



PATIENT

Zeke Willison

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Suspected mass in thorax, suspected mediastinal lymphoma

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

DSH

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

SEX

Male

The lung lobes are retracted from the thoracic wall and rounded.

Ventral and peripheral atelectasis of the pulmonary tissue with air bronchograms is seen. No evidence of pulmonary nodules or masses is noted.

Multiple cranial mediastinal lymph nodes are enlarged and rounded and measure up to 10mm in diameter.

AGE

15 Years

Obvious cardiovascular changes are not seen.

Course and width of the trachea present within normal limits.

Mild generalized dilation of the esophagus is noted.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Note the presence of moderate generalized enlargement of the liver with diffuse heterogeneous contrast enhancement.

There also appears to be multiple mild cranial mesenteric lymphadenomegaly.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Trust -
Ellesmere Port

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Moderate bilaterally symmetric pleural effusion.
- Multiple cranial mediastinal lymphadenomegaly
- Suspect multiple epigastric lymphadenomegaly.
- Moderate generalized hepatomegaly with diffuse heterogeneous enhancement.

REFERRING VET

Molly Ellson

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

A single discrete mass is not seen in the cranial mediastinum. Multiple cranial mediastinal lymphadenomegaly is noted. Differential diagnosis includes neoplastic infiltrate such as lymphomatous or metastatic versus reactive lymphadenitis. Ultrasound guided FNA of the lymph nodes could be considered for further definition.

INVOICE

59575

The pleural effusion may represent transudate, modified transudate, exudate, chylous, hemorrhage, or carcinomatosis. Consider further definition by means of fluid aspiration and analysis.

DATE

8-1-23

Differential diagnosis for the hepatic changes includes diffuse neoplastic infiltrate versus hepatitis, metabolic, endocrine, or vacuolar hepatopathy. Consider ultrasound with eventual



PATIENT parenchymal sampling for further definition.

Zeke Willison Full abdominal ultrasound should also be considered to rule out other abdominal organ involvement such as the mesenteric lymph nodes.

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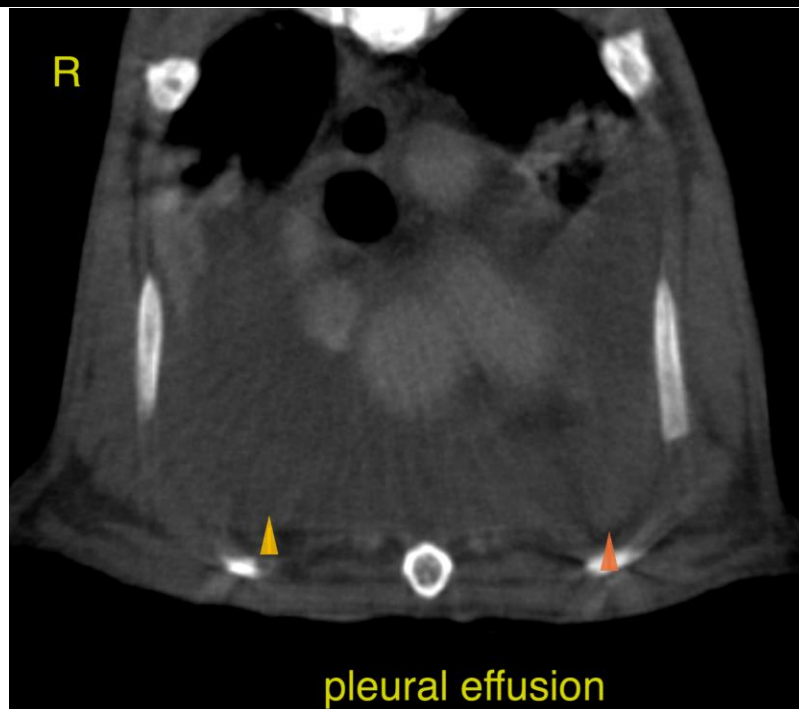
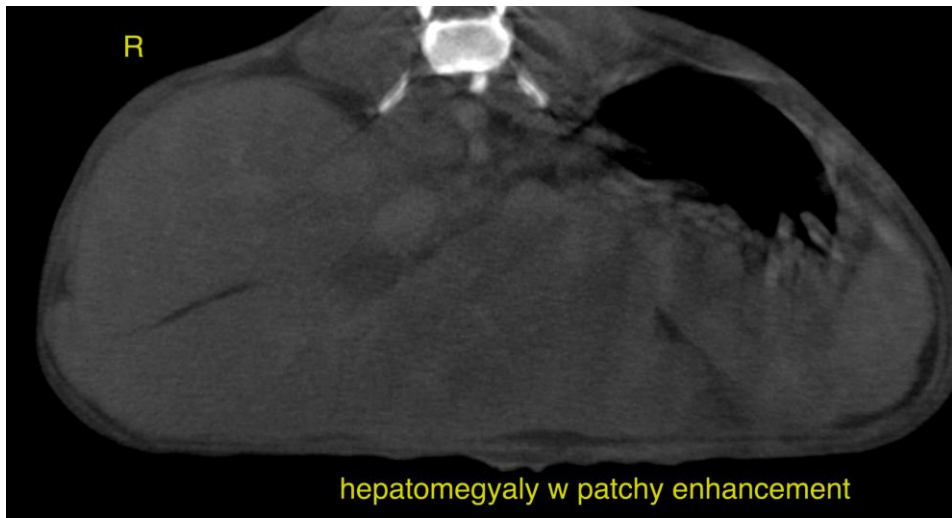
Molly Ellson

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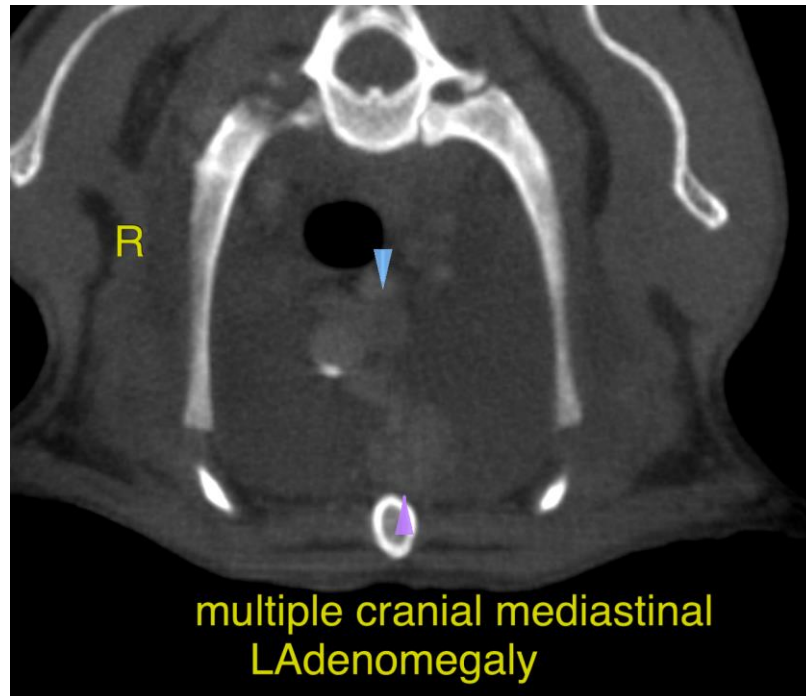
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Trust -
Ellesmere Port

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