



PATIENT

Minnie LaPierre

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Several weeks ago mass removal off dorsal trunk. Histopathology basal cell carcinoma with complete excision. Client came today for suture check. Reports that Minni has had tachypnea since shortly after the Sx. Farly normal behaviors and appetite at home, normal urination defecation.

SPECIES

Feline

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: TPR 101.1/210 regular/ 80 clear

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

BREED

RLR, LLR, VD catogram

DSH

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BCS = 6/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity.

SEX

Female Spayed

The disc space L7/S1 is reduced with sclerosis of the endplates and mild ventral spondylosis.

AGE

12 Years, 7 Months

A small (0.2cm), round soft tissue nodule is located in the R caudal lung field in the lateral intercostal space between ribs 8 and 9. On one lateral view the terminal aspect of one rib 9 appears round. The vascular outline is blurred.

The cranial mediastinum appears physiological. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae and the carina is located at T5.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 2 intercostal spaces which is physiological.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

HOSPITAL NAME

Blandford Animal
Hospital

- Lung nodule/nodules
- Interstitial pattern
- LS disc disease and spondylosis (incidental finding)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Russ LaPierre

The lung nodule is small but still larger than other end-on vessels in this region. Pulmonary metastasis is thus likely. A differential diagnosis would be granuloma. A CT examination needs to be performed to verify the finding and to look for further nodules.

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The generalized interstitial lung pattern is a non-specific finding. Possible differential diagnoses for a true infiltrate include:

- Infection (bacterial, fungal e.g. candida, viral, Rickettsia, Spirochetes, parasitic)
- Inflammation (allergic e.g. eosinophilic bronchopneumonia and PIE, smoke inhalation)
- Fibrosis
- Edema
- Tumor (e.g. lymphoma)

DATE

9-3-21

In older cats HCM may be present without radiographic evidence thus echocardiography is recommended. In case it is present, cardiogenic edema would be the most likely explanation for



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the interstitial pattern. Otherwise, further evaluation by means of tracheobronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage should be considered.

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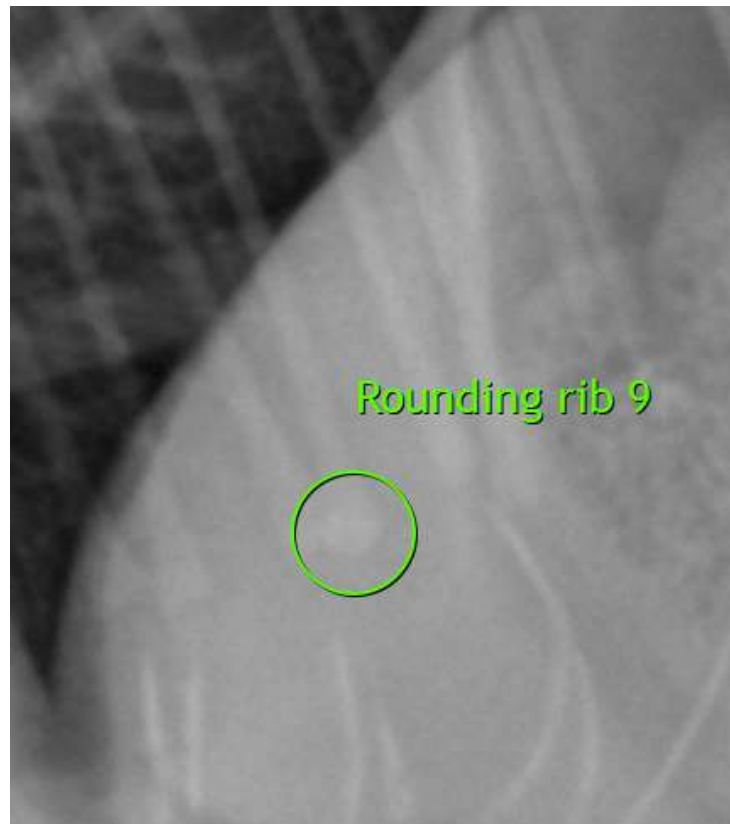
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

SPECIES

Feline

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.

BREED

DSH

Heike Rudorf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI, DVR
Dr.H.Rudorf@gmail.com

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