



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Sarge Blair increasing frequency dry cough, often 2 short coughs followed by long cough and gags at the end, most commonly after jumps up or down but happens when running or laying quietly too, no exercise intolerance, water and food intake wnl, may be quieter overall, O uncertain

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED The surrounding bony structures are within normal limits.

Corgi Mix The extrathoracic soft tissues present homogeneous without abnormalities.

SEX 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.

Neutered Male 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.

AGE The trachea is normal in diameter and presents the anticipated course. The luminal outline of the trachea is smooth.

13 Years The bronchial walls are mildly prominent.

INTERPRETED BY The lung field is extending up to the level of the vertebral body of T10 in both lateral views – expiration – accentuating a generalized mild to moderate unstructured reticular lung pattern. In the right lateral projection, level with the 4th rib pair, a gas filled, roundish lesion, demarcated by a thin soft tissue opaque capsule is seen, measuring approximately the width of one intercostal space in diameter. The parenchyma presents the expected architecture and opacity; the intrapulmonary vascular branching is seen up to the third order lung vessels.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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

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RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mild bronchial lung pattern
- Bulla left cranial lung lobe

REFERRING VET

Kim Stender

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE The bronchial lung pattern is suggestive for bronchitis and primary inflammatory non-infectious causes – such as lymphocytic plasmocytic, eosinophilic, mixed – and infectious causes (e.g. viral, bacterial, parasitic) need to be considered. The chronicity of clinical signs, is increasing the odds for primary inflammatory non-infectious origin of bronchitis. Bronchoscopy including BAL can be used as advanced diagnostic tool, empirical management can be considered alternatively.

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DATE The pulmonary bulla can be a sequela to chronic cough.

3-8-23 The generalized increased radiopacity of the lung pattern due to an unstructured interstitial pattern is considered artifactual due to hypoinflation of the lung parenchyma.



PATIENT

Sarge Blair

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Corgi Mix

SEX

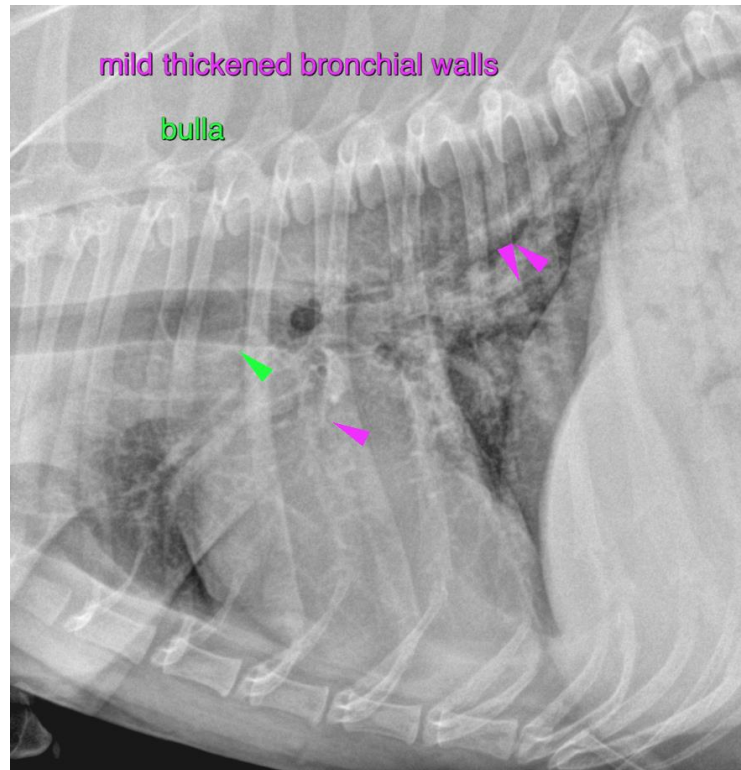
Neutered Male

AGE

13 Years

INTERPRETED BY

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HOSPITAL NAME

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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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INVOICE

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DATE

3-8-23