



PATIENT

Jack Dowd

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Short Hair

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

16

WEIGHT

7lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr.
med. Vet., DipECVDI
DVR

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Abina Glennon

HOSPITAL NAME

New Bridge Veterinary
Practice

REFERRING VET

Dr. Abina Glennon

INVOICE

73157

DATE

1-5-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Labored breathing

RADIOGRAPHS OF THE THORAX

One lateral radiograph for interpretation.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The body condition score is 5-6/9 with little s.c. fat.

The LS disc space is reduced and ventral spondylosis is present. Ventral spondylosis is also present on other end plates. The angulation between sternebrae 2 and 3 is slightly altered.

The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae, and the lumen is of homogeneous width. Gas is present in the esophagus level ribs 3-5.

The degree of pulmonary expansion is good. The lung lobes are aerated and extend to the thoracic boundaries. The vascular outline is slightly blurred, and the bronchial markings are slightly enhanced. Multiple, round soft tissue opacities are visible in or overlying the lungs. The soft tissue opacity level with ribs 2/3 and partially overlying the trachea is heart shaped.

The cardiac silhouette occupies 65% of the chest height and is tilted forward. Chamber or outflow tract enlargement is not obvious.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Nodular opacities thorax
- Bronchial pattern, mild

Incidental findings:

- Gas distended GIT
- Congenital sternal variation
- Spondylosis
- LS disc disease

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

As there is no orthogonal view, the round soft tissue opacities could potentially be superimposed onto the lungs rather than being located within. Pulmonary nodules can be caused by metastases, granulomata (e.g., parasites) and cysts. It is possible that bronchitis (eosinophilic, infectious) is present as well and that the respiratory difficulties are associated with this. Ideally a tumor search should follow but treatment with antibiotics and steroids may help manage the respiratory signs.

GIT gas can be caused by aerophagia due to respiratory distress or can represent GIT disease with bacterial overgrowth.



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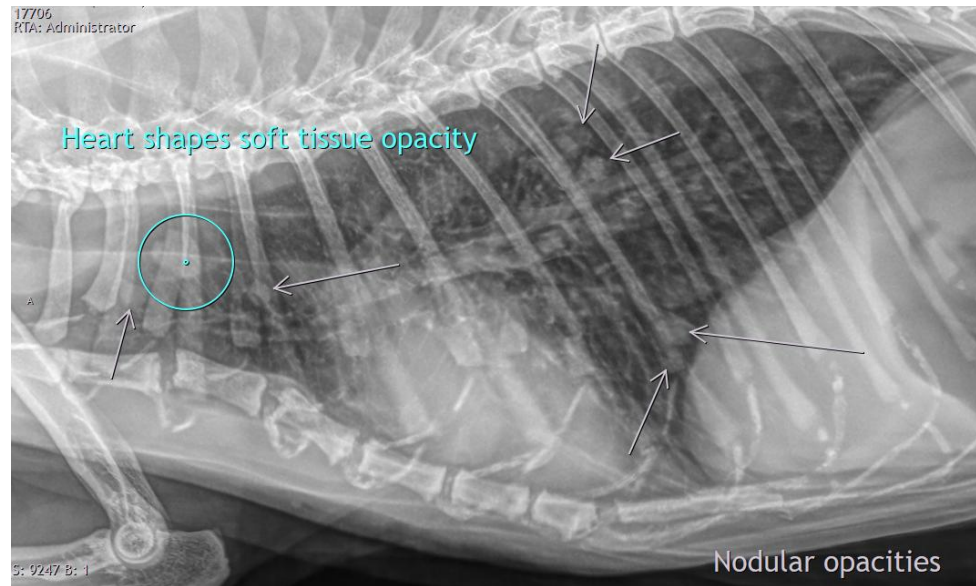
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI, DVR
info@sonopath.com