
PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Stewnior Kelley Previously presented for rapid breathing, lethargy, and decreased appetite. Diagnosed with pleural effusion.

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Normal total WBC but slight monocytosis Unremarkable chemistry

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

BREED Plain and post-contrast studies available for review.

DSH

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A moderate amount of pleural effusion is seen within both pleural cavities.

SEX

The lung lobe margins are retracted from the thoracic wall and rounded.

Neutered Male

Moderate irregular pleural thickening is seen with increased contrast enhancement, accentuating the ventral thorax more so than the dorsal aspects of the pleural cavities.

AGE

The lung presents multifocal peripheral distal atelectatic changes as well as multifocal areas of interstitial consolidation.

7 Months

A thymic remnant is seen in the cranioventral mediastinum as well as mild cranial mediastinal lymphadenomegaly.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley (Ondreka),
 DVM Dr. med. vet.,
 DipECVDI

No significant cardiomegaly, no pericardial effusion, and no evidence of atrial enlargement is noted.

There is no visible foreign material within the lung or pleural space.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS
HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

- Moderate bilaterally symmetric pleural effusion with partial collapse of the lung
- Multifocal pulmonary consolidations
- Mild cranial mediastinal lymphadenomegaly
- Extensive pleural thickening with increased enhancement
- Thymic remnant, incidental finding

REFERRING VET

Dr. Meaux

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
INVOICE

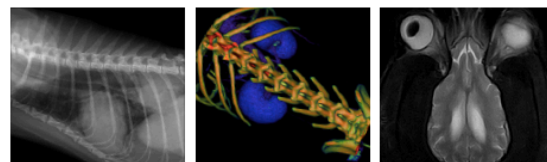
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The CT study reveals moderate bilaterally symmetric pleural effusion with multiple interstitial pulmonary consolidations and mild cranial mediastinal lymphadenomegaly as well as pleural thickening. Pyothorax is a primary differential diagnosis. However, other types of effusion such as transudate, modified transudate, and chylous cannot be ruled out entirely. There is no direct evidence of a neoplastic pathology.

DATE

4/20/23

The changes of the cranial mediastinal lymph nodes are compatible with reactive lymphadenitis. A neoplastic infiltrate is thought very unlikely.



PATIENT

Stewnior Kelley

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

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HOSPITAL NAME

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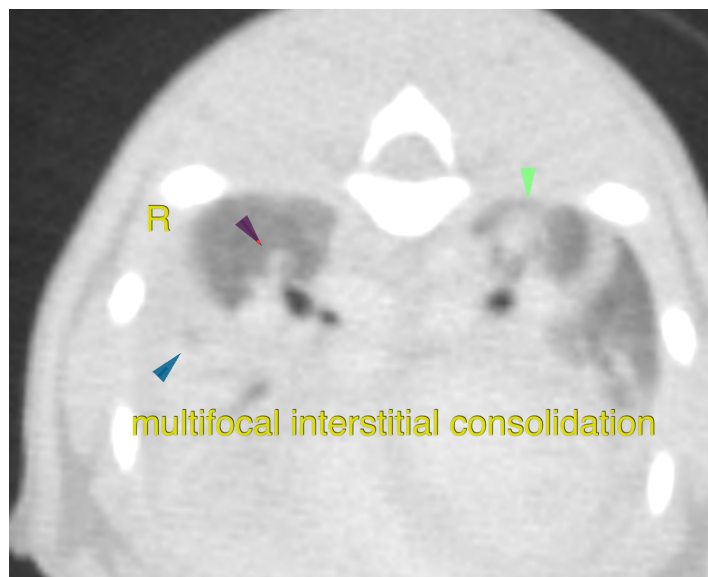
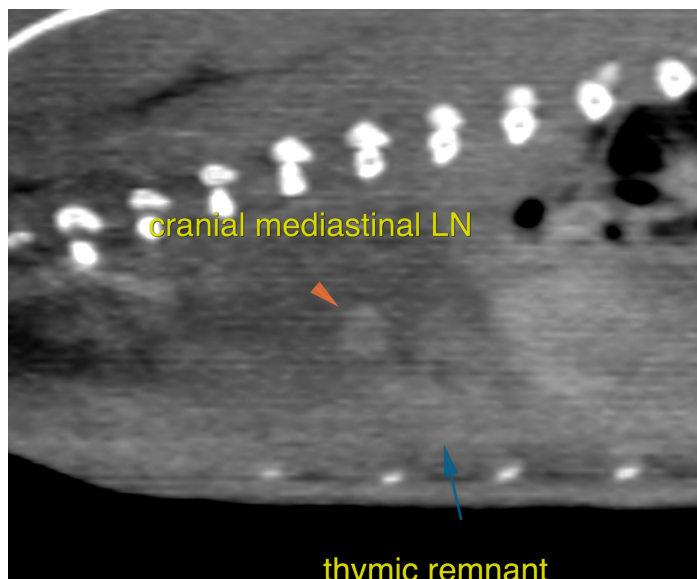
Dr. Meaux

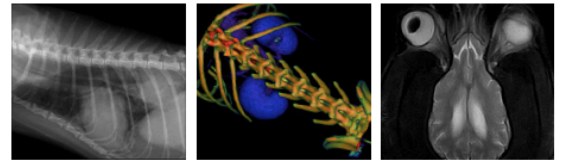
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DATE

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PATIENT

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SPECIES

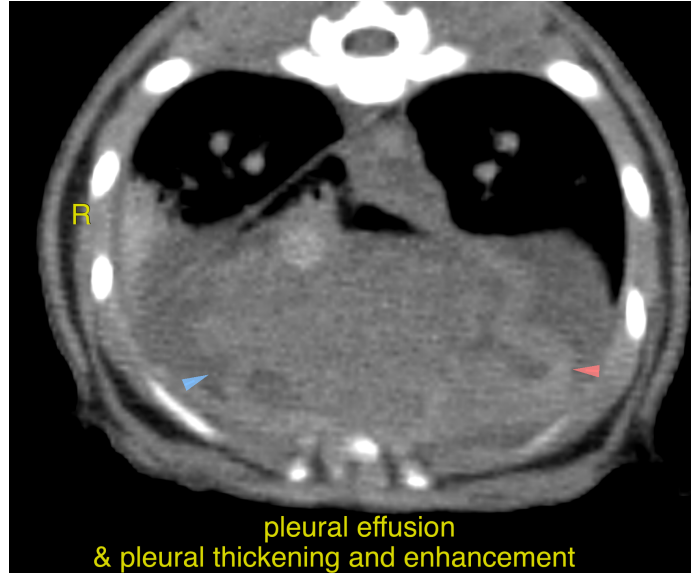
Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male



AGE

7 Months

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.

INTERPRETED BY

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DVM Dr. med. vet.,
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