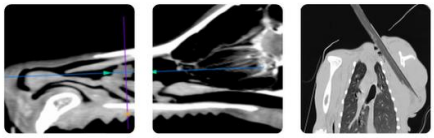

PATIENT

CeCe Short

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab/Shepherd

SEX

FS

AGE

6Y, 4M

WEIGHT

77.8lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Erin, LVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Gentle Doctor Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Miranda Thomassen

INVOICE

74077

DATE

3-5-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Month long history of hacking/coughing more. Initially had vomiting as well, but that stopped.
- Still very active/happy.
- Owner initially concerned dog had ingested small metal pin.
- PE was normal overall - panting, but no abnormal lung sounds at this time.

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.

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

The ventral aspect of the right caudal lung lobe is consolidated with interspersed air-bronchograms. The remainder of the lung parenchyma are aerated and present the expected architecture, unremarkable.

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Ventral alveolar pattern right caudal lung lobe with maintained to increased pulmonary volume.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The consolidation of the ventral aspects of the right caudal lung lobe can be caused by pneumonia (possibly due to aspirated foreign body), pulmonary infarction, granulomatous lung disease (would commonly affect more than one lung lobe) or pulmonary neoplastic infiltration (e.g. carcinoma). Ultrasound guided FNA sampling of the consolidated lung can be performed as advanced minimally invasive diagnostic tool. A CT study may be used for planning of possible surgical options.

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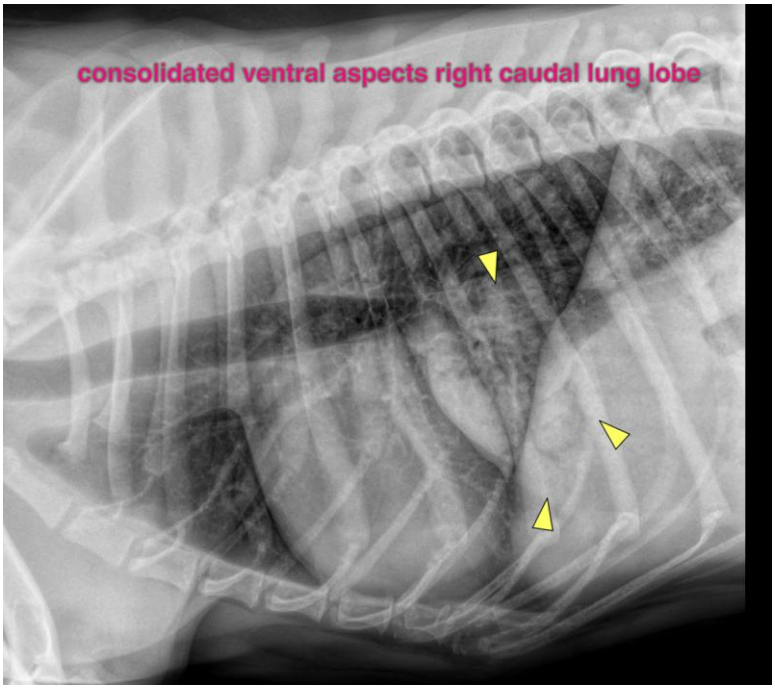

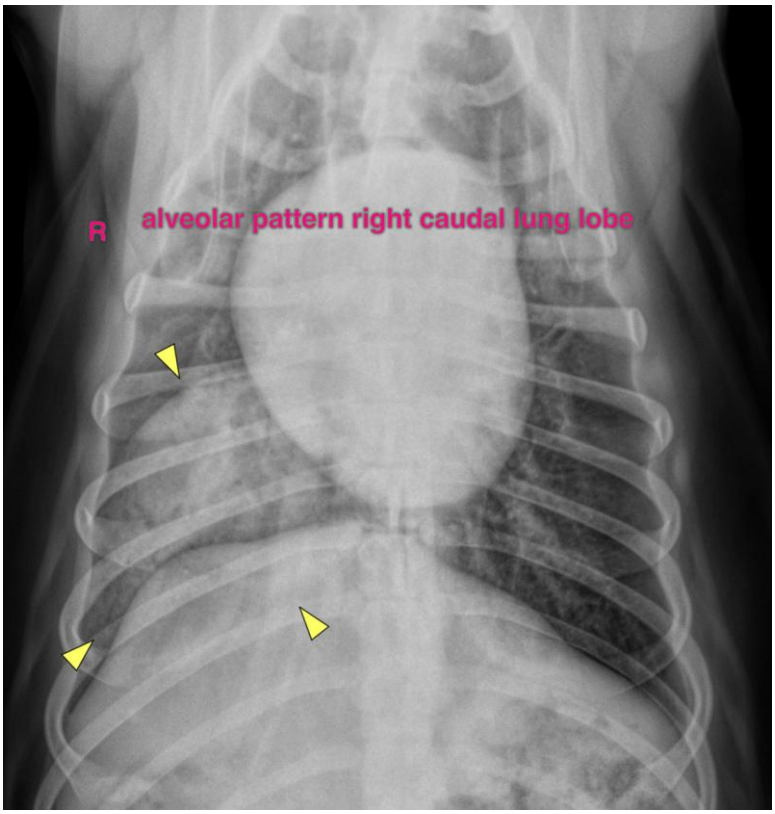

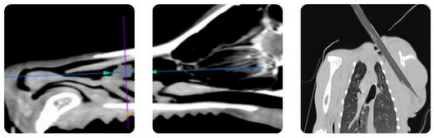

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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