



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Dunka Mendez Presented to specialty hospital on 8/1, diagnosed with pleural effusion and cranial mediastinal nodules. A nodule was sampled and came back as neutrophilic inflammation with low numbers of atypical epithelial cells. No abnormal findings on abdominal ultrasound. She was hospitalized on antibiotics. Thoracocentesis has been performed at least 3 times.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Plain and post contrast studies in dorsal and sternal recumbency available for review.

BREED

German Shepherd

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A moderate amount of pleural effusion is seen within the dependent portion of both pleural cavities. A mild amount of pleural gas is present within the nondependent portions.

SEX

Intact Female

Mild lobar retraction and rounding of all lung lobes is noted. There are multifocal ill-defined interstitial consolidations distributed throughout the parenchymal of all lobes.

AGE

7 Years

One 2.5 cm sized and one 3.0 cm sized ovoid enhancing soft tissue attenuating nodule is seen in the cranioventral mediastinum respectively. The 2.5 cm sized nodule is in the position of the sternal lymph nodes. The 3.0 cm sized nodule is in the position of the cranial mediastinal lymph nodes. No tracheobronchial lymphadenomegaly is noted. Irregular contrast enhancing thickening of the caudoventral mediastinum is seen as well.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley (Ondreka),
DVM Dr. med. vet.,
DipECVDI

There is no evidence of foreign material or thoracic wall injury.

The visible part of the spleen presents enlarged and is compatible with German shepherd dog hypersplenism.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Moderate bilateral liquido-pneumothorax with partial pulmonary collapse.
- Multifocal interstitial pulmonary consolidations.
- Caudal mediastinal thickening with contrast enhancement.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Meaux

The CT findings are suggestive of a pyothorax with pulmonary abscesses, mediastinitis, and mediastinal lymphadenitis. Granulomatous and neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out entirely as a differential diagnosis but is thought less likely. Correlate the CT findings with the results of the fluid analysis and prior sampling of the mediastinal nodules. Potential sources of a presumed pyothorax could be prior thoracic wall injury, migrating foreign material, or other.

INVOICE

53415

DATE

8-10-2



PATIENT

Dunka Mendez

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REFERRING VET

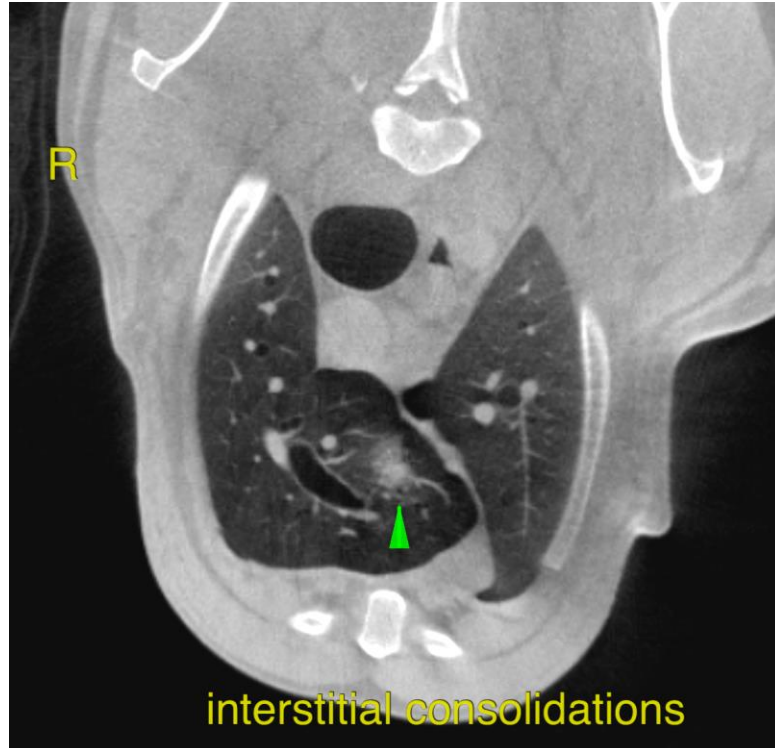
Meaux

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interstitial consolidations



mediastinal masses



PATIENT

Dunka Mendez

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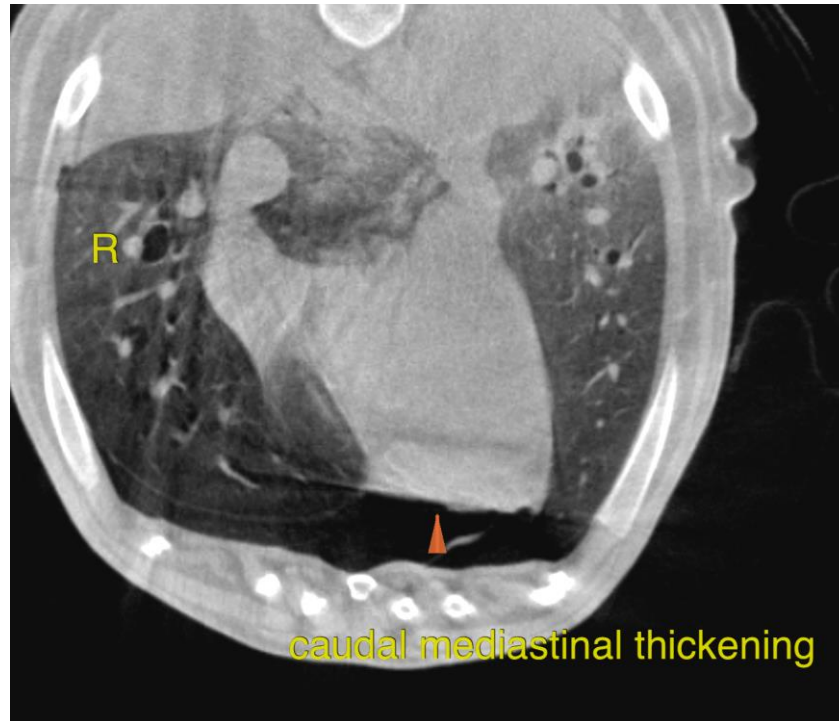
German Shepherd

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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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

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