



PATIENT

Simba Holtzman

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

SF

AGE

2Y, 2M

WEIGHT

10.48

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Gianni

HOSPITAL NAME

DPC Veterinary
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Courtney

INVOICE

73155

DATE

1-5-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

O states we have been breathing "rapidly" at home, but that we have always been an anxious cat.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Heart auscultates with no murmurs or arrhythmias noted. SSFP. Lungs auscult with increased BV sounds, but with no crackles or wheezes

RADIOGRAPHS OF THE THORAX

R/L lateral and VD are provided, totaling three radiographs for interpretation.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The body condition score is 7-8/9 with smooth, alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity.

The bony structures appear physiological.

The cranial mediastinum is of physiologic size and opacity. The trachea runs parallel to the thoracic vertebrae and dips at the carina.

The degree of pulmonary expansion is fair. The lung lobes are aerated and extend to the thoracic boundaries. Pulmonary vessels are well outlined to the secondary branches. In right lateral recumbency tramlines are evident in the dorso-caudal lung fields and one doughnut just ventral to the caudal vena cava.

The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 2 intercostal spaces. Chamber or outflow tract enlargement is not obvious.

A large amount of falciform fat is present.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Reduced pulmonary expansion
- Interstitial pattern with localized, mild bronchial component

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

An interstitial lung pattern is a non-specific finding and accentuated by the only fair expansion of the lung field and obesity. Possible differential diagnoses for a true infiltrate include:

- Inflammation (allergic pneumonitis, eosinophilic bronchopneumopathy, smoke inhalation)
- Infection (bacterial, fungal, parasitic e.g., aelurostrongylus)
- Edema

Less likely:

- Diffuse hemorrhage
- Early idiopathic fibrosis
- Tumor (e.g., lymphoma)

Fecal samples should be obtained to rule out parasites. Bronchitis can be present without radiographic evidence and thus bronchoscopy with broncho-alveolar lavage is necessary; samples should be submitted for bacteriological and cytological examination.

Obesity is known to worsen clinical signs of cough and impair lung function; weight control is recommended.



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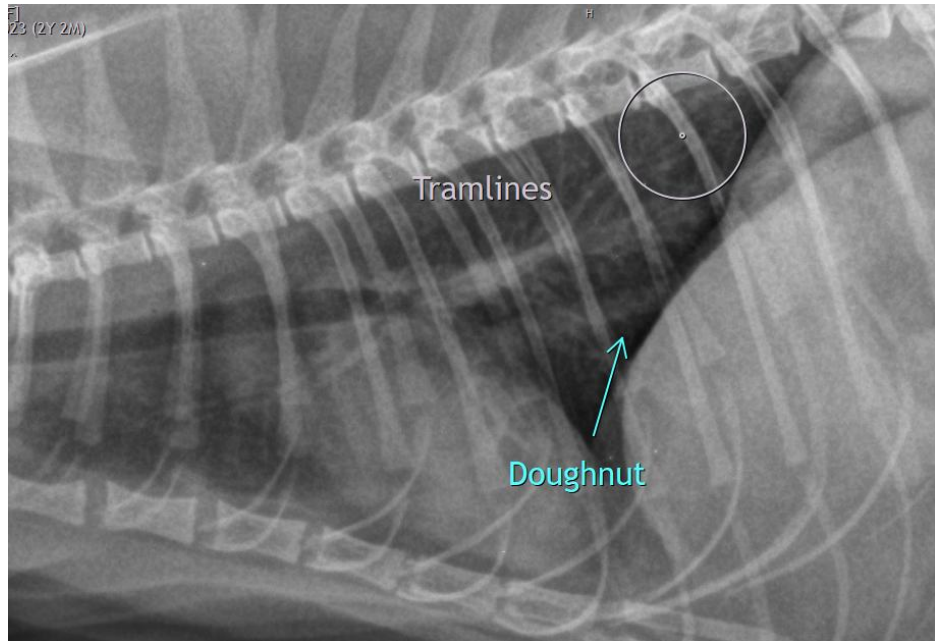
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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