



PATIENT

Samie Ang Huey Jen

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Short Hair

SEX

Female

AGE

8 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Medical
Centre Sdn Bhd

REFERRING VET

Dr. Sivan

INVOICE

52372

DATE

6-8-22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient have history of chronic feline upper respiratory disease since young and is currently on nebulization at home. Patient also diagnosed with feine atopic dermatitis on September 2020 and is on atopica since then until now. ABU was all normal and no clinical signs shown upon visit. Physical examination- Bilateral, firm enlarged mass was palpated near the submandibular region, with left side bigger than right side. No pain upon palpation.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE NECK

Plain and post contrast studies of the neck in soft tissue and bone windows available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Severe bilateral enlargement of the retropharyngeal lymph nodes is seen. The right retropharyngeal lymph node measures 4.7 cm in length and 1.5 cm in diameter. The left retropharyngeal lymph node measures 3.5 cm in length and 1.7 cm in diameter. The short-to-long-axis ratio of the lymph nodes is maintained below 0.5. The lymph node parenchyma presents severe heterogeneous contrast enhancement with multiple small contrast sparing cavitations.

The submandibular lymph nodes present moderate bilateral enlargement and measure between 0.5 -1.5 cm in diameter.

Both lobes of the thyroid gland can be seen separate from the enlarged lymph nodes further caudal in the neck. The thyroid lobes are mildly rounded in appearance, however, they measure within normal limits with 1.2 and 1.0 cm in length and 5mm diameter respectively. Parenchymal attenuation and enhancement are uniform.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Severe bilateral retropharyngeal and moderate bilateral submandibular lymphadenomegaly.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals severe bilateral retropharyngeal and moderate bilateral submandibular lymphadenomegaly. Neoplastic infiltrates such as lymphomatous and less likely metastatic is considered most likely. However, severe lymphadenitis such as suppurative, granulomatous, or other cannot be ruled out entirely and sampling by means of fine needle aspiration or biopsy is recommended for further definition.



