



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Layla Franklin History: Patient presented for coughing for the past few months that has gotten worse in the past 2 weeks, especially at night. Preparing for a groom that will require either heavy sedation or general anesthesia.

SPECIES

Canine Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Weight loss of one pound in the past year. Low grade anemia on recent labs. Heart auscults normally. Very anxious patient and head shy. Unable to evaluate the mouth, nose, or eyes due to matting and patient temperament. Severe hair coat matting.

BREED RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Shih Tzu A broad bases soft tissue mass is located ventral to the xiphisternum and is located on the right chest wall. An oval, approx. 2cm long, apparently layered soft tissue structure is located dorsal to the spinous process of T12.

SEX

Spayed Female The bony structures appear physiological.

AGE

14 Years 10 Months A lung nodule of approx. 1.7cm is visible on both lateral views in the region of the cranial lung lobe. It appears slightly larger on the LLR view and is superimposed onto rib 1 on the right. Reduced visibility of the vascular outline and bronchial enhancement is present in all lobes on the VD view. The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae and the carina is located at T5.

INTERPRETED BY

Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. Vet., DipECVDI DVR The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 2.5 intercostal spaces. No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

HOSPITAL NAME

- Large, ventral mass
- Small dorsal mass
- Nodule right cranial lobe
- Interstitial pattern

Gentle Doctor AH

REFERRING VET

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Taylor Morrison The changes are highly suggestive of a mammary carcinoma or soft tissue sarcoma with metastatic spread to the lung. The small mass could also represent a papilloma. FNAs of both masses should be obtained to allow a better prognosis.

INVOICE

15875 The generalized interstitial lung pattern is a non-specific finding. Possible differential diagnoses for a true infiltrate include:

DATE

- Infection (bacterial, fungal e.g. candida, viral, Rickettsia, Spirochetes, parasitic)
- Inflammation (allergic e.g. eosinophilic bronchopneumonia and PIE, smoke inhalation)

6/3/22



PATIENT

Layla Franklin

- Edema
- Hemorrhage
- Polycythemia
- Fibrosis
- Tumor (e.g. lymphoma)

SPECIES

Canine

Evaluation by means of tracheobronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage is necessary to identify its significance.

BREED

Shih Tzu

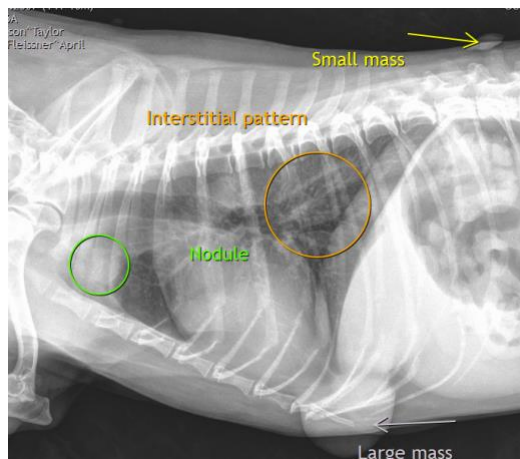
A CT examination is recommended to look for further nodular changes in the lungs and to assess the size of the bronchial lymph nodes.

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

14 Years 10 Months



INTERPRETED BY

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

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Gentle Doctor AH

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.

Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI, DVR
dr.h.rudorf@gmail.com

REFERRING VET

Dr. Taylor Morrison

INVOICE

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DATE

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