



PATIENT

Madrid Corral

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient presented for lethargy and difficulty breathing. No vomiting or diarrhea. Decrease appetite.
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE panting, crackles and increase broncoventricular sound. Pail MM CRT >2 CBC non-regenerative anemia, thrombocytopenia Chem azotemia, hepatopathy 4dx positive E.canines negative all others radiographs suspect metastasis vs pneumonia

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mixed Medium to Large Breed

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The patient is in thin body condition.

SEX

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There is a mild spondylosis at T1/2 and moderate spondyloses are seen at L1/2 and L2/3.

AGE

11 Years

The lungs are deeply inflated. Multiple soft tissue opaque interstitial nodules and masses are seen and distributed throughout the entire lung. Peripheral alveolar consolidation is noted concurrently accentuating the cranial and ventral lung.

No evidence of mediastinal lymphadenomegaly is noted.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
 Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The cardiac silhouette is upright and thin. Pulmonary vasculature and caudal vena cava are thin as well.

Moderate generalized enlargement of the liver is noted.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Multiple pulmonary nodules and masses with multifocal distribution.
- Moderate concurrent cranioventral alveolar infiltrate.
- Hypovolemia with microcardia and underperfusion of the lung.
- Moderate hepatomegaly.
- Spondyloses.

HOSPITAL NAME

Paseos Veterinary Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. J. Walker

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

With the pertinent radiographic findings, secondary neoplasia of the lung such as round cell neoplasia and metastatic disease is thought by far most likely. The potential for pulmonary abscesses or granulomas with concurrent pneumonia is considered very low. Final diagnosis may require sampling which could be obtained under ultrasonographic guidance since some of the nodules and masses are in a peripheral position. Screening for a potential primary tumor by means of abdominal ultrasound could be scheduled before that should a final and causative diagnosis be strived.

INVOICE

46990

DATE

8-16-21

Differential diagnosis for the liver includes metabolic/endocrine hepatopathy as well as diffuse neoplastic or inflammatory/infectious pathology. Ultrasound and eventual parenchymal sampling could be considered for further definition here as well.



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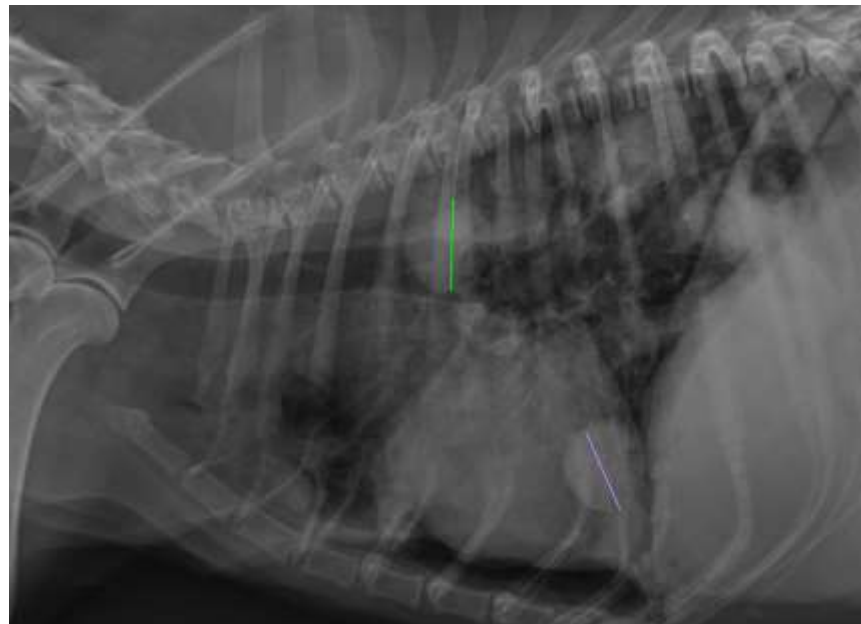
Dr. J. Walker

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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.

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