



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Geddy Kiefer Possible mass effect caudol dorsal lung feild  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Vomiting

**SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX**

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

**RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**BREED** The thoracic spine presents with multiple hemivertebra and multiple spinous processes of the thoracic spine are fused. Multifocal spondylosis formation is appreciated along the thoracic spine.

French Bulldog 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.

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

FS In the midline, in the region of the caudal mediastinum, a roundish soft tissue opacity is appreciated, occupying approximately 6 intercostal spaces. The first degree bronchus of the right caudal lung lobe presents a right lateral bending due to the mass effect.

**AGE** In the VD view, a nodular soft tissue opacity is seen in the right caudal and left caudal lung lobe.

10 Years

**INTERPRETED BY RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

- Roundish soft tissue opacity region caudodorsal mediastinum
- Nodular soft tissue opacity right & left caudal lung lobe
- Multiple hemivertebra thoracic spine
- Spondylosis deformans

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Hamburg Veterinary  
Clinic

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The soft tissue opacity cranial to the diaphragm is silhouetting with the diaphragm caudally and potentials can include pulmonary soft tissue mass right caudal lung lobe or mediastinal lesion – such as paraesophageal, hiatal hernia, esophageal mass, prolapsed part of the liver through small diaphragmatic defect, cavitory lesion. As the diagnosis is not definitive, a positive contrast esophagography might be used to check for association with the esophagus. A transdiaphragmatic ultrasound can be used as alternative option as well. A CT study of the thorax will likely yield the best diagnostic value.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Branning

**INVOICE**

58149

The pulmonary soft tissue nodules are only visible in the VD view and can be caused by superimposed nipples at the same level – which is considered most likely here. However, pulmonary nodules cannot be ruled out entirely (e.g. metastasis, granuloma, cyst).

**DATE**

5-7-23



**PATIENT**

Geddy Kiefer

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

French Bulldog

**SEX**

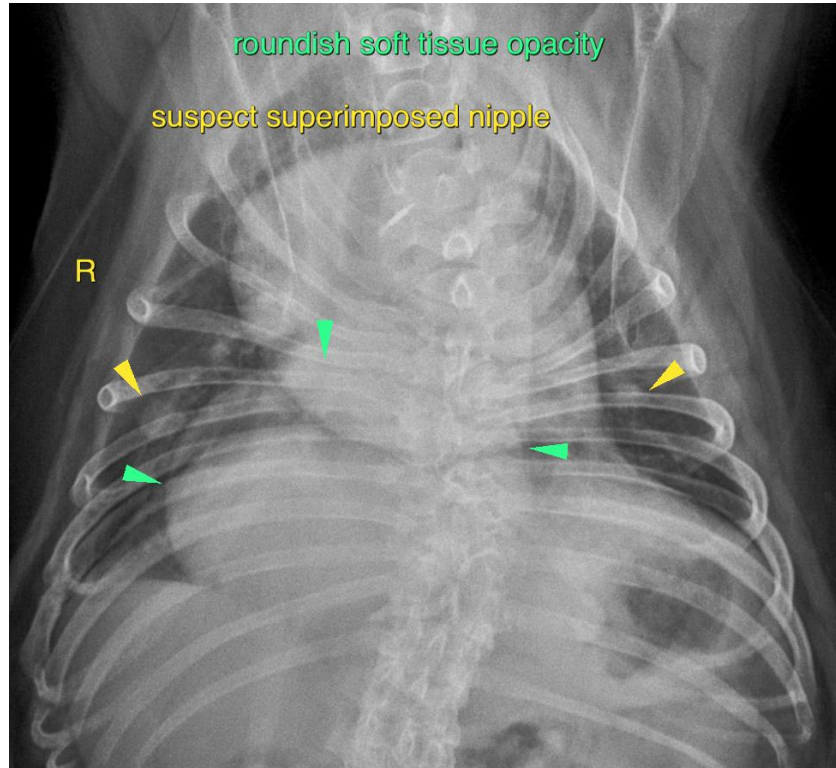
FS

**AGE**

10 Years

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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.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Branning

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