



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Meeko Cox unknown hx - P presented for possible ingestion of hallucinogenic mushrooms, or other illicit drugs (heroin, methamphetamine) as well as irregular breathing pattern

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

DSH

The surrounding bony structures are within normal limits.

A moderate amount of gas is seen along the fascial planes of the neck. The margins of the tracheal and large cranial mediastinal vessels as well as the descending aorta are accentuated by a gas opaque rim.

SEX

Female

Mild redistribution of the gas along the craniolateral thoracic wall is noted, between the two sets of radiographs.

AGE

2 Years

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

DTLAvets

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and opacity; the intrapulmonary vascular branching is seen up to the third order lung vessels.

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

REFERRING VET

Dr Leia Castaneda

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Moderate pneumomediastinum and emphysema along the fascial planes of the neck
- No evidence of pneumothorax

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The radiographic study is consistent pneumomediastinum and emphysema along the fascial planes of the neck. An underlying cause cannot be specified Blunt trauma or increased expiratory effort with closed epiglottis (Vasalva maneuver) can cause spontaneous pneumomediastinum (Macklin effect). The pneumomediastinum is a potential source for the emphysema along the neck with gas dissecting along the fascial planes of the neck and thoracic wall.

DATE

4-13-22

Other causes for pneumomediastinum can be traumatic (iatrogenic versus accident) laceration of the trachea or less likely the esophagus, a perforating soft tissue trauma along the neck/shoulder region, primary disease of the lung - with extension of air along the peribronchial adventitia into



PATIENT

Meeko Cox

the mediastinum. As the pneumomediastinum appears to be stationary, conservative management and monitoring the patient for progression of emphysema is recommended.

As there is no pneumothorax, a physiological glide sign/seashore sign should be appreciated in the thoracic ultrasound examination.

SPECIES

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REFERRING VET

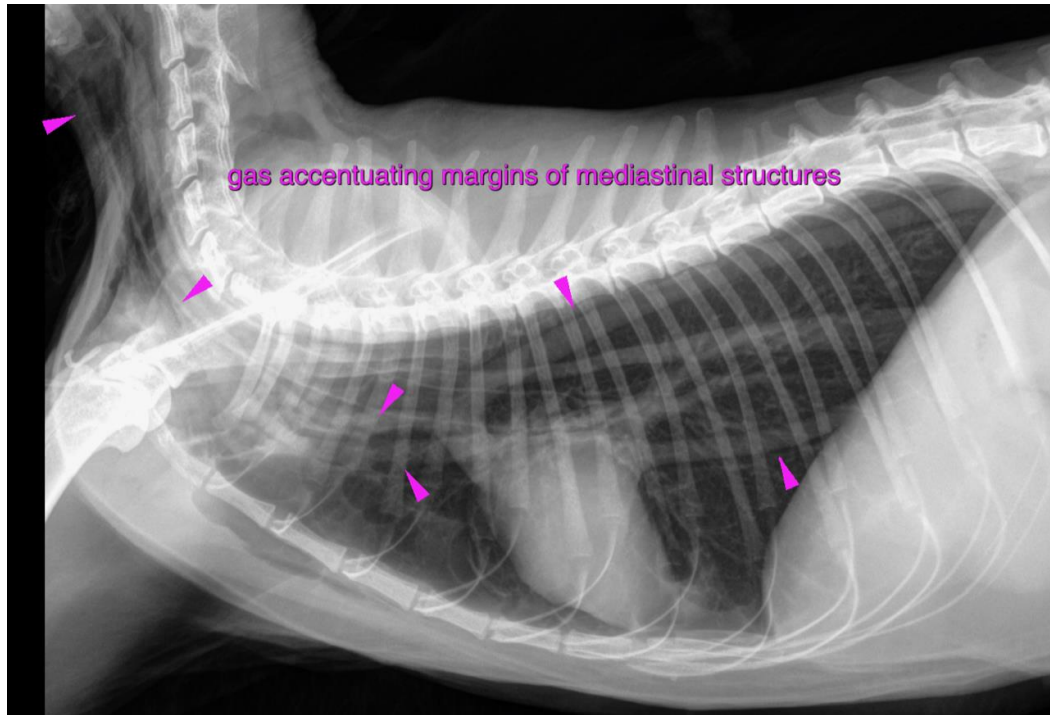
Dr Leia Castaneda

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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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