



PATIENT

Kona Cafaro

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History of chronic gagging, hacking cough, mammary masses

SPECIES

K9

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

BREED

Labrador Retriever

The body condition score is 9/9.

SEX

F

Moderate spondylosis formation is seen along the caudal thoracic spine.

At the ventral thoracic wall, an undulating fat opaque subcutaneous swelling is noted.

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.

AGE

2 Years, 8 Months

In the left lateral projection of the thorax, a soft tissue opaque structure is seen cranial to the heart, presenting convex shaped dorsal margins, measuring 4 cm in diameter.

A soft tissue membrane is bulging ventrally into the tracheal lumen of the cervical segment. The trachea is normal in diameter and presents the anticipated course. The luminal outline of the trachea is smooth.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The lung parenchyma presents a generalized moderate increased radiopacity, caused by an unstructured reticular pattern, blurring the pulmonary vasculature. Sporadic mild thickening of the bronchial walls is seen.

HOSPITAL NAME

Blairstown Animal
Hospital

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Lovell

- Obesity
- Moderate unstructured interstitial lung pattern with mild bronchial pattern
- Possible roundish cranioventral mediastinal soft tissue mass
- Multiple subcutaneous lipomas ventral thoracic wall
- Redundant tracheal membrane

INVOICE

51354

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The unstructured interstitial lung pattern is likely accentuated by the nutritional status. The odds for 'real' interstitial lung pattern are considered low – not specific and potentials would include fibrosis, pneumonitis (inflammatory versus infectious), systemic disease (e.g. pancreatitis, IMHA, renal disease), neoplasia. The mild bronchial pattern is increasing the odds for underlying inflammatory lower airway disease and non-infectious causes such as eosinophilic or lymphoplasmacytic bronchopneumopathy is considered more likely than infectious causes – viral, bacterial, parasitic. Bronchoscopy including BAL can be used as advanced diagnostic test.

DATE

4-5-22



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The roundish opacity seen in the left lateral projection of the thorax is likely caused by odd projection of the mediastinal fat as it is not appreciated in the right lateral view of the thorax. However, there is a small chance for a cranial mediastinal mass (e.g. neoplasia, cyst, granuloma). Either a follow up radiograph of the thorax or a CT study of the thorax can be used as advanced diagnostic.

