



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Tabor Acosta	5 day history of cough/gag/retch sometimes bringing up small amount of clear fluid. Unilateral (left) mucoid nasal discharge x 2 d. History of eating rocks and sticks. Goes to dog parks. Current on Bord and CIV vx. No response to guaifenesin/dextromethorphan, 10 mg/kg Doxy SID.
SPECIES	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Chem 27/CBC/UA pending PE: unilateral thick mucoid nasal discharge (left) unproductive coughing, especially when excited.
Canine	
BREED	RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THORAX AND NECK
Weimaraner	2 orthogonal views thorax, 1x lateral neck
	RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS
SEX	The body condition score is 6/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity.
M	The bony structures appear physiological.
AGE	<u>Thorax</u>
1 Year	The degree of pulmonary expansion is fair. Bronchial wall calcification and mild thickening is present, especially in the hilar region. The vessels for the caudal lobes are blurred and peripheral bronchi are highlighted.
INTERPRETED BY	The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae and the carina is located at T5.
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.
HOSPITAL NAME	<u>Neck</u>
Companion Animal Clinic	I can see no changes that would explain the clinical signs.
REFERRING VET	RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS
Varinia Acosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronchial calcification • Interstitial pattern
	INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
INVOICE	Bronchial calcification in such a young dog is unusual and suggests bronchitis.
47347	The generalized interstitial lung pattern is a non-specific finding and accentuated by the only fair expansion of the lung field. Possible differential diagnoses for a true infiltrate include:
DATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection (bacterial, fungal e.g. candida, viral, Rickettsia, Spirochetes, parasitic) • Inflammation (allergic e.g. eosinophilic bronchopneumonia and PIE, smoke inhalation) • Edema • Hemorrhage • Less likely <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fibrosis ○ Tumor (e.g. lymphoma)
9-3-21	



PATIENT

Tabor Acosta

Further evaluation by means of tracheobronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage should be considered.

The nasal discharge may be the result of atrophic rhinitis with secondary infection and the nose should be examined with CT and followed by rhinoscopy to obtain a sample.

SPECIES

Canine

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

Only jpg images were submitted. The transformation from DICOM to jpg reduces the image quality and only allows limited manipulation of the image. More subtle lesions can thus easily be missed. For the best possible imaging reports, I suggest submitting DICOM images in the future.

BREED

Weimaraner

SEX

M

AGE

1 Year

INTERPRETED BY

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

HOSPITAL NAME

Companion Animal
Clinic

REFERRING VET

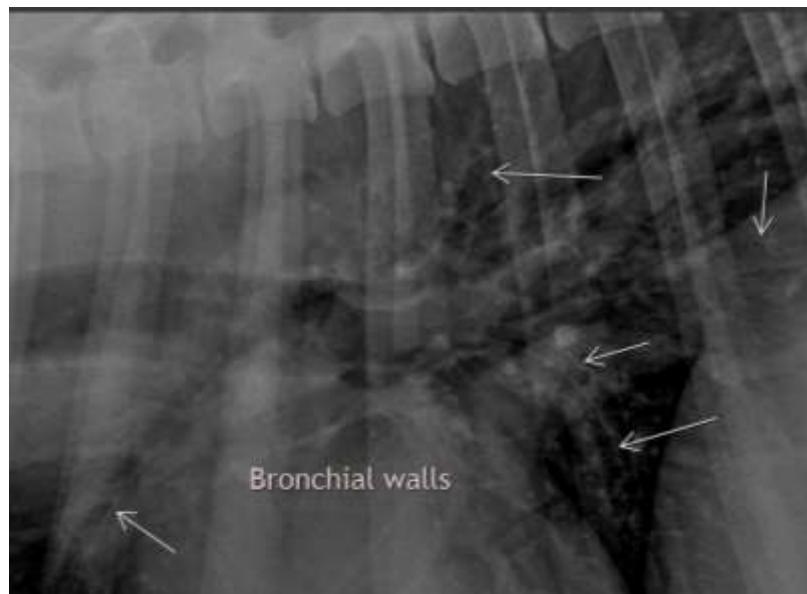
Varinia Acosta

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PATIENT

Tabor Acosta

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Weimaraner

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

SEX

M

AGE

1 Year

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Dr. med. Vet.,
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HOSPITAL NAME

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