



**PATIENT**

Baby Linehan

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

chronic hx of clinically v mild C easily controlled w Terbutaline Q12H - can even distract out of a C(!); rads taken per recommended by cardiologist - today's echo reveals stable HCM - no LAE and no meds required today; strictly indoor cat - use to live in NY

**SPECIES**

Feline

**RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX**

Right/left lateral, ventrodorsal, and dorsoventral views totaling 4 images available for review.

**BREED**

Siamese

**RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

Multifocal mild spondylosis deformans is seen.

**SEX**

Male Neutered

The lungs are deeply inflated. A moderate generalized bronchial lung pattern with mild multifocal peribronchial cuffing is seen and evenly distributed throughout the lung.

Two ovoid soft tissue opaque nodules are seen in the dorsal lung field. One of which is positioned within the dorsal and caudal aspect of the left cranial lung lobe and measures 7 x 9mm. The larger one is situated in the dorsal aspect of the right caudal lung lobe and measures 15 x 10mm.

**AGE**

15

The vertebral heart score is 8.5 which is within the reference range. No significant cardiac enlargement and no vascular pattern is seen.

Course and width of the trachea are considered within normal limits. Mild redundancy of the dorsal tracheal ligament is noted in the cervical trachea and considered an incidental finding.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Note that the visible colon contains highly inspissated fecal matter.

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Bronchial lung pattern with air trapping.
- Two pulmonary interstitial nodules.
- No radiographic evidence of cardiomegaly.
- Constipation.
- Mild multifocal spondyloses.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

DTLAvets

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Castaneda

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The radiographic study reveals a generalized bronchial lung pattern. Feline asthma / allergic lower airway syndrome is considered likely based on the radiographic changes even though infectious bronchitis cannot be ruled out entirely.

**INVOICE**

53646

Two soft tissue opaque interstitial nodules are seen. Differential diagnosis includes metastatic disease of an another primary tumor, primary or secondary neoplasia of the lung such as multiple bronchial carcinoma, pulmonary sarcoma, round cell neoplasia, or other as well as granulomatous lung disease such as pulmonary infiltrates with eosinophils or infectious granuloma. The nodules are unfortunately not accessible for ultrasound guided sampling and further definition by means of CT could be considered as well as further radiographic monitoring.

**DATE**

8-22-22



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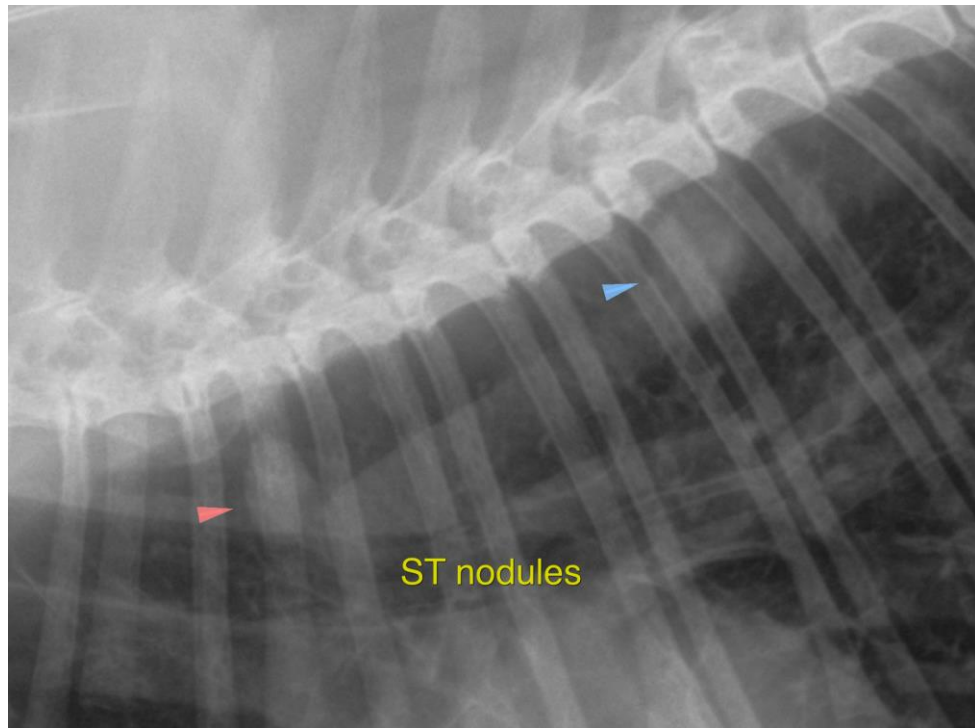
Dr. Castaneda

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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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