



## PATIENT

Apollo Venezuela

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Rottweiler

## SEX

M

## AGE

6Y

## WEIGHT

109lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mobile Pet Imaging

## HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

## REFERRING VET

Armstrong

## INVOICE

74340

## DATE

3-24-26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Apollo presents for urinating blood. On ultrasound dr Bettina noted severe pleural effusion. left lower costochondral approx 8 th space drained u/s guidance 3. 4 liter of white chlyous appearing fluid cytology appears low cellular in office tp fluid 6.2 effusion

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX

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

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The vertebral endplates T5/T6 present mild spondylosis formation.

In the pleural space a small volume of gravity dependent, fluid attenuating material is appreciated. The lung lobes are retracted from thoracic wall by the fluid attenuating material.

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform and considered within normal limits.

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

The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior, but small zones with dystelectasis of the ventral dependent aspects of the lung.

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

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mild to moderate pleural effusion
- Spondylosis deformans T5/T6

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study is fitting the history of pleural effusion – regarding the described macroscopic appearance the presumptive diagnosis is chylothorax, complete fluid analysis is warranted for confirmation. An underlying cause for the pleural effusion cannot be specified, and the presumptive diagnosis is idiopathic chylothorax.



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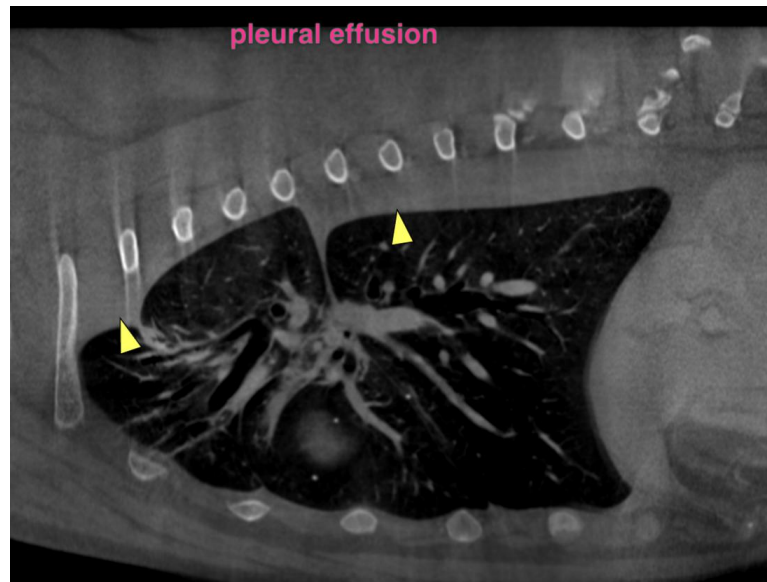
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)