



PATIENT

Stevie Nicks Garcia

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pet fell last night during fetch. Landed with ventral neck/chest area on edge of a table/ledge type furniture. Neck mildly swollen. Chest rads - trachea appears intact with no sign of pneumomediastinum or SQ emphysema, however there are 5-6 multifocal round small to pinpoint soft tissue opacities scattered throughout lungs, most prominent of which is visible in the cranioventral area on lateral views. Rounded heart silhouette. Vomiting - suspect 2ndry to trauma/reflexive Neck pain - likely soft tissue trauma Pulmonary nodules - R/O neoplasia vs other

SPECIES

K9

BREED

Chihuahua Mix

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

FS

There is mild diffuse soft tissue swelling in the ventral and dorsal neck area.

AGE

7 Years

No evidence of traumatic osseous injury of the cervical vertebrae is seen.

There is no evidence of traumatic injury of the ribcage or lung.

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

No evidence of emphysema, pneumomediastinum, or tracheal discontinuity is seen.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Multiple variably sized edgy mineral opaque structures are scattered throughout the lung. The largest of which is 3.5mm in size and seen in the right cranial lung lobe level with the 2nd rib. This one also is rather polygonal than rounded shaped and mineral opaque.

HOSPITAL NAME

DTLAvets

There is no radiographic evidence of cardiovascular pathology.

No mediastinal widening is seen.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Robinson

- Diffuse soft tissue swelling in the neck.
- No evidence of traumatic osseous injury.
- Multiple mineralizing pulmonary nodules.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

51989

The radiographic findings suggest presence of soft tissue injury in the neck area with no evidence of concurrent osseous, tracheal, or laryngeal injury. The shape and opacity of the “pulmonary nodules” is atypical for metastases. Pulmonary osteomas, mineralizing fibrotic nodules, or granulomas are thought more likely than metastatic disease. Mineralizing metastases cannot be ruled out entirely but are thought by far less likely. Options for further definition would be a radiographic recheck in 2-4 weeks or at any time respiratory signs occur, and a thoracic CT.

DATE

5-7-22



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REFERRING VET

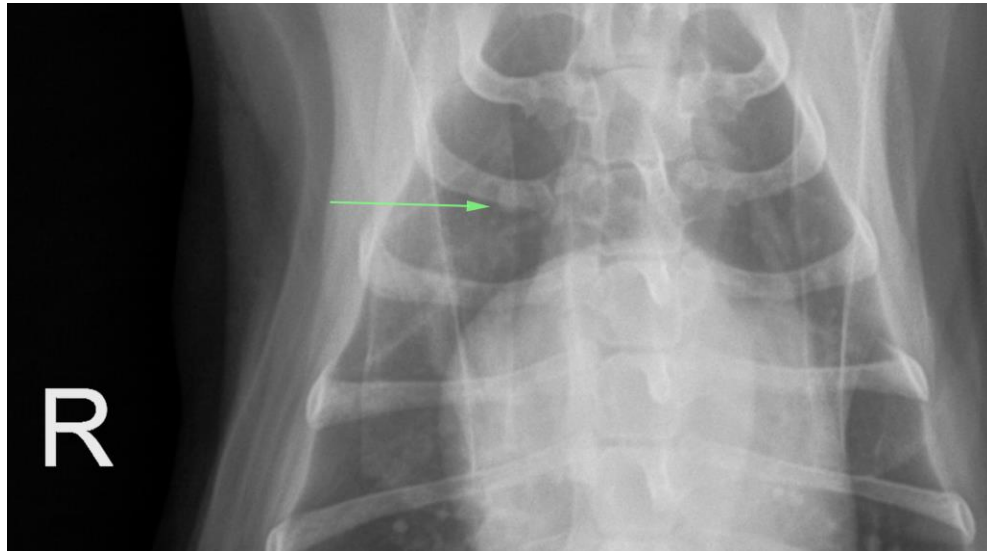
Dr. Robinson

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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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