



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Kasey Smith New patient, has history of cough and heart murmur 2/6, previous DVM prescribed vetmedin 1.25mg q 12. has had 3 seizures in last month, not on any medications for seizures.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: pending

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

BREED RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Pomeranian S-shaped kinking of the costal cartilages is seen.

The body condition score is 7/9-

The extrathoracic soft tissues present homogeneous without abnormalities.

SEX

NM

The caudal contour of the cardiac silhouette is steep, and the caudal cardiac waist is lost. A wedge shaped soft tissue opacity is seen in the region of the left atrium. The left principal bronchus is deviated dorsally and compressed. The pulmonary vasculature is effaced by the lung pattern.

AGE

10

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDD

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

The lung parenchyma presents a generalized moderate to marked ground glass opacity of the lung parenchyma – most accentuated in the lateral views of the thorax

HOSPITAL NAME

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Hospital

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Left sided cardiomegaly
- Moderate unstructured interstitial lung pattern – accentuated in the perihilar region
- S-shaped conformation costal cartilages

REFERRING VET

Michele Harris, DVM

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

In combination with the heart murmur, the most common cause for the left cardiac enlargement is mitral valve insufficiency due to myxomatous mitral valve degeneration.

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The unstructured interstitial lung pattern can be accentuated by the nutritional status and age related changes of the lung parenchyma. In combination with the cardiomegaly the top differential is cardiogenic edema. Other differentials can include fibrosis, pneumonitis (inflammatory versus infectious), systemic disease (e.g. pancreatitis, IMHA, renal disease), hemorrhage, neoplasia.

DATE

8-2-22

A cardiac echo would be ideal for further assessment of cardiac chamber size and function.



PATIENT

Kasey Smith

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pomeranian

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REFERRING VET

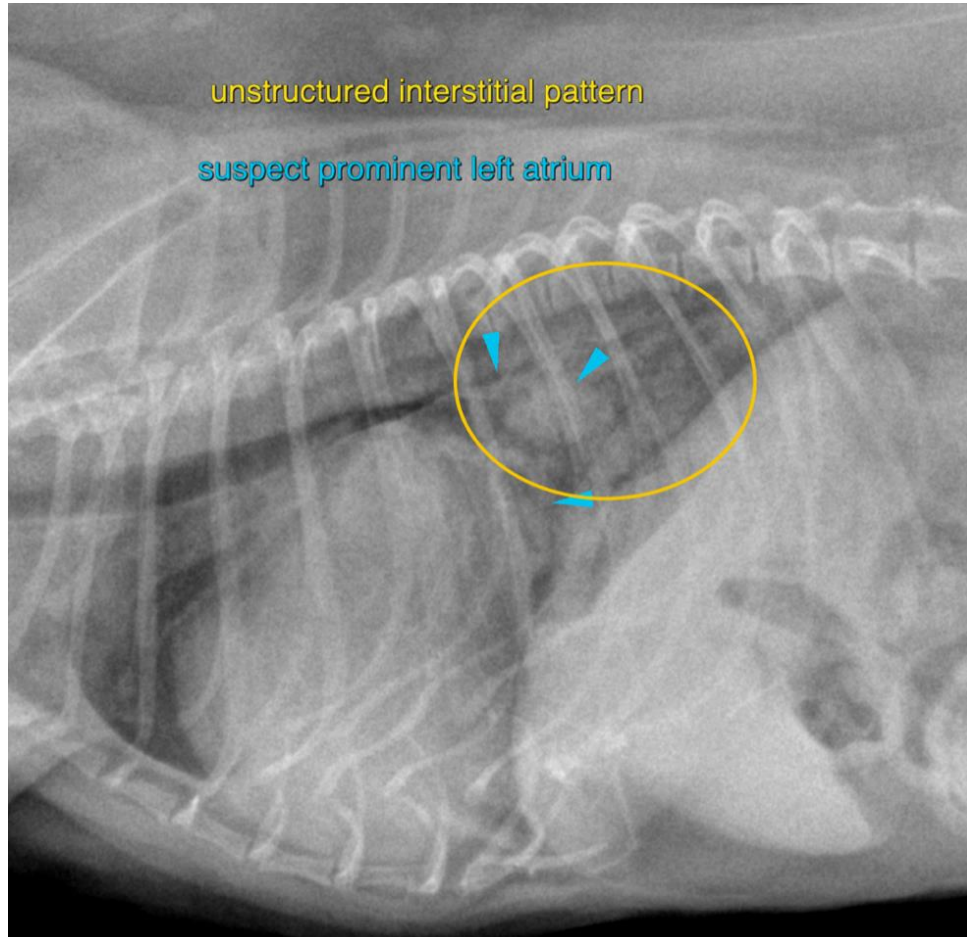
Michele Harris, DVM

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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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