



PATIENT

Davis Kitty

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Has a big Mammary on her caudal last left chain , opened , infected

SPECIES

Feline

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Right/left lateral and ventrodorsal views totaling 3 images available for review in jpeg format.

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Generalized skeletal osteosclerosis with loss of the cortical medullary definition of the bone and generalized increase in bone opacity is noted. There are multiple spondyloses throughout the thoracolumbar spine.

SEX

Female Spayed

The degree of pulmonary inflation is moderate. A severe generalized bronchial lung pattern with peribronchial cuffing is seen. The pulmonary infiltrates appear to be coalescing to small nodules in the caudodorsal aspect of the lung.

The cardiac silhouette is upright and thin. The pulmonary vasculature and caudal vena cava are thin.

AGE

13 Years

The course and width of the trachea are considered within normal limits.

There is no evidence of mediastinal widening.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDF

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Osteosclerosis
- Bronchoalveolar lung pattern with coalescing nodules.
- Hypovolemia with microcardia and underperfusion of the lung.

HOSPITAL NAME

Wilson Road Vet
Clinic

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The radiographic changes of the lung are suggestive for active lower airway inflammation or infection with the differential diagnoses of eosinophilic bronchopneumopathy, infectious bronchitis, and bronchoalveolar septal metastases. Options for further definition include lower airway endoscopy with airway sampling, direct fine needle aspiration of the lung under ultrasonographic guidance, which carries a small risk of developing post-procedural pneumothorax, and a clinical trial of treatment for bronchitis with clinical and radiographic rechecks.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ehab Yessa

INVOICE

49642

The osteosclerosis has been reported as a consequence of metabolic disorder, FeLV infection, inherited, myeloproliferative, and paraneoplastic with the latter being considered most likely in this case. Patient's with marble bone disease may be prone to pathologic fracture owing to the altered biomechanical properties of the bone.

DATE

1-18-22



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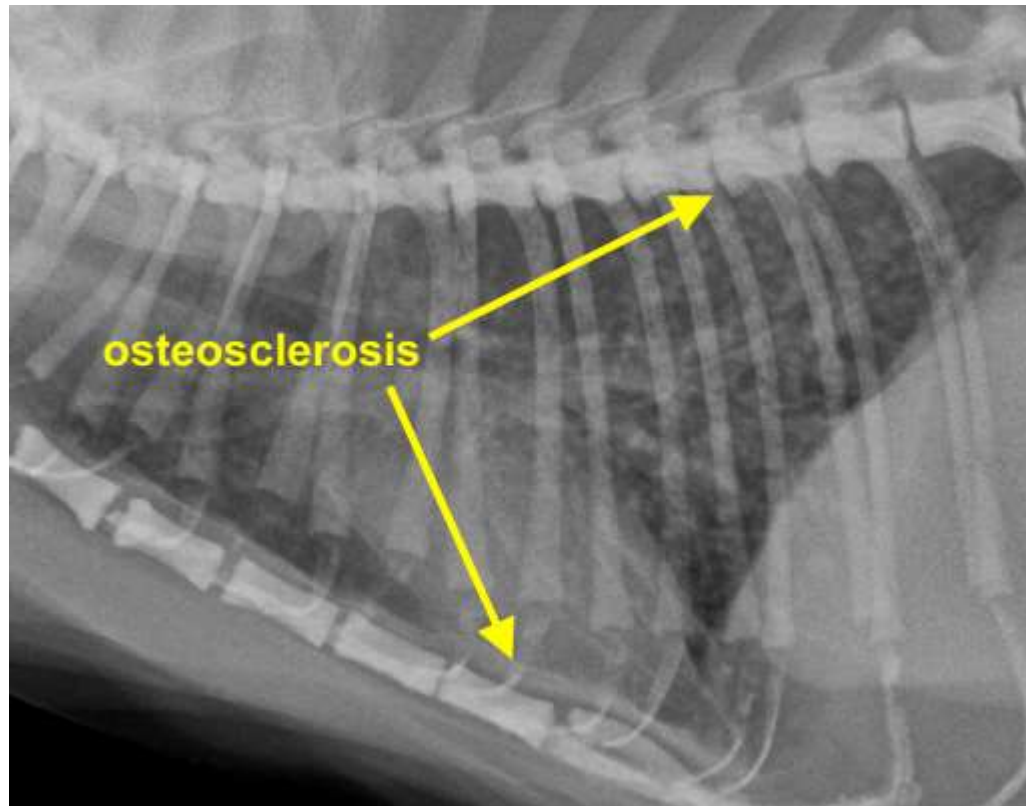
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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