



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Ada Cowal Wheezing / coughing when excited and after drinking water started few days ago also bad breath. Itching skin, licking paws and groin and pawing at nose (some fur loss on nose) started few weeks ago

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Blood work unremarkable / normal.

Canine

RADIOGRAPH OF THE THORAX

RLR, LLR, VD

BREED

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

SEX

Skeletal immaturity compatible with the given age is noted as well as an age related reduced serosal detail in the included cranial portion of the abdominal cavity. The bony structures appear physiological.

Female

The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are visible, but the tertiary branches are slightly blurred. The bronchial tree tapers uniformly towards the periphery.

AGE

6 Months

The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea runs parallel to the thoracic vertebrae and dips at the carina. Between C2 and C7 the dorsal 30% of the tracheal air shadow is superimposed by a crescent shaped soft tissue opacity.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 3 intercostal spaces (VHS 10). No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Interstitial pattern, mild
- Reduced tracheal air shadow cervical region

HOSPITAL NAME

St. Catherine's Animal Hospital

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The interstitial lung pattern is a non-specific finding. In juvenile animals the most likely underlying cause is interstitial pneumonia which is likely to either be due to canine infectious respiratory disease and Bordetella, parainfluenza, herpes, or mycoplasma. Another potential differential diagnosis that should be considered is canine distemper.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bekhit

Should the patient remain unresponsive to empirical treatment, further evaluation by means of tracheobronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage could be considered because bronchitis can be present without radiographic evidence.

INVOICE

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The reduced tracheal air shadow is accompanied by the visibility of the dorsal tracheal lumen thus it may be caused by the superimposed oesophagus. However, tracheal collapse due to a weakened dorsal tracheal ligament could be present. 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, L cardiac enlargement) reduces the ease of airflow. Echocardiography to assess mitral valve as well as L atrial size is recommended.

DATE

7-8-22



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Ada Cowal

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BREED

Papillon

SEX

Female

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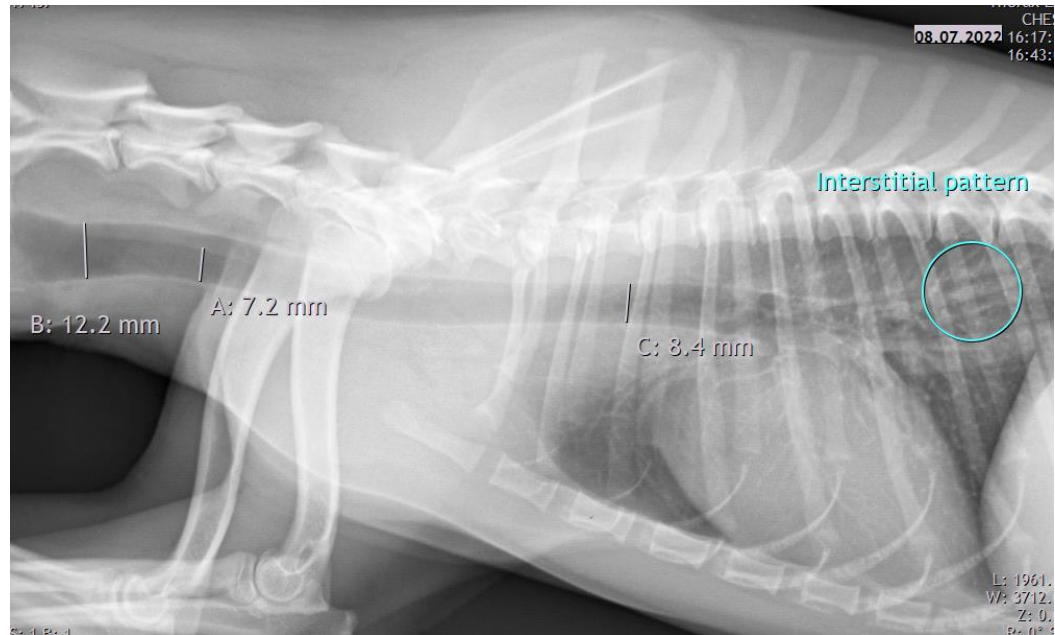
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDDI, DVR
Dr.H.Rudorf@gmail.com