



PATIENT

Kiwi Asmus

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Australian Cattle Dog

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

4

WEIGHT

21.2

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

CAM

HOSPITAL NAME

Southern Oregon VSC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Applegate

INVOICE

35853

DATE

2/14/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Developed Harsh persistent cough approximately 3 weeks ago.
- Treated with Doxycycline and Tamaril-P
- ~ 10 days later cough progressed to frequent harsh stertor
- Developed heavy panting overnight, tremors, hyporexia with complete anorexia since yesterday, and lethargy.
- Productive episodes over the past 3-4 days with white, foamy sputum following coughing.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the thorax is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

The tracheobronchial lymph nodes are mildly prominent.

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

In the ventral aspect of the left caudal lung lobe, segmental thickening of a ventrally oriented second-degree bronchus is seen.

In the cranial part of the left cranial lung lobe, a bronchial segment contains a small amount of non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material.

The ventral dependent aspects of the lung present zones with a patchy ground glass attenuation pattern. The dorsal aspects of the lung parenchyma present the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen; there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Ventrally distributed irregular unstructured interstitial lung pattern
- Segmental thickening of a bronchial tree
- Mild lymphadenopathy tracheobronchial lymph nodes

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The ventrally distributed unstructured interstitial pattern and segmental thickening of the bronchial wall is indicative for bacterial bronchopneumonia with secondary reactive lymphoid hyperplasia of the tracheobronchial lymph nodes. Bronchoscopy including BAL may be used as advanced diagnostic tool.



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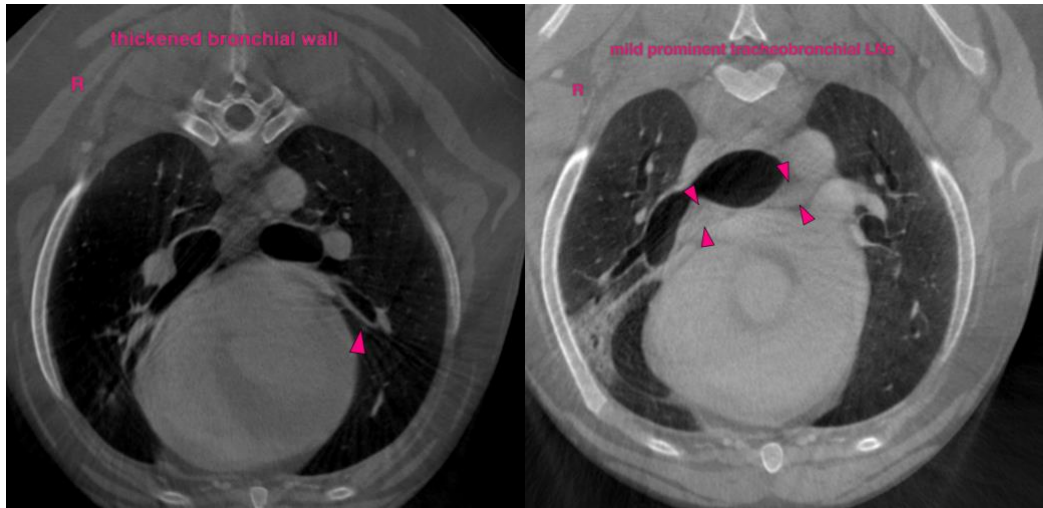
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
info@sonopath.com