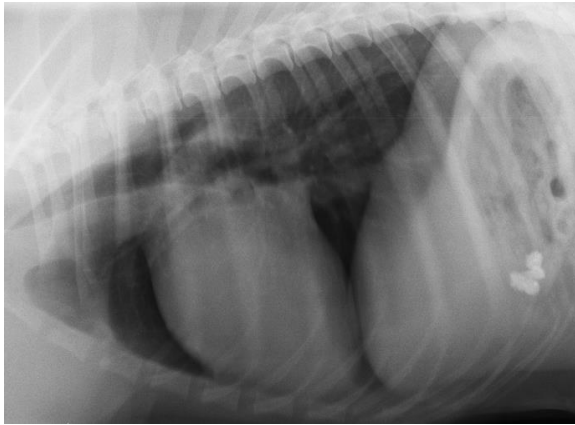


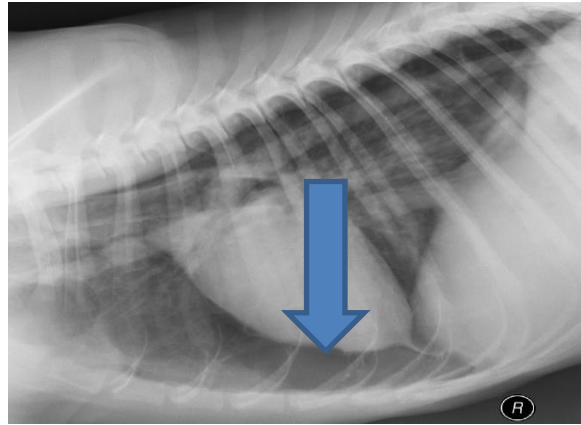
Respiratory Emergencies: Specific Conditions

	Clinical findings	Treatment (All patients receive oxygen & sedation/analgesia)
Brachycephalic Upper Airway Syndrome	Brachycephalic breed. Upper respiratory noise.	Cooling (eg fan, wet towels). Anti-inflammatory (Dexamthasone). GA?
Layngeal Paralysis	Medium-Large breeds eg Labrador. Upper respiratory noise.	Cooling (eg fan, wet towels). Anti-inflammatory (Dexamthasone). GA?
Pneumonia (bacterial, aspiration)	Fever? Pulmonary crackles.	Antibiotic (amoxicillin + fluoroquinolone)
Pneumonia (Angiostrongylus)	Diffuse pulmonary crackles. Fecal Microscopy = larvae?	Treat coagulopathy (Plasma?)
Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis	West Highland White Terrier. Diffuse bilateral crackles.	Poor prognosis in advanced cases.
Congestive Heart Failure (Dog)	Elevated HR, Elevated RR, Poor perfusion. Low body temperature. Heart murmur?	Furosemide (4-8mg/kg iv/im)
Congestive Heart Failure (Cat)	Pleural effusion common. Low body temperature. Jugular veins dilated.	Needle Thoracocentesis. Furosemide (4mg/kg iv/im)
Pulmonary Contusions	Rapid shallow breathings. Hemoptysis?	Common following RTA. Rib fractures? Other injury?
Pneumothorax	Common after RTA. Absent cardiac and respiratory noise on auscultation.	Needle Thoracocentesis if suspect pneumothorax.
Pleural Effusion	Absent cardiac and respiratory noise on auscultation. Paradoxical Breathing.	Needle Thoracocentesis. Analyse fluid.
Diaphragmatic hernia	Cats following RTA. Muffled cardiac and respiratory noise on auscultation. Paradoxical breathing.	Diagnose with ultrasound or radiographs. Elevating forequarters may help breathing.
Rib Fracture	Common following trauma. Shallow breaths, painful	Intercostal nerve block, systemic analgesia.

