



UW Veterinary Care
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

LOOKING FOR Dogs Lung Masses

Clinical Assessment of Slow CT Scan in Dogs with Pulmonary Masses

The Study

Pulmonary (Lung) Cancer is a common illness as a dog ages. Masses in the lungs may also be metastasized cancer meaning the cancer has spread from another part of the body. Non-cancerous masses may be the result of a fungal infection. CT scan and fluoroscopy are diagnostic tools used in veterinary and human medicine to plan for radiation therapy to treat the cancer. (Fluoroscopy is like an x-ray “movie” that views the lungs on a video screen.) Breathing creates distortion in a traditional CT scan thus making it more difficult to identify lung tumors. This study compares a traditional diagnostic CT scan to slow CT scan and fluoroscopy to determine the best planning method for radiation therapy.

Who Qualifies

Dogs with a pulmonary mass from cancer, fungal infection or metastases may qualify for inclusion in the study.

What Happens

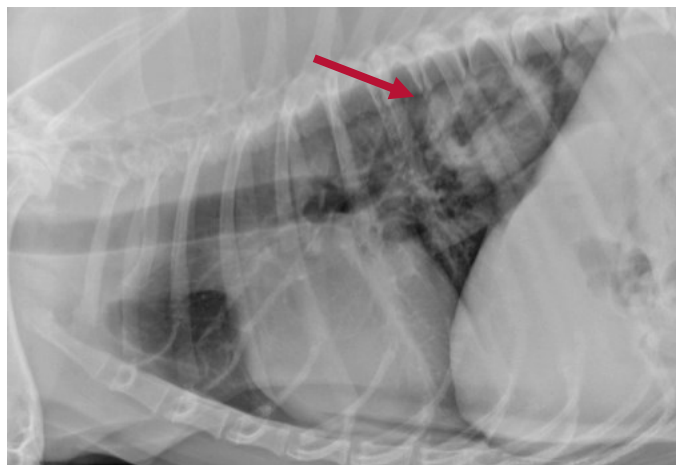
Dogs undergoing a diagnostic CT scan to evaluate their pulmonary mass will also receive a slow CT scan and fluoroscopy as comparison. Patients are anesthetized for the procedures. They DO NOT receive any radiation therapy.

Why Participate

Movement during any x-ray procedure causes distortion in the final images. This inaccuracy can lead to too little or too much radiation. Accurate imaging determines the exact area of the lungs to treat, improves patient outcome and decreases harm to surrounding healthy tissue. Normal charges incur for examinations and diagnostic tests. Clients receive a \$150 credit to cover additional anesthesia costs.

More Information

Please contact the UW Veterinary Care Radiation Oncology Service at 608-263-7600 or email radonc@vetmed.wisc.edu.



Lung Radiograph (x-ray): arrow points to mass.