



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Daisy Mae Davidson History: Coughing and gagging for two days. A little lethargic. No dog parks, boarding, or grooming. Other dog in household has no symptoms. Current on vaccines.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Canine The body condition score is 9/9 with smooth layers of fat especially on the lateral thoracic walls.

BREED The bony structures appear physiological.

Basset Hound The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are poorly delineated and the bronchial tree is highlighted. Some small doughnuts are evident. Dorsal to sternabra 3 and cranio-ventral to the heart a small area of increased soft tissue opacity is evident.

SEX The cranio-ventral lobes are slightly dorsally displaced by a soft tissue opacity level with the sternabrae 1 to 2. mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea has a physiological diameter, is homogeneously filled with air and diverges from the thoracic vertebrae. A small amount of air is located in the esophagus.

Spayed Female

AGE The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 3 intercostal spaces (VHS 9). No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

1 Year

INTERPRETED BY RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

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

- Generalized interstitial infiltrate with a bronchial component
- Localized alveolar infiltrate
- Sternal lymphadenomegaly, mild

HOSPITAL NAME INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Paws & Claws UC The presumed skin surfaces suggest an obese animal and obesity is known to worsen clinical signs of cough and impair lung function; weight control is thus strongly recommended.

REFERRING VET The generalized interstitial lung pattern is enhanced by the obesity. Differential diagnoses for this infiltrate include:

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

INVOICE

12609 Less likely:

- Fibrosis
- Tumor (e.g. lymphoma)

DATE

8/19/21



PATIENT

Daisy Mae Davidson

The most likely underlying cause is interstitial pneumonia which, especially in young patients, is likely to either be due to Bordetella, parainfluenza, herpes, or mycoplasma. Further evaluation by means of tracheobronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage is indicated.

The enlargement in the region of the sternal lymph node is most likely reactive.

SPECIES

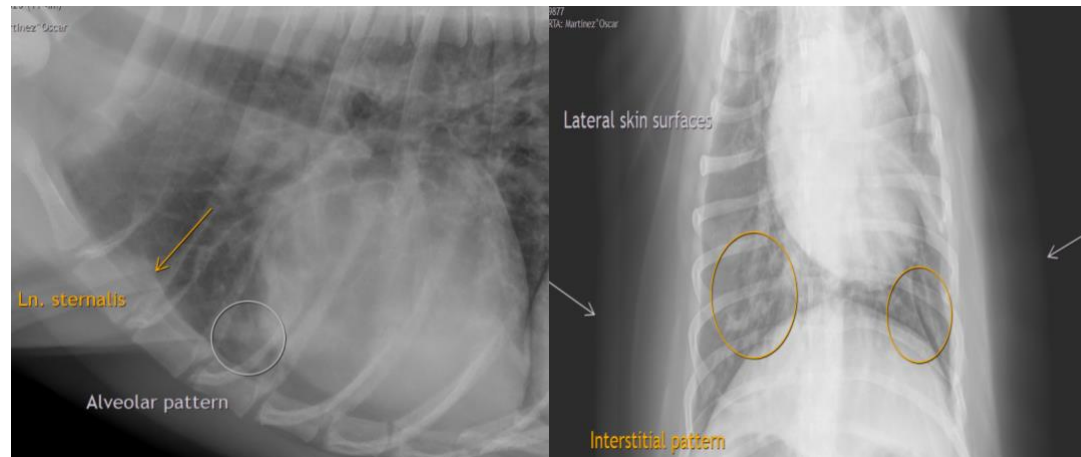
Canine

BREED

Basset Hound

SEX

Spayed Female



AGE

1 Year

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

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HOSPITAL NAME

Paws & Claws UC

REFERRING VET

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