



PATIENT

VandyL Lehmann

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

VandyL presents today for a recheck exam and CT scan for further evaluation of build up for pleural effusion. She has history of bicavitary effusion.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX & ABDOMEN

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

German Shepherd

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

A moderate amount of pleural fluid is seen in the dorsal dependent aspects of both pleural cavities.

SEX

FS

A large fluid containing well delineated cavitory accumulation of fluid of approximately 10 x 5 cm is seen in the right caudoventral hemithorax. Extensive peripheral pleural thickening with increased contrast enhancement and focal mineralizations are noted.

AGE

8 Years

The lung lobe margins are rounded and retracted from the thoracic wall. Partial pulmonary collapse is noted. Small foci of increased interstitial opacity are seen in the aerated lung as well as peribronchial interstitial infiltrates compatible with atelectatic changes.

There is no evidence of pericardial effusion.

The mediastinal lymph nodes present within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Abdomen

A moderate amount of free peritoneal fluid is seen in the abdomen.

The kidneys, liver, gallbladder, and spleen present within normal limits.

The gastrointestinal tract presents within normal limits.

HOSPITAL NAME

Critical Vet
Care/Suncoast
Veterinary

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Young

- Moderate bi-cavitary effusion with moderate bilaterally symmetric pleural effusion and moderate peritoneal effusion.
- Compartmentalized fluid accumulation in the right caudoventral hemithorax with regional pleuritis.
- Multifocal interstitial lung pattern with no evidence of soft tissue nodules or masses.

INVOICE

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The compartmentalized fluid in the right ventral hemithorax may represent cavitated effusion and less likely abscess, cyst, or organizing hematoma. Neoplasia with central tumoral necrosis cannot be ruled out entirely but appears very unlikely based on the CT findings.

DATE

10-17-22

Aspirating and analyzing the fluid from the lesion center could be considered for further



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definition as well as further analysis of the pleural and peritoneal effusion types if not performed already.

Mesothelioma and other neoplasia of the serosal surfaces appears to be one primary differential diagnosis. However, pyothorax, systemic septic events, and systemic inflammatory response cannot be ruled out entirely as differential diagnoses.

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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.

INVOICE

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