



## PATIENT

Otis Martell

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Australian Shepherd  
Mini

## SEX

Neutered

## AGE

2Y

## WEIGHT

40.6

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet.  
DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Carissa Hayden

## HOSPITAL NAME

Elizabeth Animal  
Hospital

## REFERRING VET

Leon Anderson, DVM

## INVOICE

73469

## DATE

1-26-26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History:

- Sounds really congested.
- He has been at home and in his kennel since they moved to a new house.
- He sounded like he was losing his voice when he would bark.
- Almost sounds like a pug or bulldog would.
- No coughing or hacking

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: Bloodshot eyes. Respiratory System: Prominent lung sounds, not harsh or moist. NO RECENT BLOOD WORK

## RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE NECK & THORAX

Radiographs of the neck and thorax in three imaging planes are provided for review.

## RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Along the fascial planes of the neck, and retropharyngeal region, striated gas opacities are seen; extending caudally into the mediastinum – accentuated the mediastinal anatomical structures.

The surrounding bony structures are within normal limits.

The extrathoracic soft tissues present homogeneous without abnormalities.

The heart is of normal size and shape; there is no evidence of cardiac chamber or vascular enlargement. The pulmonary vasculature is within normal limits.

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.

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.

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and opacity; the intrapulmonary vascular branching is seen up to the third order lung vessels.

The diaphragm is well delineated with even surface and the expected mild cranial bulging of the diaphragmatic cupola.

## RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Emphysema fascial planes of the neck and mild pneumomediastinum

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The emphysema is most accentuated in the retropharyngeal region and neck, suggestive for perforating pharyngeal lesion (e.g. stick injury, bite wound) – if not done so yet, evaluation of the oral cavity and pharynx under general anesthesia is recommended. Differentials would include laceration of the trachea/esophagus or local infection with gas forming bacteria. Small injuries of the tracheal are commonly self-limiting under conservative management.



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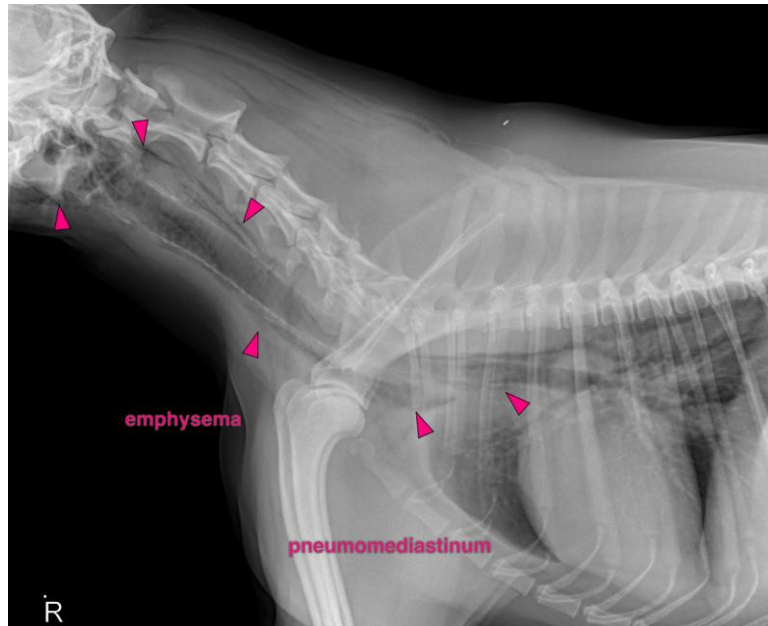
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)