



PATIENT

Lily Zigler

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

12 Years, 6 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Ahwatukee Commons
Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rebecca R.
Housley

INVOICE

50771

DATE

3-7-22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pt has this mass in the lung which was found in labor day last year. Coughing was present during that time but it was gone couple days after. This past Friday O noticed Pt was acting lethargic, not eating much but drinking water normally. Pt has been having the coughing since Friday as well. It would happen when she moves around a lot or trying to pick her up. O noticed that Pt is having trouble breathing. O would like to know if mass has grown and Doctor recommended sending out thoracic x-rays for consult. w

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.

There is a moderate amount of soft tissue material visible in the pleural cavity, the lung lobes are retracted from the thoracic wall and pleural fissure lines are visible. The ventral margins of the lung lobes are rounded. A moderate to marked widening of the cranial mediastinum is seen. The trachea is mildly displaced dorsally and to the right. The lung lobes present a decreased volume and mild ground glass opacification of the lung parenchyma – the normal architecture appears to be maintained.

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

The megaesophagus is not appreciated in the current radiographic study.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- History of cranioventral mediastinal mass
- Moderate pleural effusion
- Dystelectasis of the lung parenchyma

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The pleural effusion is the main finding in the current radiographic study and is explaining the current presenting clinical signs – the pleural effusion can be a sequela to the history of cranial mediastinal mass. Recommend tapping the pleural effusion. Ultrasound can be used to evaluate the cranial mediastinum – using the pleural effusion as acoustic window – and sampling of the potential mass. No statement about potential changes in size of the mass can be made, as the margins are effaced by the pleural effusion.



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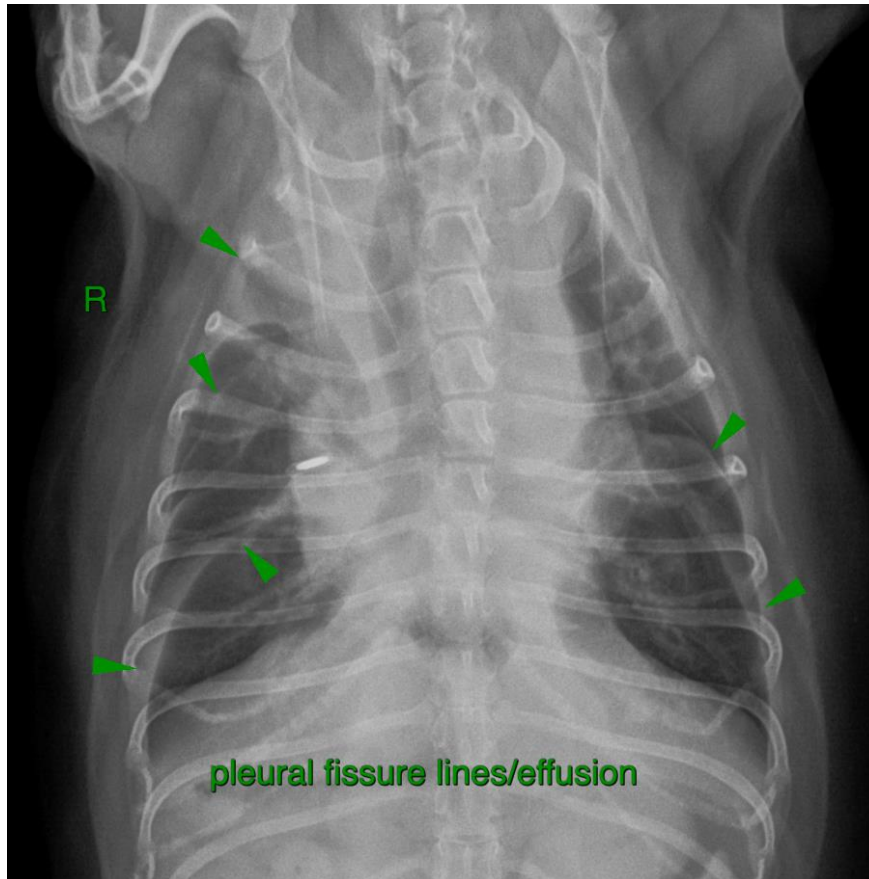
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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