

# Vetology AI Rapid Cardiopulmonary Screening



Ask A.I.M.E.

Vetology Innovations  
San Diego, CA.  
[vetology.ai](http://vetology.ai)  
(888) 416-2124

## CASE AI EVALUATION REPORT:

Case		Patient		Clinic Extra Info
ID	1455536	Name:	Schmidt Lou	Email: info@vetology.net
DOS	12/01/2019	Current Age:	7 y. 9 m.	Phone: +1 8586345430
Priority	Normal	Age when report:	7 y. 9 m.	Fax: +1 8586345435
Clinic		Sex:	M	
Vetology Clinic		Species:	Canine	
7522 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard		Breed:	Other Breed	
San Diego, CA 92111		Weight:	0.00 lb	

## Artificial Intelligence (AI) Evaluation

### CANINE AI Cardiopulmonary Screening: Abnormal

#### Airway/Pulmonary Findings:

1) MODERATE TO SEVERE INTERSTITIAL TO ALVEOLAR PATTERN; MODERATE BRONCHITIS; MILD NODULAR PULMONARY PATTERN.

2) Based on the AI airway/pulmonary findings, the probability of this patient having clinically detectable respiratory signs is VERY HIGH (>75%)

3) A severe alveolar pattern and concurrent, diffuse bronchointerstitial pulmonary pattern have been detected. In the PRESENCE of respiratory signs in a dog < 7 years of age, aspiration or bacterial pneumonia, pneumonitis (allergic or parasitic (including heartworm pathosis) would be likely. In older dogs, a pulmonary mass or pulmonary nodules, pulmonary hemorrhage, pleural effusion or PTE are primary considerations. In the ABSENCE of respiratory signs, lung lobe collapse or severe atelectasis secondary to anesthesia or deep sedation could artifactually create this appearance.

4) The evaluation has detected soft tissue pulmonary nodules. This case should be further scrutinized for the presence of pulmonary abscesses or other soft tissue nodular pulmonary lesions such as; pulmonary metastases or parasitic cysts. Fungal disease is considered unlikely given that a perihilar infiltrate/hilar lymphadenopathy was not detected. Keep in mind that disseminated lymphoma and METASTATIC mast cell neoplasia typically cause intrathoracic lymph node enlargement and DO NOT typically cause soft tissue pulmonary nodules. Cutaneous nodules or nipples overlying the thorax; or end-on pulmonary vessels in the hilar region artifactually mimicking the result of a few pulmonary nodules is also a possibility in this case. If a cutaneous nodule is suspected, apply a radiopaque marker or barium to the cutaneous structure or nipple and repeat the thoracic radiographs.

5) There is no evidence of PERIHILAR INFILTRATE

#### Cardiac Findings:

1) The cardiac silhouette size is normal.

**DISCLAIMER:** This report is for **DOGS ONLY**. These results should not be applied to another species. This is a computer assessment without human input. This assessment should be used as one piece of information in your diagnostic evaluation. This is **NOT** a radiographic diagnosis.

**Seth Wallack, DVM, DACVR**  
Vetology Founder. Creator of Radiology AI Algorithms

### Next Steps

**NOTE:** If the result is inconsistent with the clinical picture or if you would like another opinion, this study can be submitted to Vetology for further evaluation.

See below for additional image links.

[CLICK HERE to submit your question directly to a Vetologist](#)

[CLICK HERE for the Vetology Image Viewer](#)

### Further evaluation/treatment of the lungs and/or airways may include:

1. Deeper Ai Evaluation of the lungs using Ask A.I.M.E. [Go to Image Viewer](#)
2. Radiograph submission to a Vetologist for further evaluation.
3. Empirical therapy for lung disease based on your clinical assessment.
4. Bronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) vs. endotracheal lavage and/or Baermann fecal.



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