



## PATIENT

Simba Mccullagh

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DSH

## SEX

Male N

## AGE

16

## WEIGHT

11.20

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Jawinski,  
German Board  
Certified Vet Specialist  
in Diagnostic Imaging

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

DVM and Assistant

## HOSPITAL NAME

Sherrills Ford Animal  
Hospital

## REFERRING VET

Christine Haisfield

## INVOICE

72480

## DATE

11-4-25

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Senior feline with swelling on left side of face. Weight loss appreciated.

## RADIOGRAPH OF THE THORAX

Right/left lateral and ventrodorsal views of the thorax are provided for review.

## RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The displayed thoracic borders present mild to moderate degenerative findings of the spine. Signs of an aggressive lesion at the level of the bony structures are not noted. The thoracic borders, including the diaphragm, appear intact and unremarkable.

The pulmonary structures present a mild increase of the interstitial pulmonary density without evidence of nodular or relevant focal changes. These increased densities are more prominent in the perihilar region.

The displayed parts of the extra-thoracic soft tissues and abdomen show moderate fat storage within the subcutaneous, interfascial and abdominal areas.

The trachea shows a normal course and diameter, as well as the displayed bronchi. The heart is inconspicuous as far as can be assessed. There is a moderate distension of the esophagus noted in its thoracic course. Free pleural fluid is not recognized.

## RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mild increased interstitial pattern
- Moderate distension esophagus
- No signs of aspiration pneumonia

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

In the absence of specific symptoms, the mild increased interstitial pattern of the lungs could be a secondary finding due to fat storage, age and the respiratory phase. Infiltrative disease and chronic inflammatory changes are potential differentials. I do not see nodular lesions consistent with neoplasia or metastasis. Congestive issues are not suspected. The distended esophagus again may be a secondary finding due to inflammation/esophagitis. Other differentials include but are not limited to neurologic disorders as seen with megaesophagus and paraneoplastic issues. Currently, there is no evidence of aspiration pneumonia noted.



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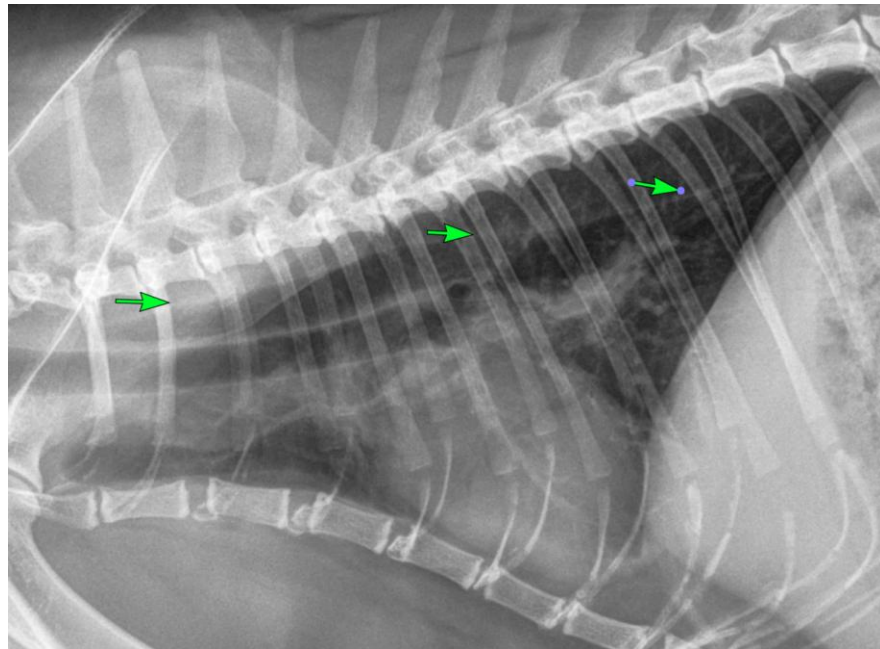
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Sebastian Jawinski, German Board Certified Vet Specialist in Diagnostic Imaging  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)