SEX Spayed Female
 The sternum diverges from the thoracic spine with the greatest distance between the two caudally. T7 and T11 are wedge shaped. Kyphosis is present in the caudal thoracic spine.
 The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are clearly visible to the tertiary branches. The bronchial tree tapers uniformly towards the periphery.

AGE

AGE 10 Years
 The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea runs parallel to the thoracic vertebrae and dips at the carina. The tracheal air shadow is of homogeneous height.
 The cardiac silhouette occupies 80% of the chest height and 3 intercostal spaces (VHS approx. 11). No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

INTERPRETED BY

INTERPRETED BY Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. Vet., DipECVDI DVR
 The liver is located well within the costal arch.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Congenital vertebral anomalies and kyphosis

HOSPITAL NAME

HOSPITAL NAME Blandford AH

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

REFERRING VET Russ LaPierre

The congenital vertebral anomalies can represent incidental findings, but they may have resulted in disc protrusion which compresses the spinal cord. This can only be identified with myelography or in cross sectional imaging. Depending on the severity of the clinical signs, CT or MRI will be necessary in case an extruded disc needs to be removed. Gagging can be caused by pharyngeal (e.g., tonsillar disease) or laryngeal disorders (e.g. paralysis, inflammation) and visual inspection is necessary for clarification.

INVOICE

INVOICE 14091

DATE

DATE 2/25/22



PATIENT

Minnie LaBreque

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boston Terrier

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

10 Years

INTERPRETED BY

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

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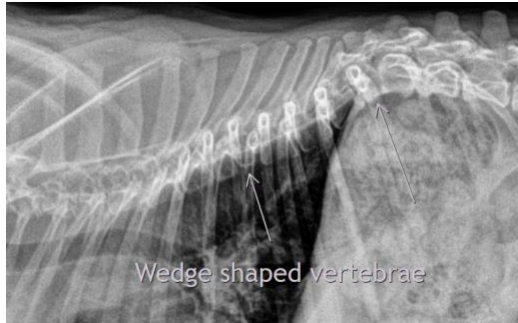
Russ LaPierre

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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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