



PATIENT

Babs Bennett

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

persistent coughing worse with activity; saw little to no improvement on medication(s)
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: respiratory effort eupnea all lung fields; increased bronchovesicular sounds all four quads

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

BREED

Bichon Frise

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

C7 7 presents with prominent ribs bilaterally. The vertebral endplates T4/T5 present mild spondylosis formation.

The extrathoracic soft tissues present homogeneous without abnormalities.

SEX

SF

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.

AGE

12 Years, 11 Months

The trachea presents the anticipated course. Mild dorsoventral flattening of the cervical tracheal segment is appreciated. The luminal outline of the trachea is smooth.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
 Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

Dynamic dorsoventral flattening of the principal bronchi is appreciated. Generalized mild to moderate peribronchial cuffing is appreciated. The lung parenchyma presents a generalized moderate ground glass opacity, L>R.

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

HOSPITAL NAME

Claws N Paws Animal Hospital

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Suspect bronchial collapse
- Mild tracheal collapse
- Moderate broncho-interstitial lung pattern
- Spondylosis deformans

REFERRING VET

Nitin Singh

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The bronchial collapse would be a plausible explanation for the history of cough. The broncho-interstitial lung pattern indicates accompanying broncho-pneumonitis ± pulmonary fibrosis. Potentials for the broncho-pneumonitis include primary inflammatory non-infectious causes – such as lymphocytic plasmocytic, eosinophilic, mixed – and infectious causes (e.g. viral, bacterial, parasitic). The chronicity of clinical signs, is increasing the odds for non-infectious origin of the bronchitis. Bronchoscopy including BAL can be used to confirm bronchial collapse and can be complemented by lower airway sampling.

INVOICE

54804

DATE

10-25-22



PATIENT

Babs Bennett

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Bichon Frise

SEX

SF

AGE

12 Years, 11 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Claws N Paws Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

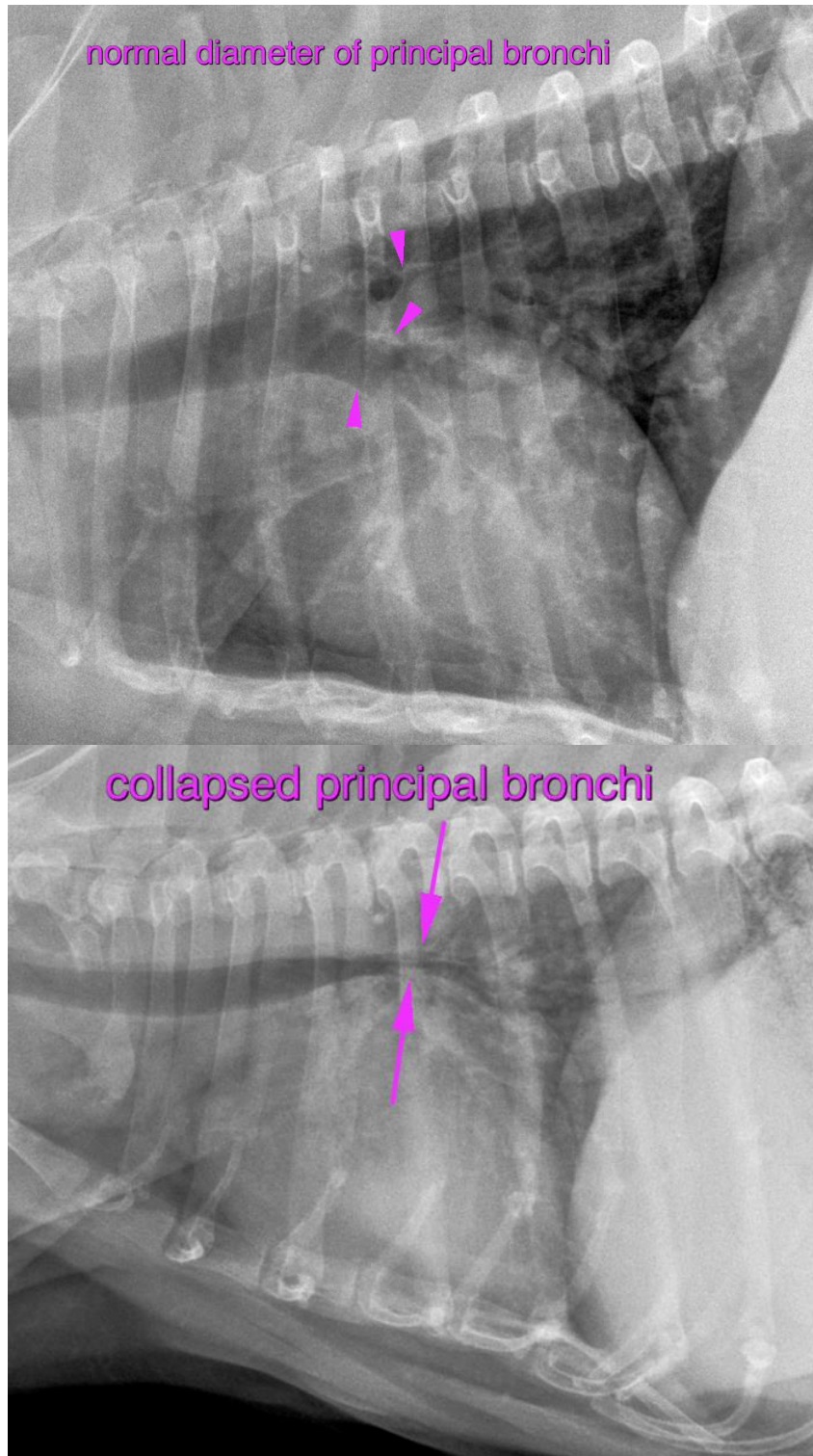
Nitin Singh

INVOICE

54804

DATE

10-25-22





PATIENT

Babs Bennett

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Bichon Frise

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
sebast.schaub@gmail.com

SEX

SF

AGE

12 Years, 11 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Claws N Paws Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Nitin Singh

INVOICE

54804

DATE

10-25-22