



PATIENT

Blake Philbrook

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Distended abdomen. Discomfort in breathing. Muffled heart sounds.

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX & ABDOMEN

A complete set of radiographs of the thorax and abdomen is provided for review.

BREED

Labrador Retriever X

Thorax

The caudal lumbar spine presents mild spondylosis formation.

SEX

Male Neutered

A heterogeneous fat-and soft tissue opaque subcutaneous swelling is seen along the right thoracic wall.

The cardiac silhouette is moderately enlarged, presenting a globoid shape and sharp margins. The pulmonary vessels of the cranial lung lobes are thin. The caudal vena cava is prominent.

AGE

11 Years

The cranial mediastinum presents the expected soft tissue opacity. The mediastinal width is less than twice the width of the vertebral column at the same level.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The trachea is normal in diameter and presents the anticipated course. The luminal outline of the trachea is smooth.

The bronchial tree presents with thin walls and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected.

HOSPITAL NAME

Truscott Animal
Hospital

The ventral aspects of the lung are mildly retracted from the thoracic wall.

The diaphragm is bulging far cranially into the thoracic cavity with a relative straight cranial contour.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mena Abdelsayed

Abdomen

The abdominal volume is moderately increased. The serosal detail is lost and there is a homogeneous soft tissue opacification throughout the abdominal cavity, effacing the margins of the abdominal organs.

INVOICE

49757

In the subcutaneous tissue along the right abdominal wall, an ovoid shaped, fat-opaque mass is visible, measuring approximately 16 x 5 x 15 cm in size, depressing the abdominal wall.

DATE

1-22-22

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Generalized cardiomegaly with hypoperfusion of the lung and dilated caudal vena cava
- Marked peritoneal effusion
- Suspect mild pleural effusion
- Lipoma right abdominal & thoracic wall
- Spondylosis deformans



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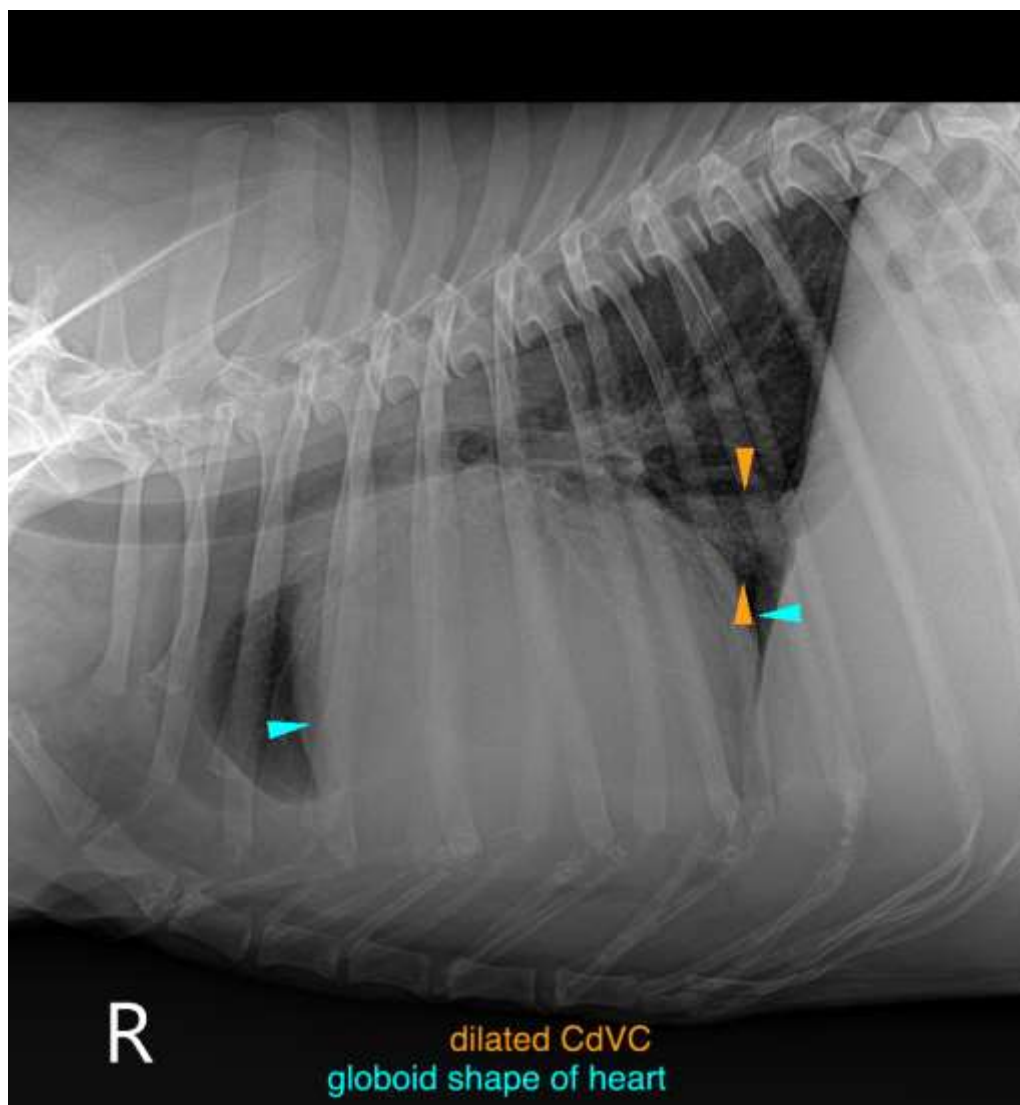
DATE

