

**PATIENT**

Bo Salyards

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden Retriever

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

3 Years, 9 Months

INTERPRETED BYNele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI**HOSPITAL NAME**Elizabeth Animal
Hospital**REFERRING VET**

Leon Anderson, DVM

INVOICE

53254

DATE

8-3-22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

HISTORY: 4 mo history of owner noticed weight loss and loss of muscle along back. Proin ER is controlling urinary incontinence. Good appetite, drinks excessively, and has lower energy. Chronic inflammation and infection of ears and itchy all over (apoquel has helped in the past). Soft diagnosis of megaesophagus previously.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: Mildly rounded belly, dull hair coat, general muscle atrophy, Chronic inflammatory changes and infection in each ear, urine crust's in fur on rear end, gait is a bit exaggerated in the rear limbs at a walk. UA: SG >1.050, pH 8.0, clear sediment CBC: Normal Chem: ALT 155 U/L (h), AST 259 U/L (h), Creat Kinase 1493 U/L (H) Spec cPL: normal Pro BNP: normal Total and Free T4: Normal Heartworm, Ehrlichia, Lyme, Anaplasma: negative Fecal Antigen and Float: Negative

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Right/left lateral and ventrodorsal views totaling 6 images available for review.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Mild spondylosis deformans is noted between T4 and T5.

Moderate enlargement of the cardiac silhouette with increased sternal contact and rounded right ventricle is noted. The vertebral heart score is 12.5. The caudal vena cava appears to be wide subjectively. Mild dilation of the pulmonary arteries and veins appears to be present.

The lung presents a moderate generalized bronchial lung pattern with thin walled bronchi.

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

There is no evidence of mediastinal widening.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Moderate right sided cardiomegaly.
- Moderate bronchial lung pattern.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The radiographic study reveals moderate cardiomegaly. The radiographic changes do suggest right ventricular enlargement with possible early congestive failure. Differential diagnosis includes cardiac disease with tricuspid regurgitation and less likely primary bronchopulmonary disease such as heartworm or other bronchitis with secondary volume overload of the right heart. Heartworm testing however appears to be negative. Other bronchitis cannot be ruled out entirely but would be unlikely to cause the pertinent radiographic changes. Further definition by means of a full cardiac echo is recommended if not performed already.



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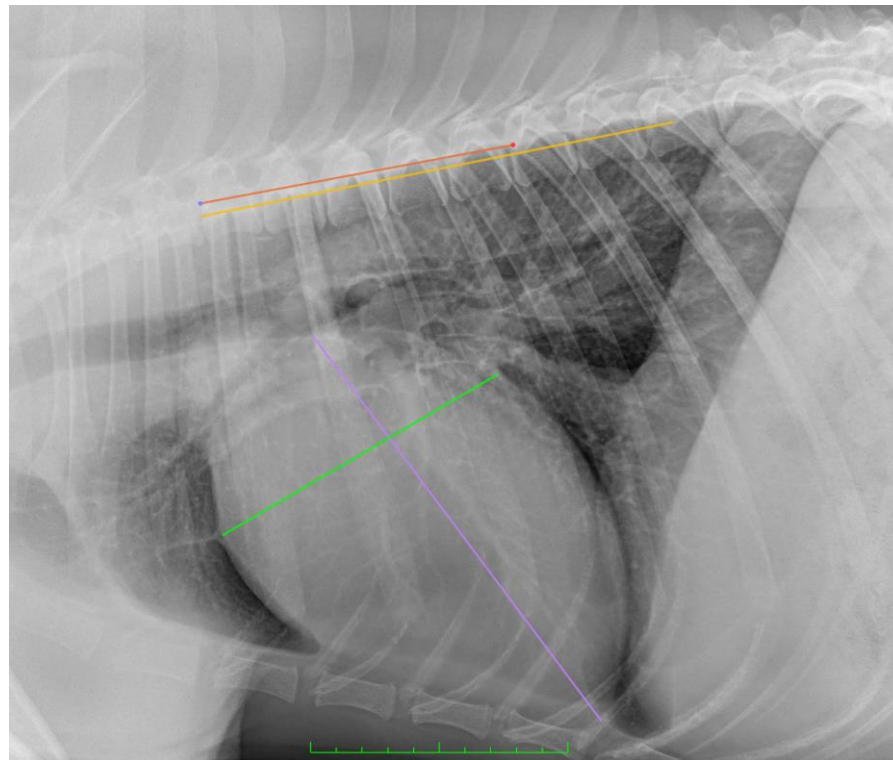
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Nele Eley, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
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