



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Princess Russow	Patient presented for back pain Radiographs of thoracic spine taken and revealed radiopaque abnormality near L scapula No v/d/c/s Hx of mammary tumors: no histopath available Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: no palpable masses near/around the L axilla CBC: WNL Chem: BUN 29 USG > 1.050
SPECIES	
Canine	RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE T-SPINE
	Dogogram: RLR. LLR. VD Thorax: 2 orthogonal views
BREED	
Yorkie Mix	RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS
	Multiple smooth, well outlined, mineral opacities are located approx. 0.8cm lateral to the costo-chondral junction of the first rib on the L side. The outline of the rib is smooth.
SEX	
FS	The C3/4 and C6/7 disc spaces appears to be reduced. Small bone spurs are present on the endplates of C3 and C4.
AGE	
11 Years	No alterations are evident along the thoracic and lumbar spine. No signs of aggressive osteolysis have been identified.
INTERPRETED BY	
Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. Vet., DipECVDI DVR	The tracheal diameter varies and is severely increased between C5 and T2. The air-filled lumen in the same region is severely reduced.
HOSPITAL NAME	
Sunset Animal Hospital	RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disc space reduction C3/4, C6/7 • Calcinosis circumscripta • Tracheal collapse, severe
	Incidental finding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulder OA
REFERRING VET	
Mayra Sanchez	INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
	Accurate positioning of the spine is difficult, even under G.A., and cord compression can only be identified with myelography or in cross sectional imaging. Depending on the severity of the clinical signs, which may necessitate surgical intervention, CT or MRI is recommended.
INVOICE	
47259	The mineralisation most likely represents calcinosis circumscripta and is rated as an incidental finding; trauma earlier in life may be the reason. Should it increase in size or cause clinical problem, removal can be beneficial. Recurrence is likely which, at the age of 11, is negligible. This region should be included if cross sectional imaging is to be carried out to see if the location is intramuscular.
DATE	
8-30-21	Tracheal collapse alone can be due to a weakened dorsal tracheal ligament. Tracheal as well as tracheo-bronchial collapse is usually caused by chondromalacia and is thus due to an altered



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Princess Russow

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 and L atrial size and bronchoscopy to obtain a BAL is recommended. Should an underlying disease be present treatment may improve the clinical signs.

SPECIES

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Yorkie Mix

SEX

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Dr. med. Vet.,
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HOSPITAL NAME

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Hospital

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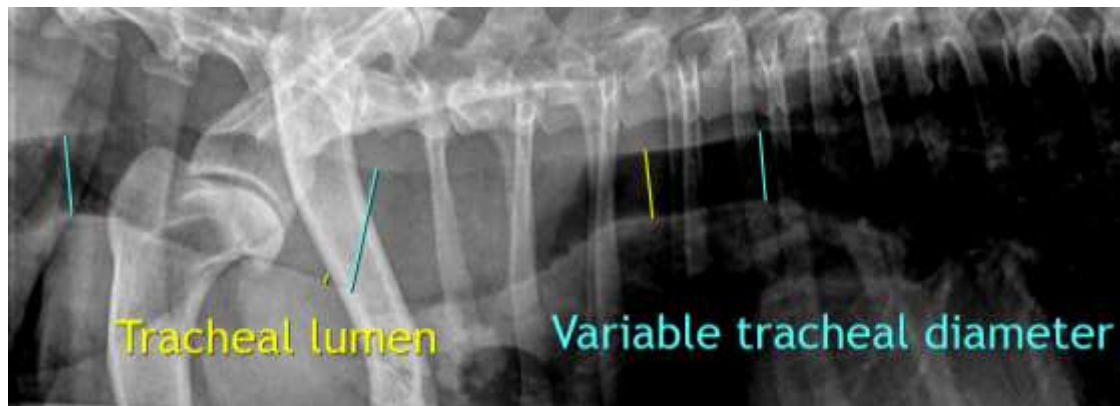
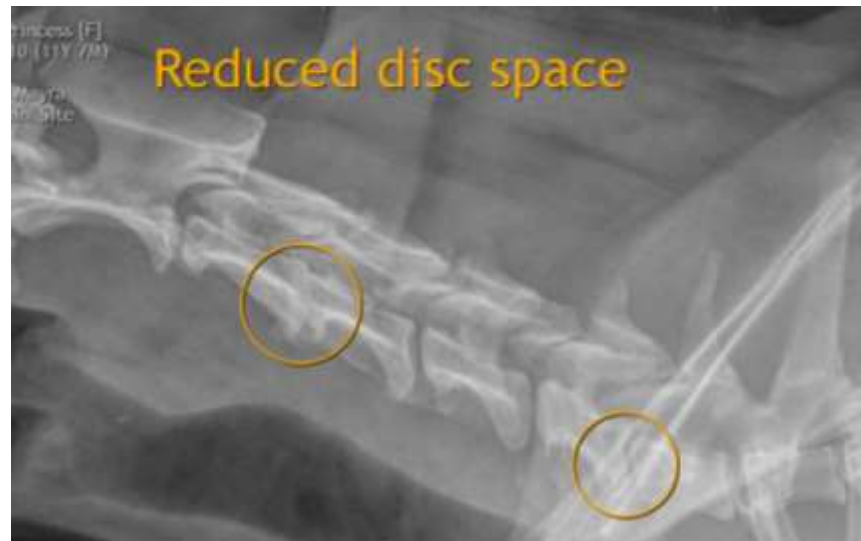
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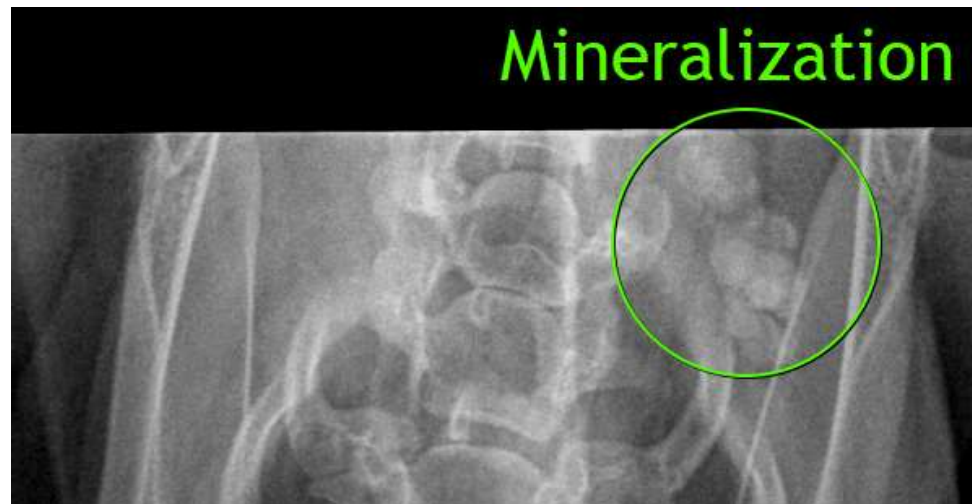
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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