



PATIENT

Cody Van Leuven

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pitbull

SEX

MN

AGE

11Y

WEIGHT

90lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Hamburg Veterinary
Clinic

HOSPITAL NAME

Hamburg Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Martens

INVOICE

73692

DATE

2-10-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Nodular opacity seen between left 4th and 5th dorsal rib. Hx of cutaneous mast cell tumor (aggressive) on back. Rule out metastatic lesion

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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. An endotracheal tube is appreciated in the cranial cervical tracheal segment.

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

In the right lateral projection, a nodular soft tissue opacity is superimposed on the 6th rib, measuring

The caudal part of the left cranial lung lobe is consolidated with air-bronchograms and presents a significant decreased volume – a mediastinal shift to the left is appreciated.

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Solitary nodular soft tissue opacity left caudal lung lobe
- Atelectasis caudal part left cranial lung lobe

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The solitary nodular soft tissue opacity superimposed on the left caudal lung lobe is not specific and can present fibrosis, round pneumonia/mucus impaction, granuloma, odd summation of normal anatomy or metastasis – as mast cell tumors are unusual to metastasize to the lung, the odds for metastasis of different neoplastic entity are increased. A CT study of the thorax can be used to rule in/out pulmonary nodules entirely.

The atelectasis of the caudal part of the left cranial lung lobe can be a sequela to preceding left lateral recumbency under general anesthesia.



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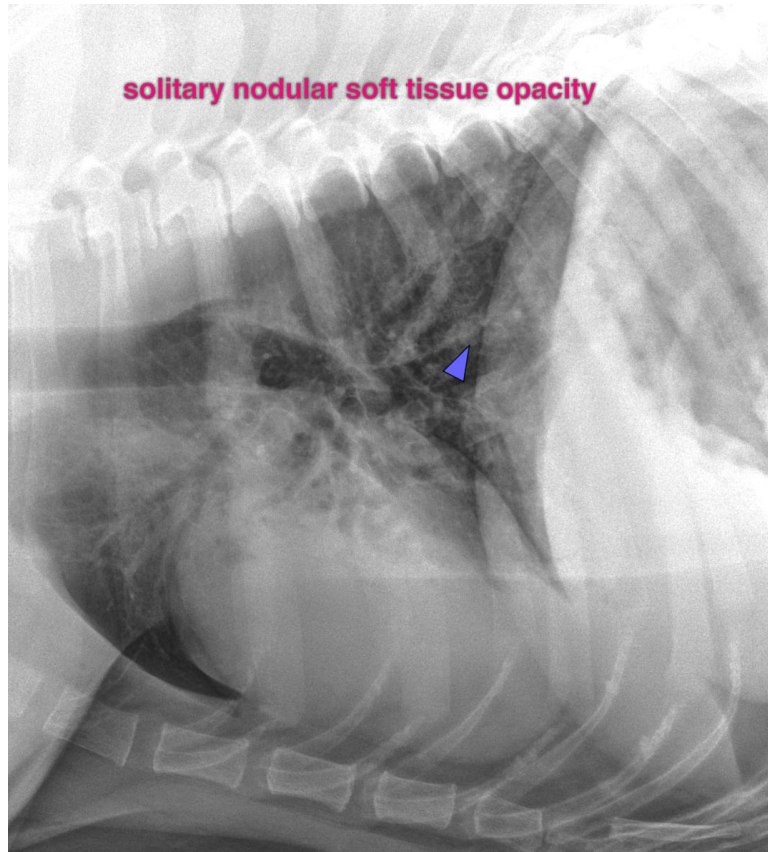
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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info@sonopath.com