



PATIENT

Smartee Bacaoan

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Increased respiratory effort and coughing that started at the end of June. Owner initially thought it was better with Zyrtec but it came back. X-rays show a moderate to advanced alveolar to interstitial pattern and mild to moderate pneumothorax. R/O neoplasia,. Chronic lower airway disease, evidence of ruptured pulmonary bulla

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

Bichon Frise

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Moderate bilaterally symmetric free pleural gas is accentuated in the ventral aspect of the pleural cavities.

SEX

The lobar margins are retracted from the thoracic wall and mildly rounded.

MN

A multifocal severe nodular lung pattern is seen throughout the right and left lung and only covered by a severe alveolar pattern with maintained pulmonary volume in the left caudal lung lobe and accessory lung lobe.

AGE

9 Years

The cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are enlarged and rounded and measure up to 1.0 cm in diameter.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

No thoracic wall changes are seen.

Multiple mild epigastric lymphadenomegaly and splenic nodules are seen in the included cranial abdomen.

HOSPITAL NAME

Advanced Animal
Imaging

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Moderate bilaterally symmetric spontaneous pneumothorax with underlying pulmonary pathology.
- Severe generalized nodular interstitial pattern of the lung and regional alveolar pattern of the left lung and accessory lung lobe.
- Moderate cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymphadenomegaly.

REFERRING VET

Blair Hollowell, DVM

Partially included abdominal findings:

- Epigastric lymphadenomegaly
- Splenic nodules.

INVOICE

52853

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings suggest potential for a spontaneous pneumothorax with underlying pulmonary disease that has led to emission of air from the lung.

DATE

7-13-22

Differential diagnosis for the nodular lung pattern includes neoplastic such as metastases of an unknown primary tumor or secondary neoplasia, especially round cell neoplasia, and less likely multiple pulmonary abscesses or granulomas. The alveolar component within the left lung and accessory lobe of the right caudal lung lobe may be due to rupture and regional hemorrhage or



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represent a neoplastic or inflammatory infiltrate.

Taking the cranial abdominal changes and concurrent cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymphadenomegaly into account, the odds of neoplastic pathology should be considered high in this patient rather than infectious or inflammatory disease.