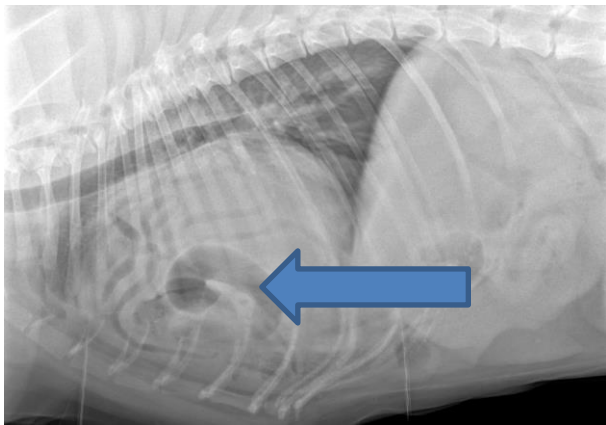
Table 1: Common respiratory emergencies, clinical findings and emergency treatment. Note: All patients receive oxygen therapy and sedation and/or analgesia.



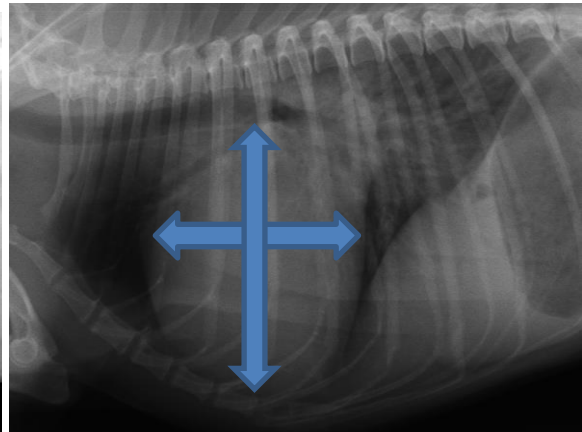
a) Normal canine thorax. Stone in stomach.



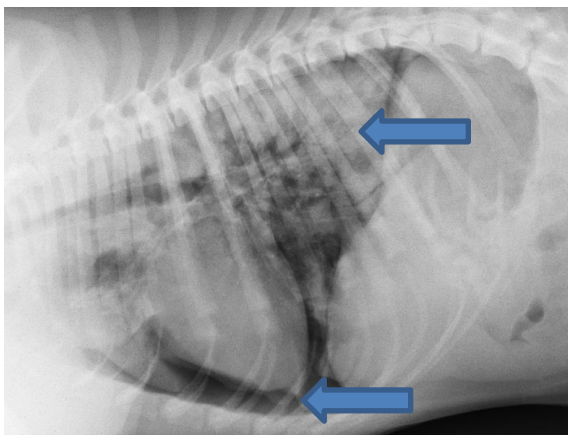
b) Pneumothorax. Note 'heart elevated off sternum'.



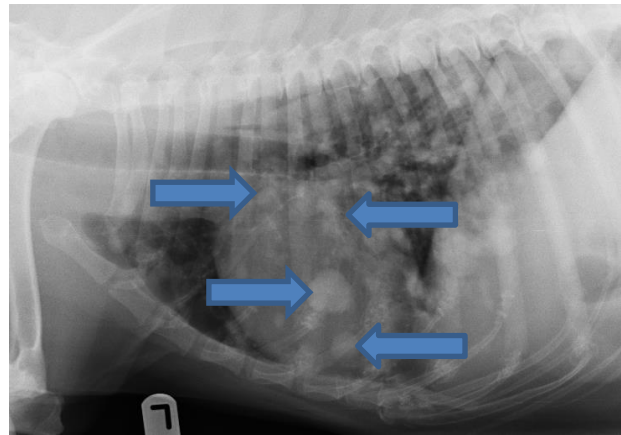
c) Canine diaphragmatic hernia. Intestines in thorax.



d) Canine CHF. Cardiomegaly, pulmonary oedema.



e) Pulmonary contusions (C) + pneumothorax (P)



f) Canine metastatic disease 'cannon ball' metastases.

Figure 1: Thoracic radiographs from patients presenting with respiratory distress.