



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Daenery Nicol Hx peripheral lymphadenopathy (enlarged sub mandibular nodes bilaterally progressing over a year), decrease in appetite over the the last year, on prednisolone 1mg BID but no major changes seen

**SPECIES** Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Jan 25, 2022 L submandibular LN Cyto: -

Feline Interpretation: Lymphoid atypia with rare spindle cells; Most concerning for lymphoma - Comments: The cytologic findings reveal lymphoid atypia with rare spindle cells. The predominance of intermediate to large lymphoid cells is concerning for lymphoma. My only hesitation is that the collected lymphoid population is poorly preserved in the majority of the cells are ruptured. I cannot entirely exclude the possibility of an area of marked follicular hyperplasia or a germinal centre as a cause for these expanded population of intermediate to large lymphoid cells. Additional diagnostic testing may be considered to confirm my cytologic suspicions; including PARR, flow cytometry, IHC or identification/evaluation for additional lymphadenopathy/organomegaly. Biopsied on Jan 27, 2022 Mixed population of fibroblasts, angioblasts and various mononuclear leukocytes types with no sense of neoplastic purity within the population, and with no proof that this structure is or was a lymph node. The above notwithstanding, the most logical interpretation is that this is what remains of a lymph node destroyed by some kind of recent inflammatory event, event though I have no proof that this reaction is septic (no neutrophils, no eosinophils, no foci of necrosis). No significant worsening or improvement since starting treatment with Convenia and Prednisolone. April 29, 2022 Cytology L and R cervical swelling - consistent with reactive lymph nodes T4 WNL June 1, 2022: FIV/FelV neg CBC WNL

**BREED** Domestic Short Hair

**SEX** FS

**AGE** 8 Years

**INTERPRETED BY** Plain and post contrast studies in soft tissue, bone, and lung windows available for review.

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Head**

Severe bilaterally symmetric retropharyngeal, parotid, and cervical lymphadenomegaly is noted with heterogeneous contrast enhancement, rounding, and asymmetric expansion of the nodes.

Moderate bilateral submandibular lymphadenomegaly is seen with a more symmetric pattern of enlargement.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Health Partners

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Shannon Westgarth

**Abdomen**

There is severe multifocal abdominal lymphadenomegaly involving the jejunal, colic, epigastric, portal, and splenic lymph nodes as well as the gastroduodenal lymph nodes. The jejunal and portal lymph nodes appear to be enlarged most significantly with a maximum of 2.5 cm diameter.

**INVOICE**

53327

Mild generalized enlargement of the spleen is noted.

The kidneys and adrenal glands present within normal limits.

**DATE**

8-8-22

The pancreas presents within normal limits.

The liver and biliary system present within normal limits.



### PATIENT

Daenery Nicol

### Thorax

Severe cranial mediastinal and sternal lymphadenomegaly is noted with all lymph nodes measuring up to 2.0 cm in diameter.

### SPECIES

Feline

The bronchopulmonary and cardiovascular structures present within normal limits.

The left axillary lymph node is moderately enlarged and rounded.

### BREED

Note the presence of mild soft tissue emphysema in the subcutis of the left front limb.

### COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Multicentric severe lymphadenomegaly of the superficial and deep lymph nodes in the head, thorax, and abdomen meeting neoplastic criteria.
- Mild splenomegaly.

### SEX

FS

### INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

### AGE

8 Years

The CT study reveals severe multicentric superficial and deep lymphadenomegaly meeting neoplastic criteria. Everything else than lymphomatous or other round cell infiltrate or other hematopoietic infiltrative disease would be more than surprising. The findings are highly suggestive for neoplastic enlargement. Granulomatous or infectious disease is considered by far less likely. Consider repeating the sampling or extending it to excisional biopsy of one or several lymph nodes.

### INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The splenic enlargement may be due to congestion under general anesthesia. However, fine needle aspiration of the liver and spleen could be considered in order to rule out round cell or other infiltrate.

### HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health  
Partners

### REFERRING VET

Dr. Shannon  
Westgarth

### INVOICE

53327

### DATE

8-8-22



**PATIENT**

Daenery Nicol

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

Domestic Short Hair

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

8 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Health  
Partners

**REFERRING VET**

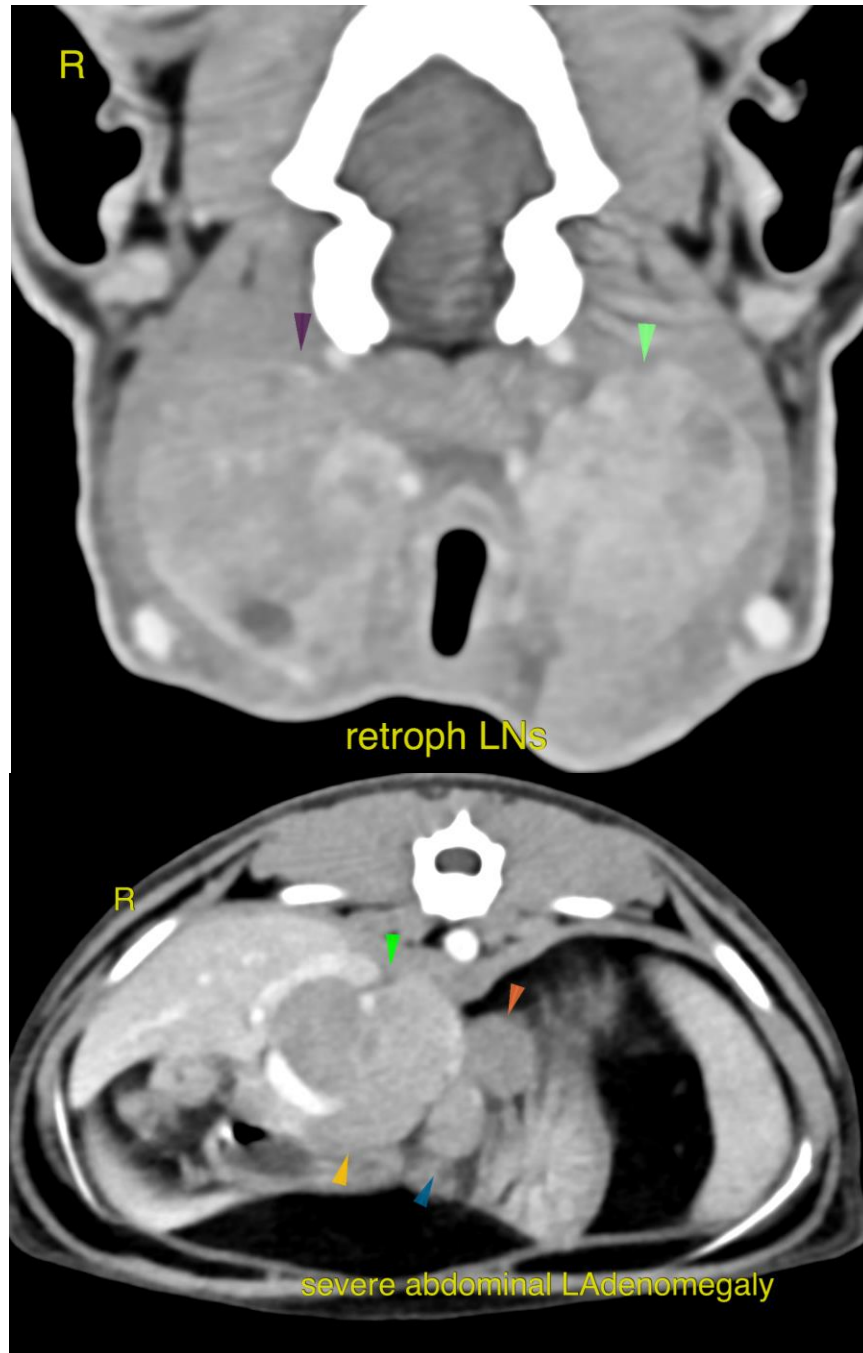
Dr. Shannon  
Westgarth

**INVOICE**

53327

**DATE**

8-8-22





**PATIENT**

Daenery Nicol

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.

**SPECIES**

Feline

**Nele Eley**, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI  
European Specialist in Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, Cert. Radiology,  
Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology  
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com

**BREED**

Domestic Short Hair

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

8 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Health  
Partners

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Shannon  
Westgarth

**INVOICE**

53327

**DATE**

8-8-22