



PATIENT

Sailor Thrasher

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Non progressive intermittent mild/moderate cough, sometimes ending with a productive retch for the past 4-6 weeks. Normal otherwise
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE normal. Takes metacam for DJD

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

RLR, LLR, DV

BREED

Poodle X

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The body condition score is 6/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity.

A large amount of smooth, bridging spondylosis is present along the spine.

SEX

FS

The bony structures appear physiological. The surrounding bony structures are within normal limits.

AGE

11 Years

The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are visible, but the tertiary branches are blurred, and the bronchi are mildly highlighted. The bronchial tree shows wall calcification and tapers uniformly towards the periphery.

The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae and the carina is located at T6.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 3 intercostal spaces (VHS 10.5). No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

HOSPITAL NAME

Cranberry Hill Animal
Hospital

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bronchial calcification
- Interstitial pattern
- Bridging spondylosis

REFERRING VET

Eric Marcuzzi

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The radiopaque line in the L hemothorax on the VD view represents a skin fold and extends across the diaphragm as well as into the soft tissue structures lateral to the L scapula. It is not visible on the right side because the leg is flexed.

INVOICE

47163

Bronchial calcification often occurs in older dogs without clinical signs. However, it may also be associated with inflammatory processes and, in conjunction with the mild interstitial pattern and the chronic cough, further examinations are warranted.

DATE

8-28-21

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

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



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- Fibrosis
- Tumor (e.g. lymphoma)

Further evaluation by means of trachea-bronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage should be considered.

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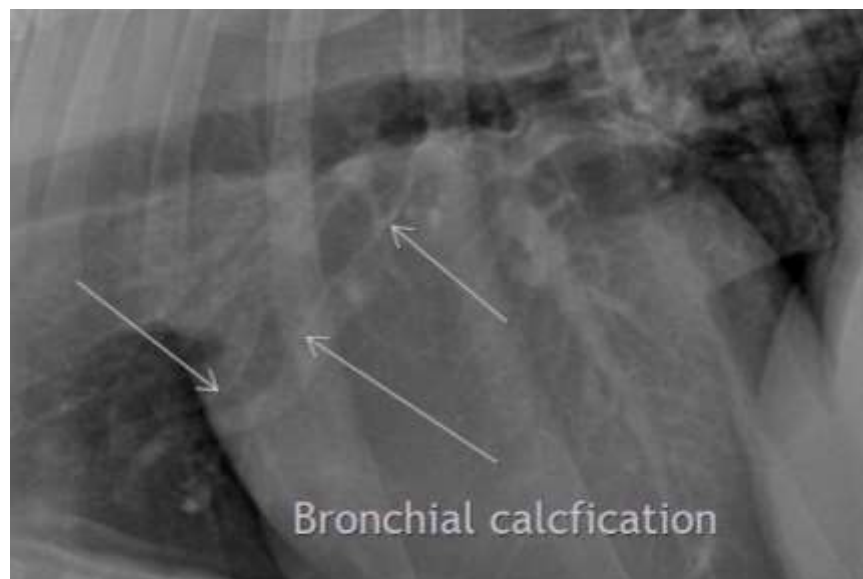
Eric Marcuzzi

INVOICE

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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.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Poodle X

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

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