



PATIENT

Roxy Ferrao

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pet has lack of appetite for the past 2 weeks. Pet has labored breathing and using the abdomen to breath. Owner states pet has a lot of secretions from the nose/ nasal drippings.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Geriatric profile that was sent to Antech diagnostics came back within normal limits, bloodwork is exceptionally good.

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Right/left lateral and ventrodorsal views totaling 3 images available for review in jpeg format.

BREED

German Shepherd

Only jpg images were submitted. The transformation from DICOM to jpg only allows for limited manipulation of the image. For the best possible results, we suggest submitting DICOM images in the future. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you need any help with the submission process.

SEX

Female Spayed

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Multiple moderate to severe spondyloses are seen throughout the thoracic spine.

AGE

11 Years, 6 Months

Smooth new bone formation is seen at the sternebrae and costochondral junctions.

The sternal lymph node is enlarged.

Steep ventral dip of the carina is noted with mild bronchial splitting.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The lungs are deeply inflated. A severe multifocal alveolar pattern with nodular consolidations and a mass like consolidation within the left caudal lung lobe is seen. Atelectasis of the right lung with volume loss and mediastinal shift is noted on the orthogonal view.

The cardiac silhouette is upright and thin. The pulmonary vasculature is thin.

HOSPITAL NAME

Denville Animal
Hospital

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Moderate multifocal alveolar lung pattern with nodular and mass like consolidations.
- Sternal lymphadenomegaly and suspect mediastinal lymphadenomegaly.
- Hypovolemia with microcardia and underperfusion of the lung.
- Multiple spondyloses.

REFERRING VET

Doctor Reddy

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Differential diagnosis for the radiographic presentation include secondary neoplasia of the lung such as round cell neoplasia or less likely metastases as well as pneumonia with pulmonary granulomas such as aspergillosis, coccidioidomycosis, or other. Pulmonary hemorrhage and/or noncardiogenic pulmonary edema may contribute to the radiographic changes as well.

INVOICE

56046

DATE

1-9-23

The pulmonary consolidations are unfortunately not available for ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration. Airway endoscopy with airway sampling could be considered for further definition. CT could be considered as well in order to obtain a more detailed impression of the nature of the pulmonary changes.



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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. 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.

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