



## PATIENT

Ruby Ivala

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DSH

## SEX

Spayed Female

## AGE

13 Years

## WEIGHT

13.5 lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Mucera

## HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Clinic of  
Queens

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Mucera

## INVOICE

15719

## DATE

05/01/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pt not eating for a few days

## RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

2026-05-01 non-DICOM images

## RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

The bony structures are within normal limits.

### Thorax

The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae and dips at the carina.

The degree of pulmonary expansion is fair at best. The lung lobes are slightly displaced from the sternum by fat. Pulmonary vessels are visible and the lungs appear hyperlucent.

The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and approx. 2 intercostal spaces. Chamber or outflow tract enlargement is not obvious though the region of the atria appears prominent on the VD.

### Abdomen

The abdominal wall is circumferentially displaced, which is especially obvious ventrally. Especially the caudal and ventral abdomen is occupied by a soft tissue opacity which has displaced the gas filled small intestinal loops cranio-dorsally. The loops are surrounded by said opacity, which continues into the cranial abdomen and makes detection of individual soft tissue opaque organs impossible. A pear-shaped lucency is located in the region of the urinary bladder (UB).

## RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Ascites
- Possible caudal abdominal mass
- Hypovolemia

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

In the majority of cases, ascites in cats is due to FIP. In an old cat this is, however, a more unusual cause. Fluid has to be obtained to differentiate transudate from exudate, chyle, blood, urine and bile. The sample should be submitted for cytology. Abdominal ultrasound will help detect/rule out a caudal abdominal mass. Depending on the results of the fluid analysis, echocardiography will rule out cardiac reasons. The lucent urinary bladder region could be due to fat or air instilled into the lumen.



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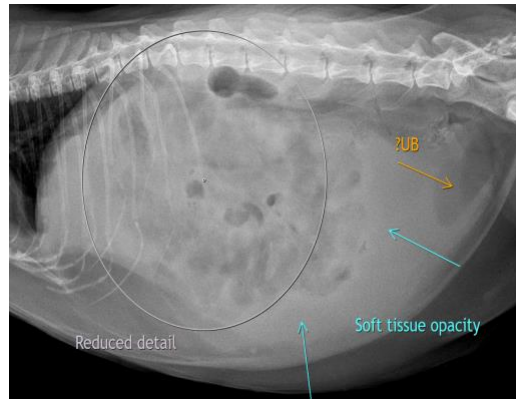
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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., DipECVDF, DVR  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)