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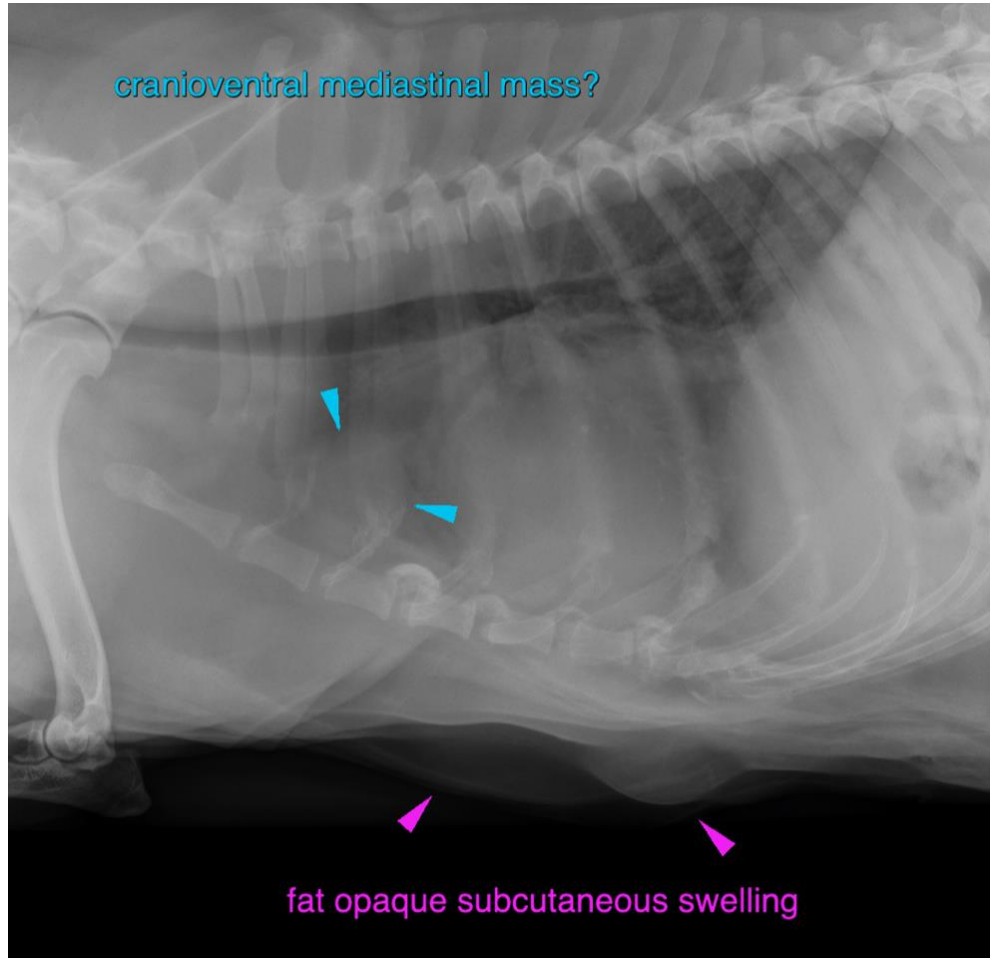
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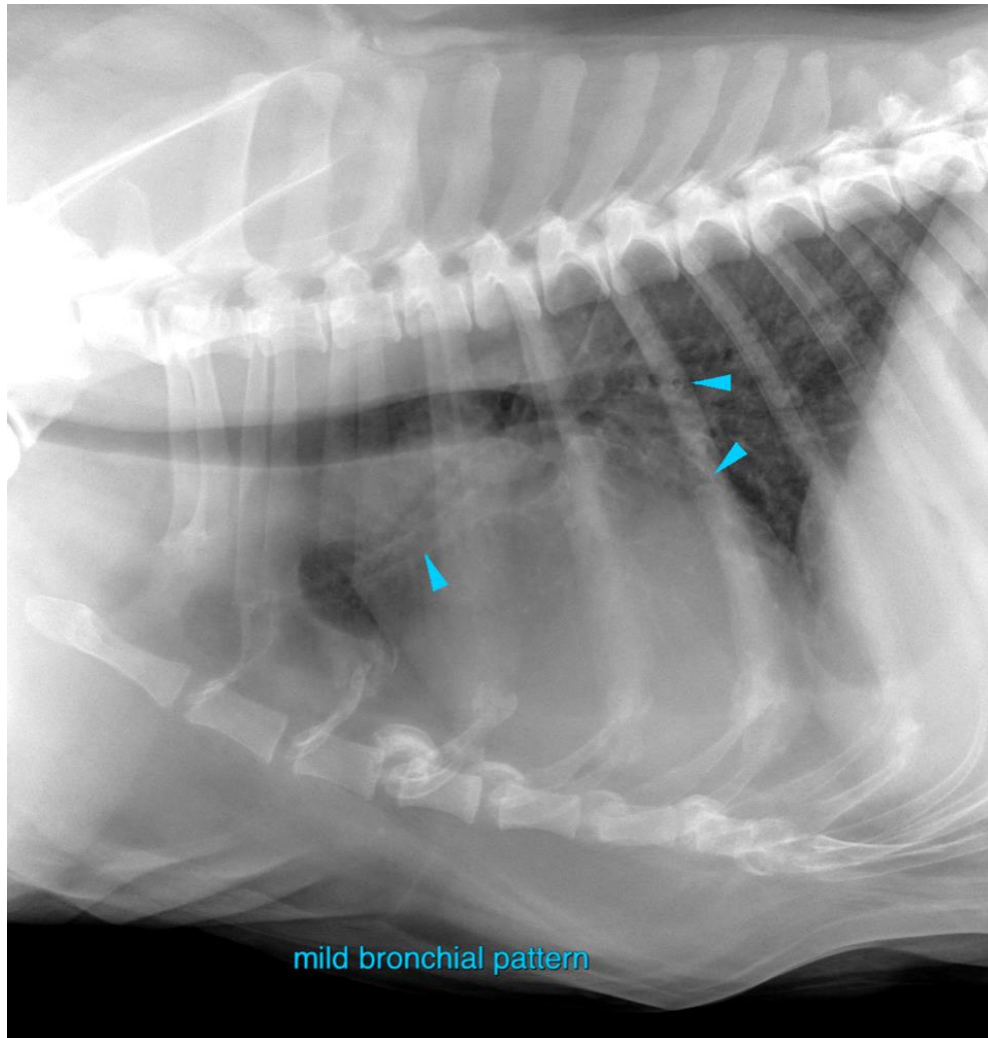
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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