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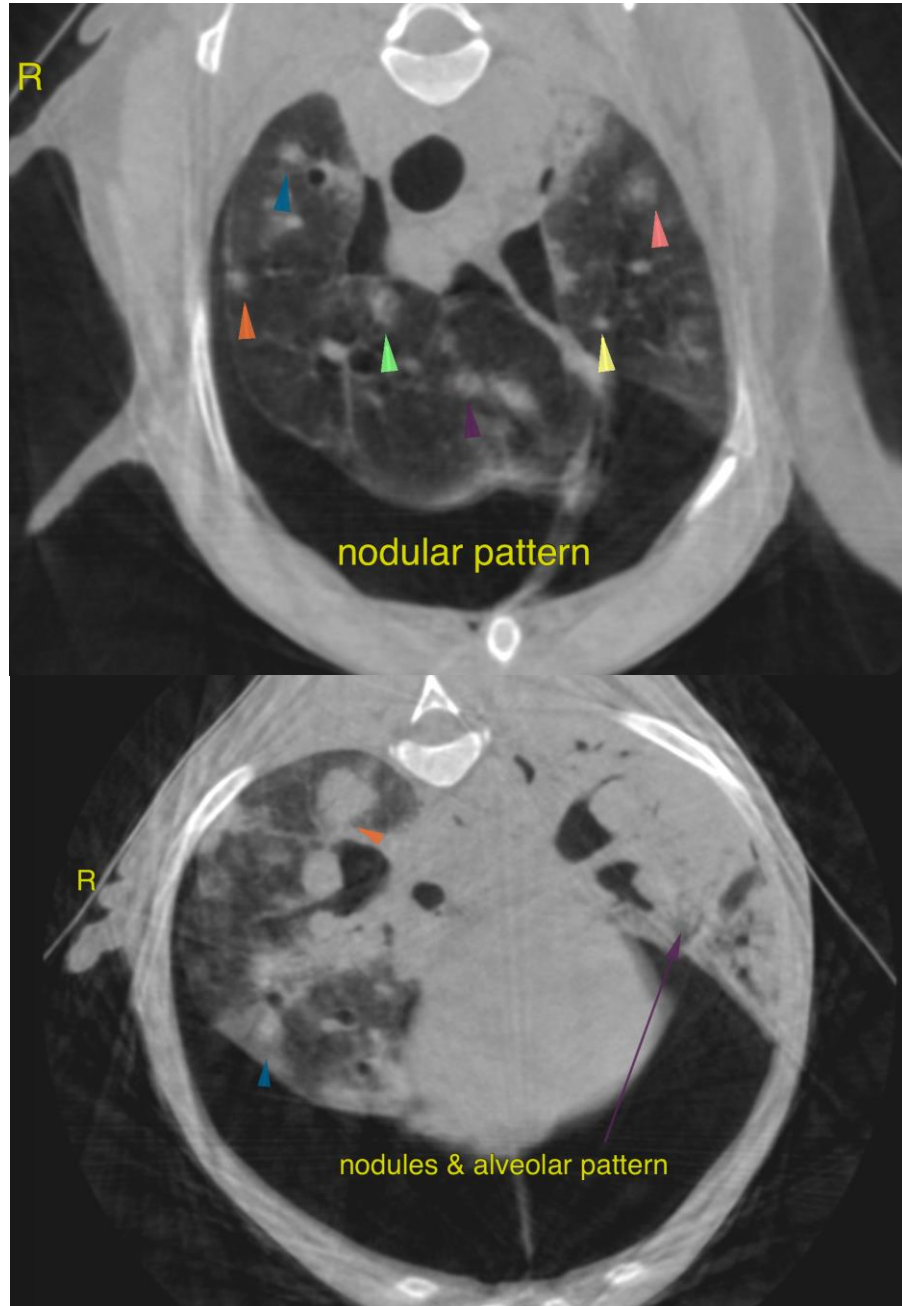
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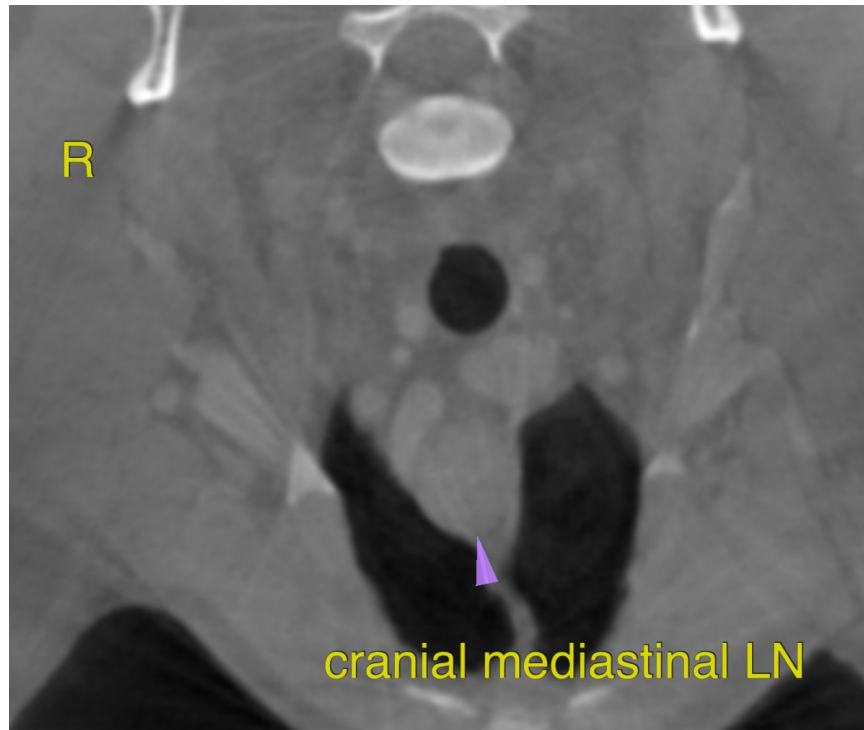
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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