



## PATIENT

Bootsy Gooding

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DSH

## SEX

MN

## AGE

15Y

## WEIGHT

11.2

## INTERPRETED BY

Dr. Leticia Utsch MV

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Northshore Vet Techs

## HOSPITAL NAME

Northshore Veterinary Hospital

## REFERRING VET

Brita Kiffney

## INVOICE

74984

## DATE

5-13-26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

2.5 cm oval mass tumor involves the majority of the metatarsal pad and it begins 3 mm proximal to pad and extends 3 mm distal to the the carpal pad LEFT hind

owners not going to pursue amputation

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 891 Calcium elevated at 11.2

## RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE LEFT DIGITS, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

Radiographs of the thorax and cranial abdomen in three imaging planes and of the left digits in one imaging plane are provided for review.

## RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

### Thorax

Mild right middle lung lobe atelectatic change is present with subtle rightward mediastinal shift. No evidence of soft tissue nodules or masses.

The heart is normally appearing, and the pulmonary vasculature appears normal.

The trachea and principal bronchi have a normal diameter.

There is no evidence of pleural effusion.

Bone structures are normal.

### Left digits

Well-defined soft tissue nodule in the plantar aspect left limb, measuring around 3.9 cm in diameter.

There is no evidence of associated bone infiltration.

The left tarsal joint is congruent, no degenerative joint disease seen.

## RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Right middle lung lobe partial atelectasis/collapse;
- No evidence of lung metastasis;
- Soft tissue nodule in the left limb pad. No bone lesion associated.

## INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The mild focal pulmonary opacity affecting the right middle lung lobe is most consistent with partial atelectasis/ collapse, with positional atelectasis or mucus plugging considered the most likely underlying causes. No radiographic evidence of metastatic pulmonary disease is identified in the current study. The soft tissue nodule seen in the metatarsal pad is likely neoplastic. Squamous cell carcinoma or soft tissue sarcoma are considered most likely differential diagnosis. Correlation with cytology and/or histopathology is recommended for definitive diagnosis.



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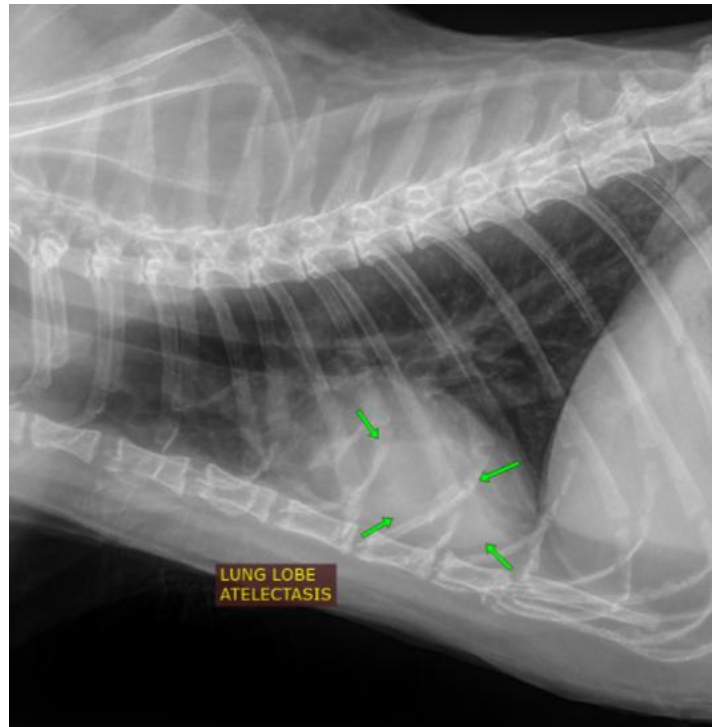
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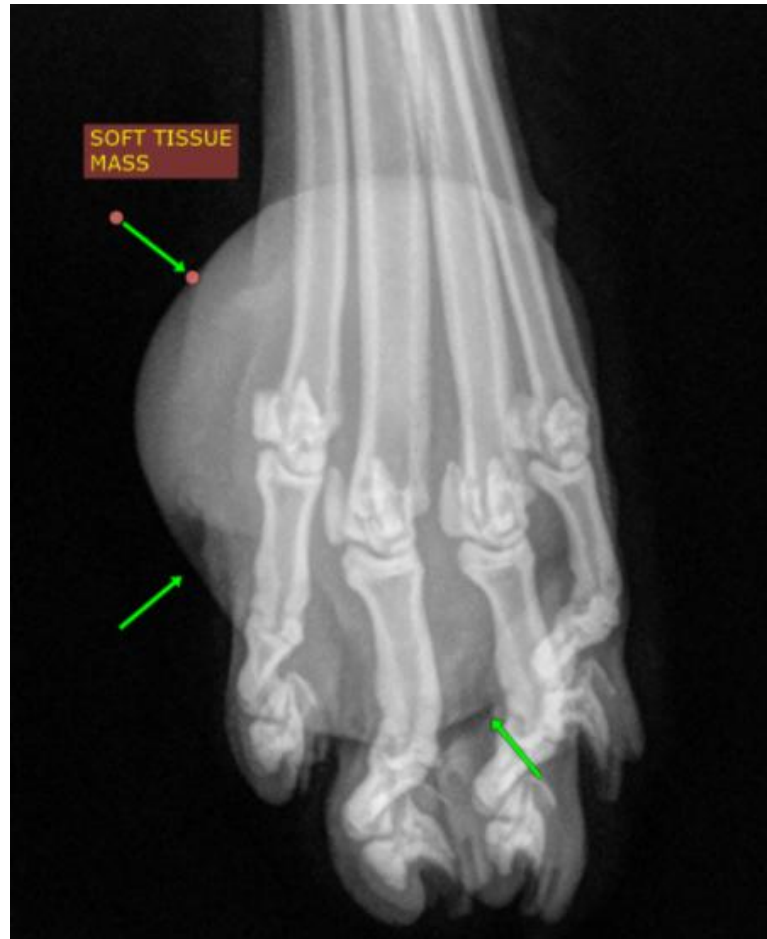
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Dr. Leticia Utsch MV**

[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)