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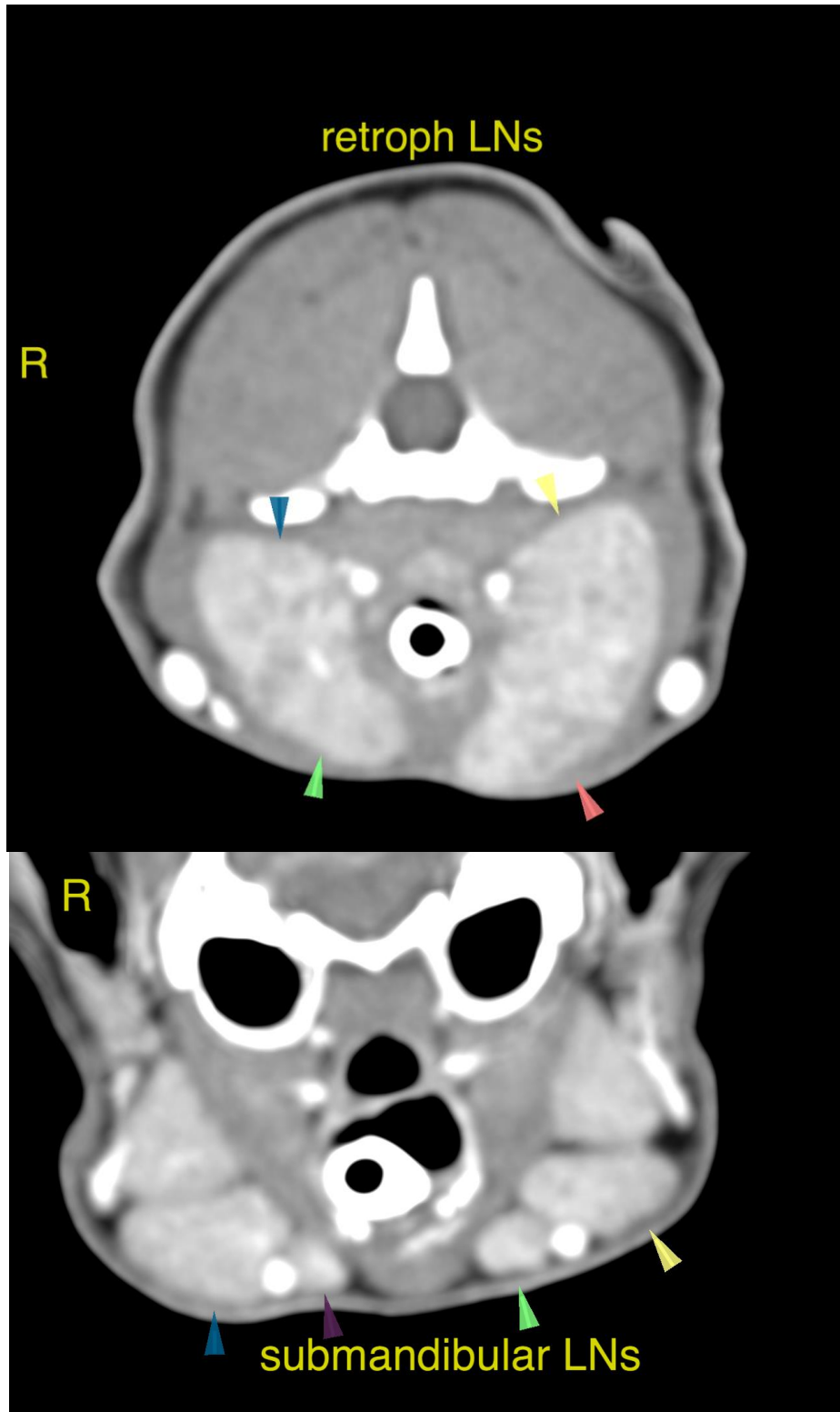
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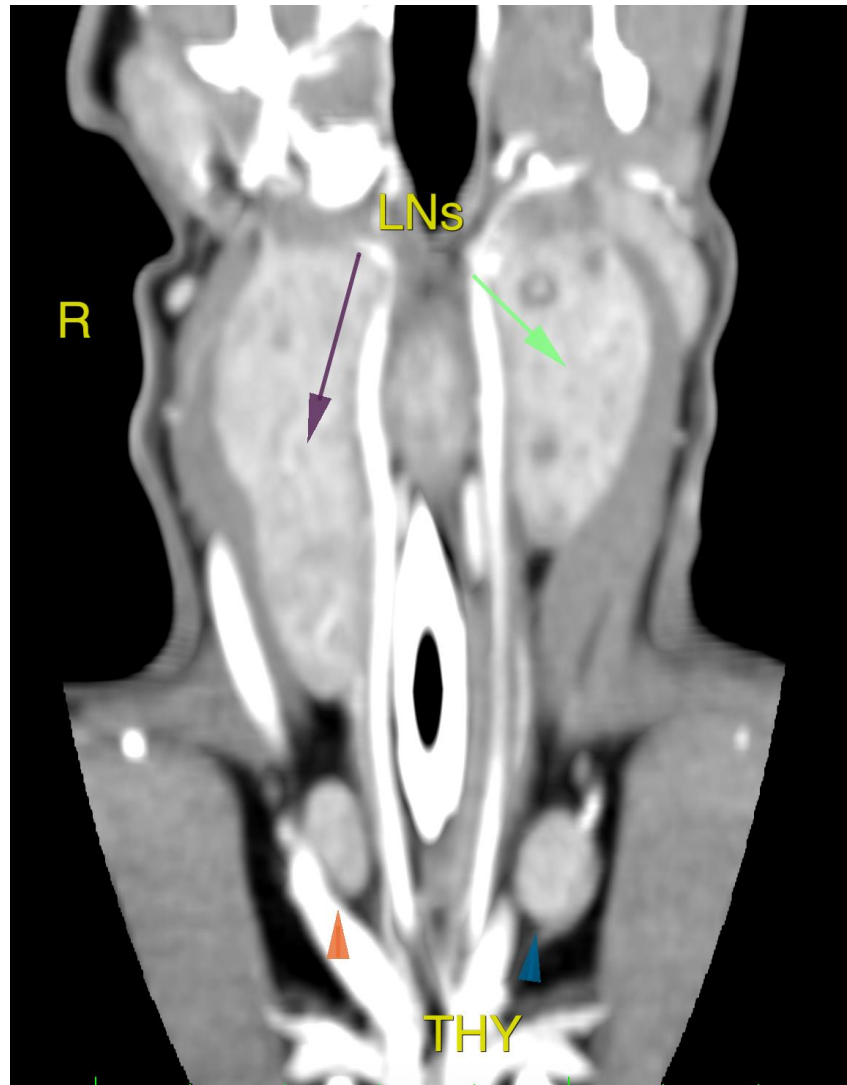
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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