1-22-22

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The radiographic study is compatible with pericardial effusion and secondary cardiac tamponade – secondary ascites. If not done so yet, a cardiac echo is indicated to drain the pericardial effusion and screen for underlying pathology, such as heart base mass, versus idiopathic pericardial effusion.

Evaluation of the abdominal structures is limited by the significant amount of peritoneal effusion – consider an ultrasound examination to rule out pathology.





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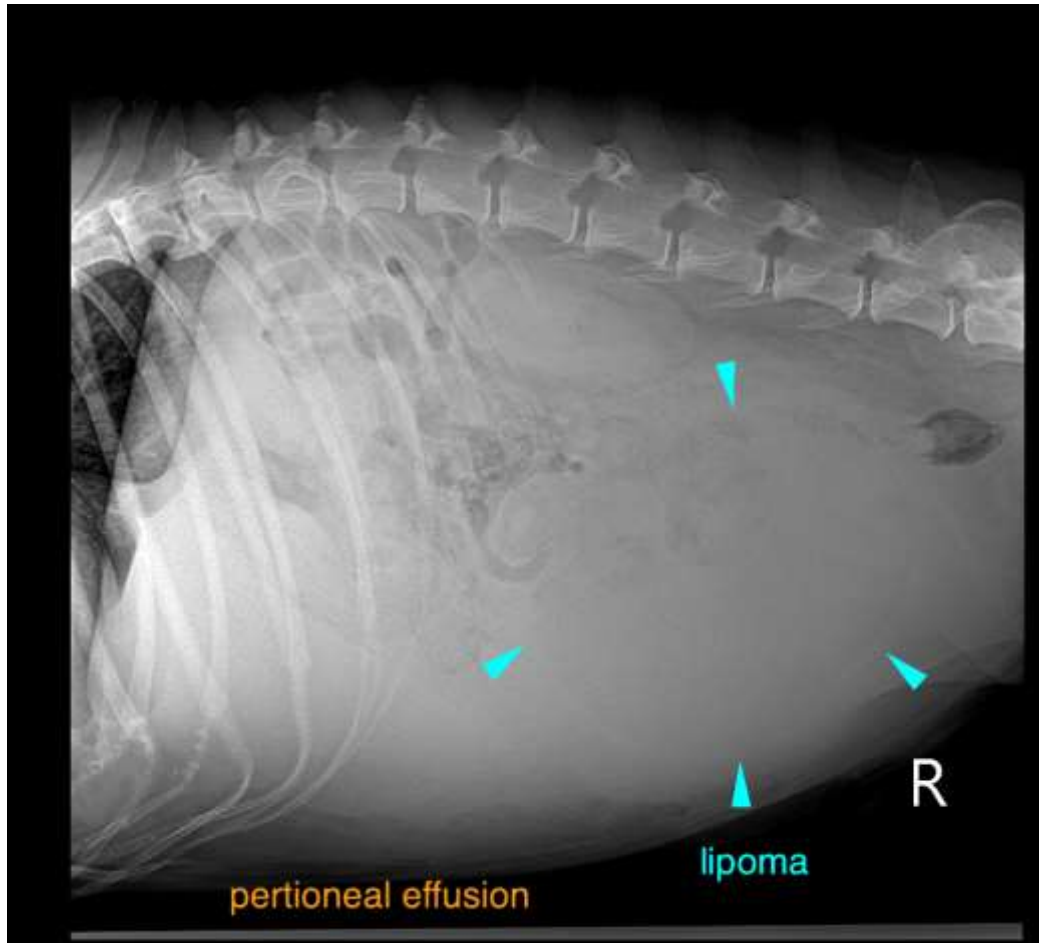
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Sebastian Schaub, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
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