



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Mama Dyer WAS HERE IN NOVEMBER AND DIAGNOSED WITH HYPERTHYROID. OWNER HAS ELECTED TO SEE SPECIALIST FOR IODINE TX. PET HERE TO HAVE CHEST RADS PRIOR

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED The body condition score is 7/9.

DSH Multifocal mild spondylosis formation is seen along the thoracic spine.

The extrathoracic soft tissues present homogeneous without abnormalities.

SEX 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.

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

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

11 Years, 1 Month
INTERPRETED BY Level with the 4th intercostal space, in the left lateral projection, a soft tissue opaque nodule is superimposed on the pulmonary artery of the right cranial lung lobe. The remainder lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and generalized mild increased radiopacity of the lung parenchyma; the intrapulmonary vascular branching is seen up to the third order lung vessels.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
 Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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

HOSPITAL NAME

DPC Veterinary Hospital

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Solitary nodular pulmonary soft tissue opacity
- Mild obesity
- Mild spondylosis formation thoracic spine

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rivera

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The solitary pulmonary soft tissue nodule is most likely a sequela to summation of vascular structures or end-on projection of a pulmonary vessel. However, solitary pulmonary nodule, such as granuloma, fibrosis, round pneumonia/mucus impaction or neoplasia are considerations as well. A follow up radiographic study – including a left lateral view – in 2-3 month can be used to check if the nodular lesion is reproducible and progressive in size; a CT study can be used to rule out pulmonary nodular lesion entirely.

INVOICE

55974

DATE

1-4-23



PATIENT

Mama Dyer

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

SF

AGE

11 Years, 1 Month

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

DPC Veterinary
Hospital

REFERRING VET

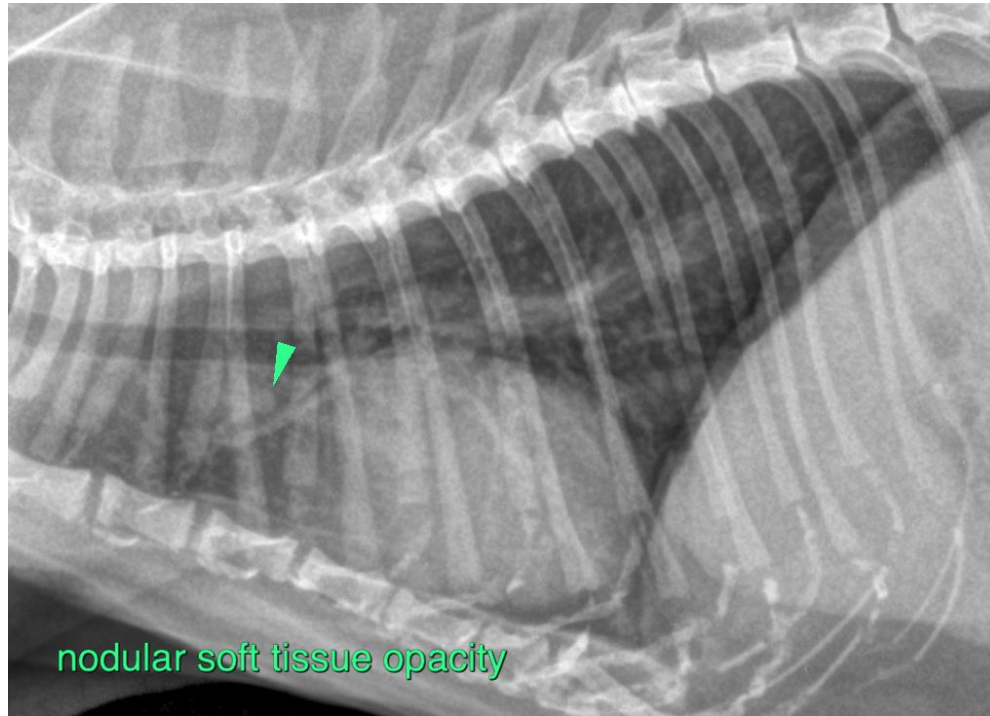
Dr. Rivera

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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.

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