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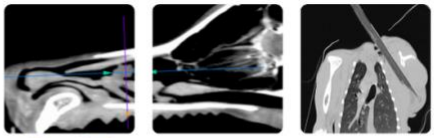

Teleradiology
Educational Teleconsultation Services™

SonoPath.com info@sonopath.com 1.800.838.4268

PATIENT

Lilo Glodoun

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

14 Years

WEIGHT

9 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Mucera

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Clinic of Queens

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mucera

INVOICE

14716

DATE

03/27/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pt not eating. Lethargic

Icteric

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THORAX AND ABDOMEN

R/L lateral and VD, totaling 4 radiographs provided for interpretation.

2026-03-27

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The body condition score is 6-7/9 with smooth, alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity.

LS spondylosis is present.

Thorax

The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae and the carina is located level with T5/6. Two kidney bean shaped soft tissue masses are located in the region of the cranio-ventral lobes and are not visible in the lungs on the VD view.

The lung lobes extend to the thoracic boundaries. Pulmonary vessels are visible to the tertiary branches. The bronchial tree is thin walled and tapers towards the periphery.

The cardiac silhouette is slightly tilted cranially. It occupies 70% of the chest height and 2 intercostal spaces. Chamber or outflow tract enlargement is not obvious.

Abdomen

The mid-ventral and central abdominal detail is reduced. On the VD the left cranial abdominal detail is increased; a patchy increase in opacity extends along the left abdominal wall.

The liver is located within the costal arch; the caudo-ventral lobe merges with the increased abdominal opacity

The head of the spleen appears physiological in lateral recumbency. On the VD a soft tissue opacity displaces the fundus medially and merges with the head of the spleen.

The fundus of the stomach is medially displaced and contains some air. The small intestinal loops are dorsally displaced by a soft tissue opacity between caudal liver lobe, ventral abdominal wall and L7. Colon and rectum contain a small amount of feces.

Both renal shadows appear to have a similar size on the lateral views; the right is obscured by intestinal loops on the VD. The bladder is moderately full and located cranial to the pubic brim. In one lateral image the bladder shadow merges with the ventral soft tissue opacity.

The sublumbar region appears physiological.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Cranial mediastinal masses
- Localized reduction abdominal detail (ventral and left cranial)
- Mass effect left cranial abdomen

Incidental finding

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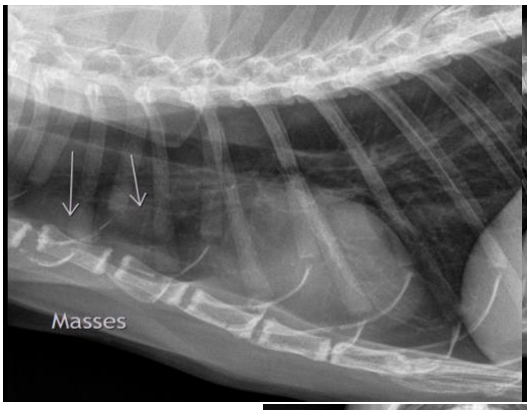
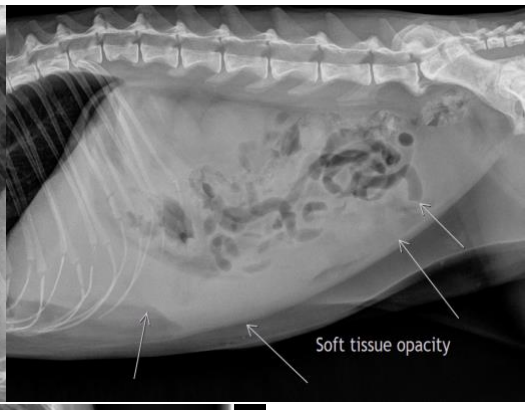
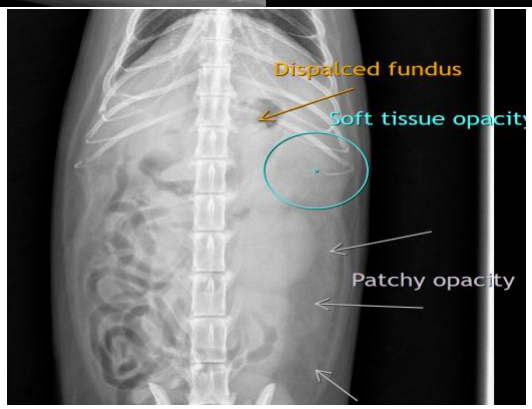
- Otitis media, right
- LS spondylosis

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes in the abdomen can be due to localized fluid accumulation (e.g., hemorrhage, inflammation due to pancreatitis) or represent an enlarged organ (e.g., spleen, pancreas, mesenteric mass). With the masses in the cranial mediastinum, lymphoma is high on the list of differential diagnoses. Abdominal and cranial mediastinal ultrasound is recommended to collects samples. For cytology and potentially bacteriology.







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