



PATIENT

Mishmish Kareem

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

4 years

WEIGHT

5.8 kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Iftikhar Raza

HOSPITAL NAME

Pawsitive Veterinary
Clinic Dubai Silicon
Oasis

REFERRING VET

Dr. Iftikhar Raza

INVOICE

78790

DATE

6/17/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: The cat was presented for evaluation due to vomiting, diarrhea, reduced appetite, and decreased activity levels. The owner reported that the cat was not behaving normally but was still eating small amounts.

Blood work was performed and was within normal limits.

Abdominal ultrasound revealed markedly enlarged abdominal lymph nodes and significant thickening of the small intestinal wall, particularly the muscularis layer. Findings are suggestive of severe inflammatory or infiltrative gastrointestinal disease.

An ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration (FNA) of the enlarged abdominal lymph nodes was performed, and samples were submitted for cytological evaluation.

CYTOLOGY SUBMISSION

FNA of the mesenteric lymph nodes were submitted

OBSERVATIONS

Mesenteric lymph nodes: Submitted are 40 good images of moderate collections of cells from the mesenteric lymph nodes in Mishmish. The cellularity consists of large numbers of small mature lymphocytes interspersed with scattered neutrophils and eosinophils. Macrophages are rare but present. There are scattered reactive lymphoid cells in the collection. Malignant characteristics are not identified.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Mesenteric lymph nodes - Mild suppurative lymphadenitis with reactive or stimulated lymphoid tissue.

COMMENTS

The cellularity in this collection supports inflammation draining to the lymph nodes in the abdominal cavity in this cat. If there is neoplasia in the intestine, it may not affect the mesenteric lymph nodes but any secondary inflammation caused by neoplasia will drain to the lymph nodes. This could also be due to inflammation in the intestinal tissue. FIP should be considered as a potential source for this chronic inflammation. Again there is no suggestion of malignancy but there is prominent reactivity and mild inflammation in the collection. A guarded prognosis is warranted since this reactive change in the lymph node is likely secondary and not primary.



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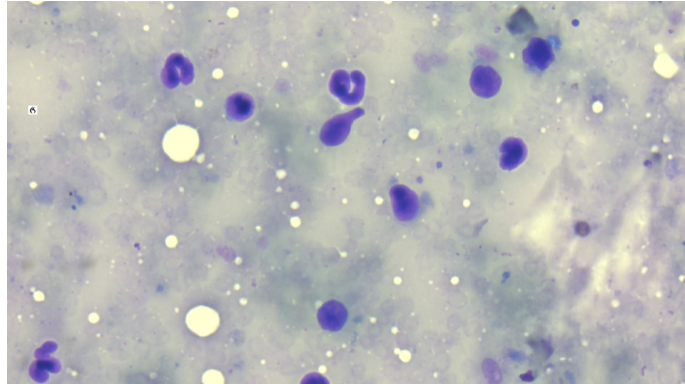
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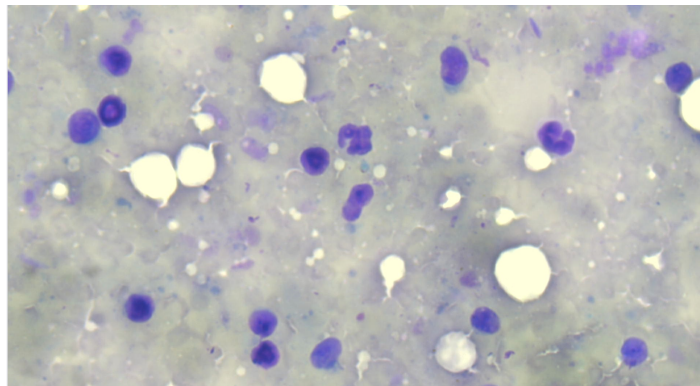
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CYTOLOGY IMAGE



This is an image of cells collected from the aspiration of the mesenteric lymph nodes in Mishmish. Note the neutrophils and small mature lymphocytes in this field.



This is a second image demonstrating neutrophils and small lymphocytes in the collection from the mesenteric lymph node in Mishmish.

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.

L.D. McGill, DVM, Ph.D., DACVP

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