



PATIENT

Santi Gibson

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic non productive cough on excitement or early AM./ Elongated soft palate as well.

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Right lateral and ventrodorsal views totaling 2 images available for review.

BREED

Chihuahua

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The patient is obese.

SEX

Spayed Female

Course and width of the trachea are considered within normal limits.

The degree of pulmonary inflation is fair. A moderate generalized bronchial lung pattern with peribronchial cuffing is seen. The changes appear to be accentuated in the left lung which, however, may also be due to positioning of the patient in left lateral recumbency before obtaining the orthogonal view.

AGE

8 Years

The cranial mediastinum appears to be widened by soft tissue and/or fat opacity. No tracheal deviation is noted.

Moderate generalized hepatomegaly is seen.

The stomach is post-prandial.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Mineral opaque foci appear to be superimposed onto the kidneys.

HOSPITAL NAME

All Creatures Animal
Hospital of South Hill,
Inc.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Moderate active chronic lower airway pattern potentially accentuating the left lung.
- Radiographically normal heart and trachea.
- Cranioventral mediastinal soft tissue opacity.
- Hepatomegaly.
- Presumed bilateral hypercalcemic nephropathy.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Lindner

The radiographic study reveals evidence of chronic active lower airway disease which may be more pronounced in the left lung; however, this may also be positional (see above). Differential diagnosis includes irritant / eosinophilic bronchopneumopathy versus infectious bronchitis such as viral, bacterial, and less likely parasitic, or protozoal. Airway endoscopy with airway sampling would be ideal for further definition and would also allow for the evaluation of the upper airways at the same time.

INVOICE

49356

Differential diagnosis for the hepatomegaly includes metabolic/endocrine hepatopathy and less likely diffuse infiltrate with inflammatory or neoplastic cells. Correlate with the laboratory values and consider further definition by means of ultrasound and eventual parenchymal sampling if indicated.

DATE

1-5-22

The cranioventral mediastinal opacity is most likely caused by abundance of mediastinal fat



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deposits. Presence of a small soft tissue mass, however, cannot be ruled out entirely even though considered unlikely.

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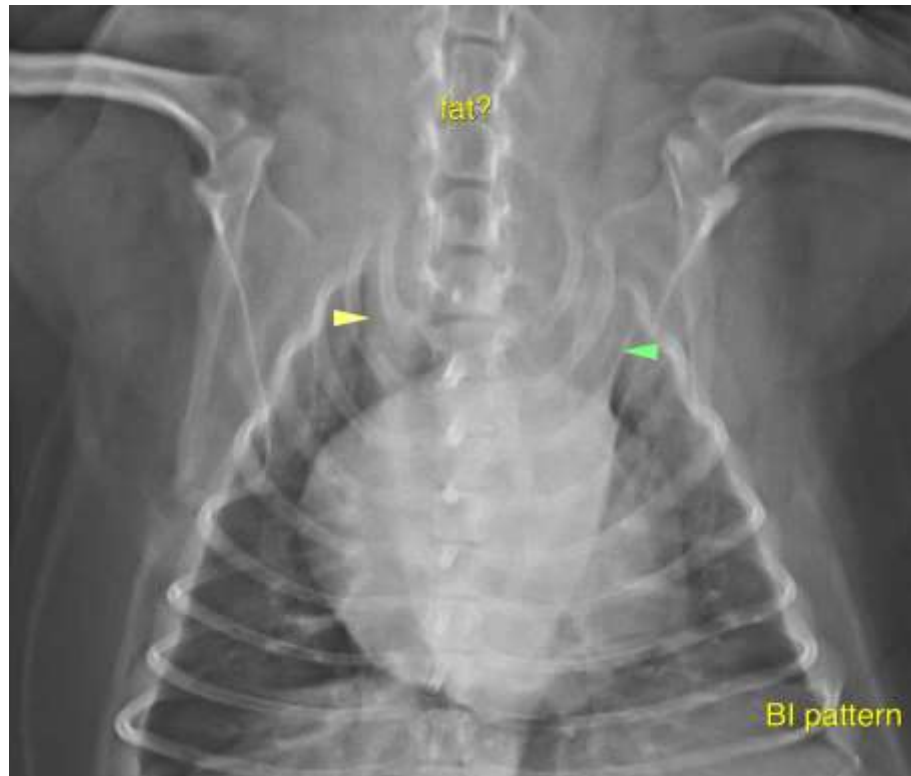
Spayed Female

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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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Lindner

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Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology
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