



**PATIENT**

Kiki Harriet Scopa

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

cat has not been eating for a few days abnormal mass in middle of abdomen on palpation b/w is also attached - SDMA and calcium are high and regenerative anemia

**SPECIES**

Feline

**RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN**

Right/left lateral and ventrodorsal views of the abdomen totaling 6 images available for review.

**BREED**

Domestic Longhair

**RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

The patient has thoracolumbar and lumbosacral transitional vertebrae which are congenital malformations that are unrelated to the reason of clinical presentation.

The abdominal cavity is voluminous.

**SEX**

Female Spayed

A large ill-defined soft tissue opaque ventral abdominal mass effect is noted with dorsal and caudal deviation of the intestines. Regional reduction in serosal detail is present.

There is moderate bilaterally symmetric renomegaly.

**AGE**

6 Years

Mild generalized hepatomegaly is noted.

A round 2.5 cm sized soft tissue opaque mass is seen in the caudal abdomen superimposed onto the descending colon. This mass appears to be to the right of the midline.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Two areas of wall thickening / mass effects appear to be present in the right and left abdominal wall. See image below.

Nodular soft tissue opacities are seen in the region of the splenic head.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Truscott Animal Hospital

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Multiple abdominal soft tissue masses in the position of the mesenteric lymph nodes, spleen, and caudal abdominal lymph nodes.
- Moderate bilaterally symmetric renomegaly.
- Mild generalized hepatomegaly.
- Mildly reduced serosal detail.
- Transitional vertebrae.

**REFERRING VET**

Medhat Meawad

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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The radiographic study reveals a mid and ventral abdominal soft tissue mass effect which is likely to be of mesenteric origin. Mesenteric lymphadenomegaly is one primary differential diagnosis. Other mesenteric mass and intestinal mass as well as less likely splenic mass are potential differential diagnoses. Moreover, bilateral renomegaly is noted as well as mild generalized hepatomegaly and there are caudodorsal and left cranial additional soft tissue masses of undetermined origin. The combination of the findings is highly suggestive for a multifocal infiltrate with round cells presumably involving the mesenteric lymph nodes, and less likely intestine as well as the kidneys, and potentially more abdominal lymph nodes as well as the spleen and liver. Further definition by means of abdominal ultrasound and ultrasound guided

**DATE**

5-11-22



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sampling is strongly recommended if not performed already.

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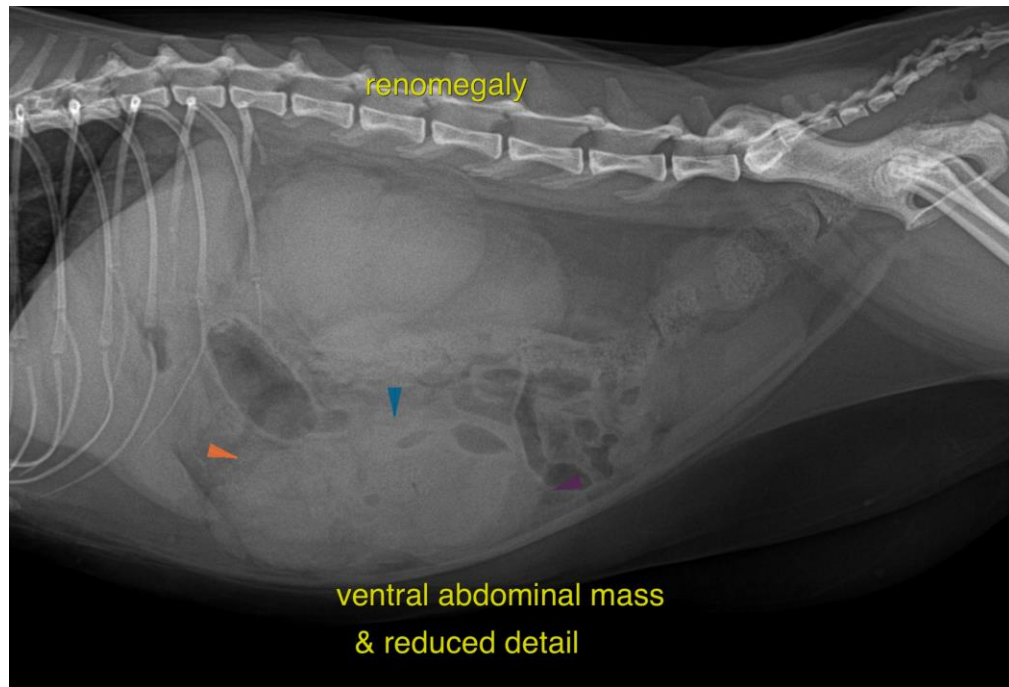
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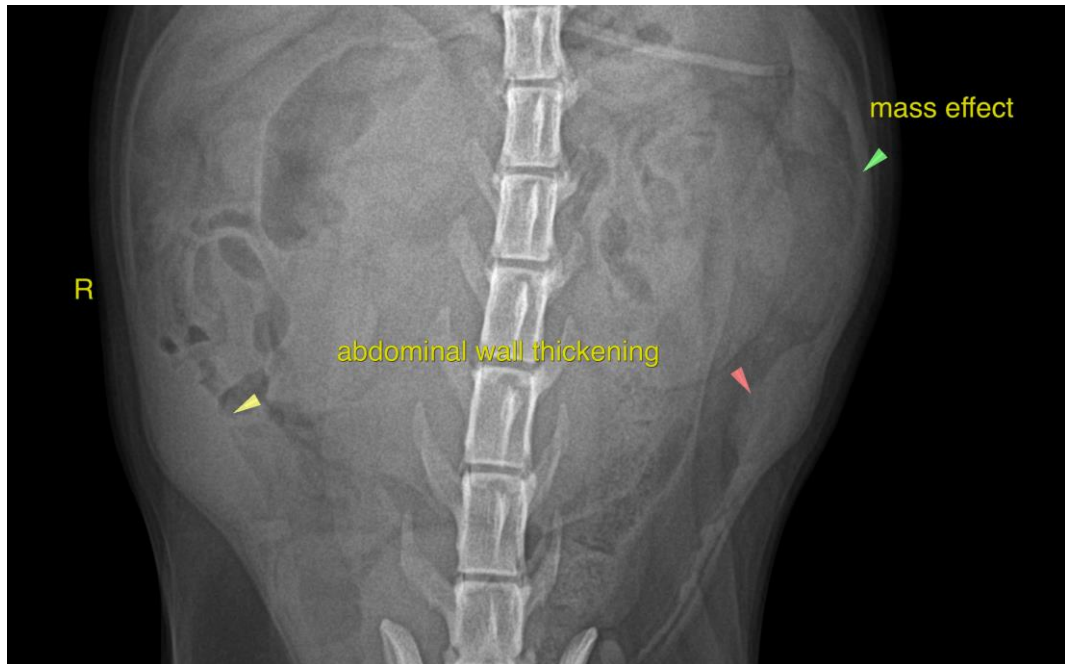
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Nele Eley**, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI  
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