



PATIENT

Zoya Zoya

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Munchkin

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

11 months

WEIGHT

2.7 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Dr. Lawrence McGill,
DVM, Ph.D., Diplomate,
ACVP

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Junaid Sattar

HOSPITAL NAME

Pawsitive Veterinary
Clinic Dubai Silicon
Oasis

REFERRING VET

Dr. Sattar

INVOICE

74798

DATE

4/24/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: An 11-month-old spayed female cat presented with multiple, well-demarcated, freely movable subcutaneous masses distributed over the left forelimb, sternal region, and lumbar region, measuring approximately 2–4 cm in diameter.

The left forelimb mass is characterized by marked localized inflammation, with soft tissue swelling, erythema, and suspected purulent exudation, raising concern for secondary infection and/or abscessation. The remaining masses are subcutaneous, non-adherent to underlying tissues, and freely movable on palpation.

Fine needle aspiration samples were collected from the affected masses, and cytology slides are submitted for evaluation

CYTOLOGY SUBMISSION

OBSERVATIONS

Subcutaneous lesion: Submitted are 28 excellent images of moderate to excellent collections of cells from the subcutaneous mass on Zoya. The cellularity consists of mixed cellularity which includes neutrophils and macrophages. Multinucleated giant cells were identified in several images. Malignant characteristics are not identified but there is prominent pyogranulomatous inflammation. There are scattered lymphoid cells in the collection. Fungal hyphae are identified in several images.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Subcutaneous lesion - Pyogranulomatous inflammation with multinucleated giant cells and scattered fungal hyphae.

COMMENTS

The cellularity in this collection supports a chronic inflammatory process. This could be associated with nodular panniculitis or due to other types of inflammation. The fungal hyphae could be part of the process or may be secondary invaders following collection. There is no suggestion of malignancy. There is a prominent suggestion of inflammation. Fungal hyphae could be secondary or not specific and be growing following collection or could be part of the underlying process. Treatment for fungal infection and anti-inflammatory therapy is encouraged. Occasionally other changes will be associated secondarily with nodular panniculitis and some of the diseases found with that condition may include pancreatitis. A guarded prognosis is warranted since the underlying process has not been confirmed.



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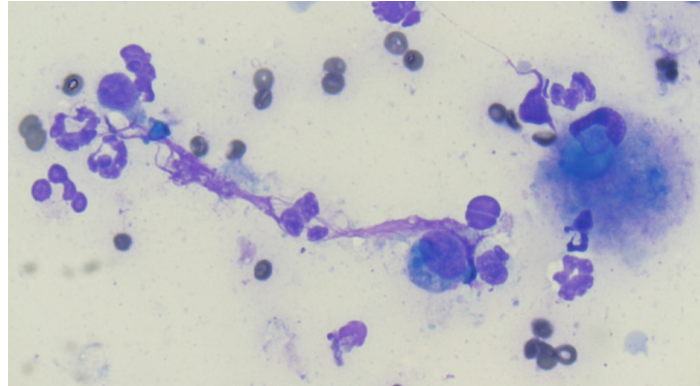
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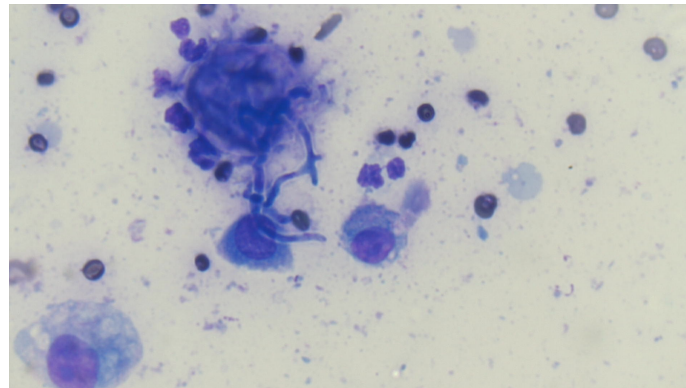
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CYTOLOGY IMAGE



This is an image of a representative field of inflammatory cells including neutrophils, macrophages and necrotic debris. Malignant cells are not present in this field collected from Zoya.



This is an image of macrophages collected from the subcutaneous mass with scattered fungal hyphae growing out from debris in this sample collected from Zoya.

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.

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