



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Baby Towbin History: Hx of mammary neoplasia, multiple surgeries. Under oncologist care. Recent abdominal ultrasound revealed no evidence of metastatic disease. Thoracic radiographs revealed suspected nodule(s).

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: oncologist report attached
Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE CHEST

BREED The right axillar lymph node is mildly enlarged showing still regular shape and contrast behavior (7.3 mm).
DSH

SEX The cranial mediastinum presents a rounded mass with an indicated ring-enhancement with a diameter 1.29 cm. Adjacent to that finding there is another most probably pleural mass detected on the right with a diameter of 7.6 mm.

Spayed Female The lungs are regularly ventilated with close contact to the inner thoracic wall on all sides.

AGE Lungs generally show an increase of the interstitial density. There are several pulmonary nodules detected, each with pleural contact (left cranial lobe 6.8 mm, right caudal lobe 5.5 mm and 2.8 mm).
9 Years Mediastinal (tracheal-, bronchial) lymph nodes are subtly enlarged.

INTERPRETED BY Thoracic trachea and esophagus present as expected. Heart is inconspicuous as far as can be assessed with CT Diaphragm is normal.

Sebastian Jawinski, German Board Certified Vet Specialist in Diagnostic Imaging The extra-thoracic soft tissues, thoracic spine as well as ribs and sternum are unremarkable. There is no evidence of bony lysis or abnormal sclerosis.

HOSPITAL NAME COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mobile Pet Imaging
- Mediastinal, pleural and pulmonary nodules
 - Diffuse increase of the interstitial pulmonary density
 - Axillar lymphadenopathy on the right

REFERRING VET INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Meaux CT findings are highly suspicious for a neoplastic and metastatic process. Regarding the patient's history metastatic spread of a mammary carcinoma is likely. Granulomatous disease would be a differential from a CT perspective, which I assume is very unlikely in this case since mediastinum/lymph nodes, pleura and lungs are affected. The diffuse increase of the interstitial density may represent carcinomatous infiltration in addition to that. The axillar enlargement of the lymph node is not compellingly metastatic and could represent a reactive-inflammatory finding. Ultrasound-guided FNA of the cranial mediastinum for cytology could be the next diagnostic step.

INVOICE
12606

DATE
8/19/21



PATIENT

Baby Towbin

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

9 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Jawinski,
German Board
Certified Vet Specialist
in Diagnostic Imaging

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

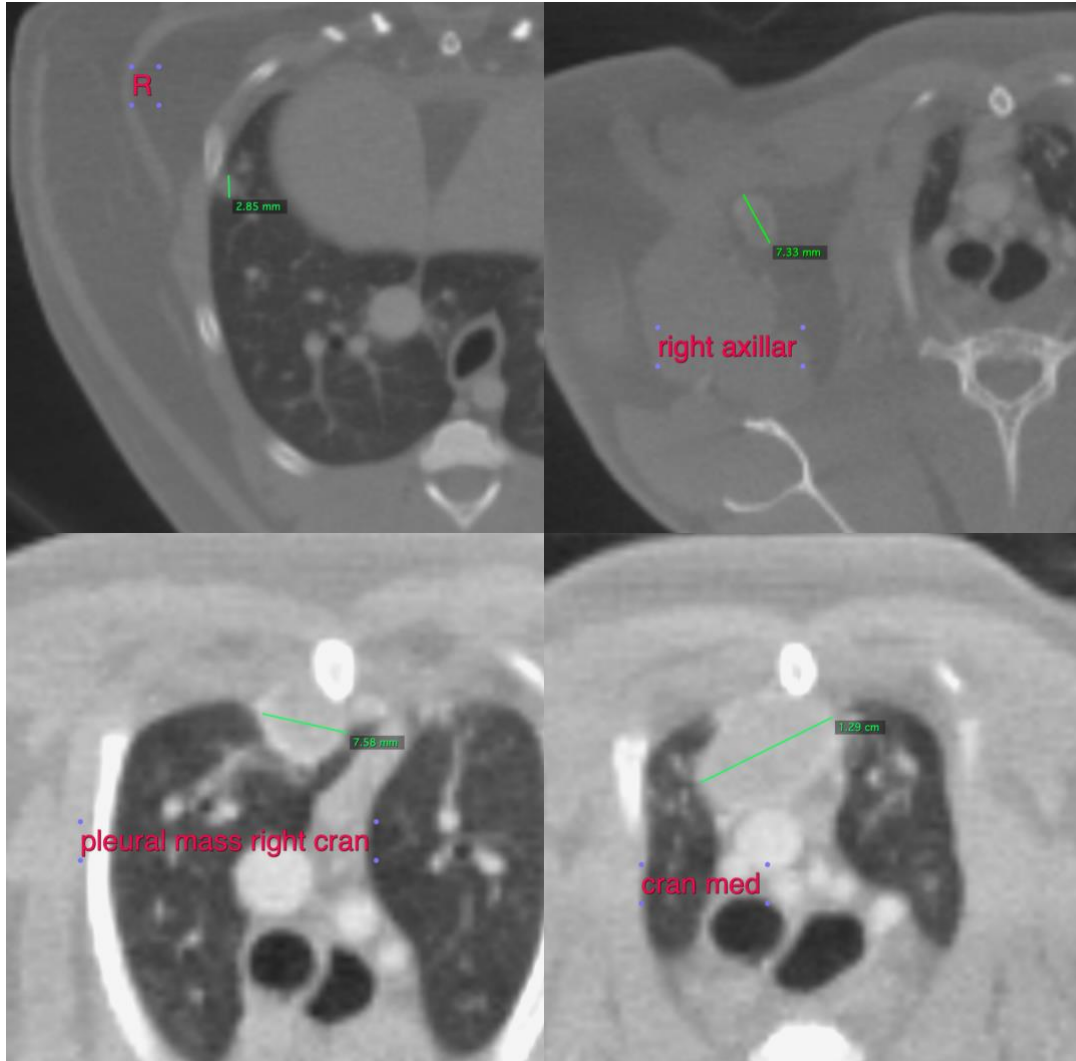
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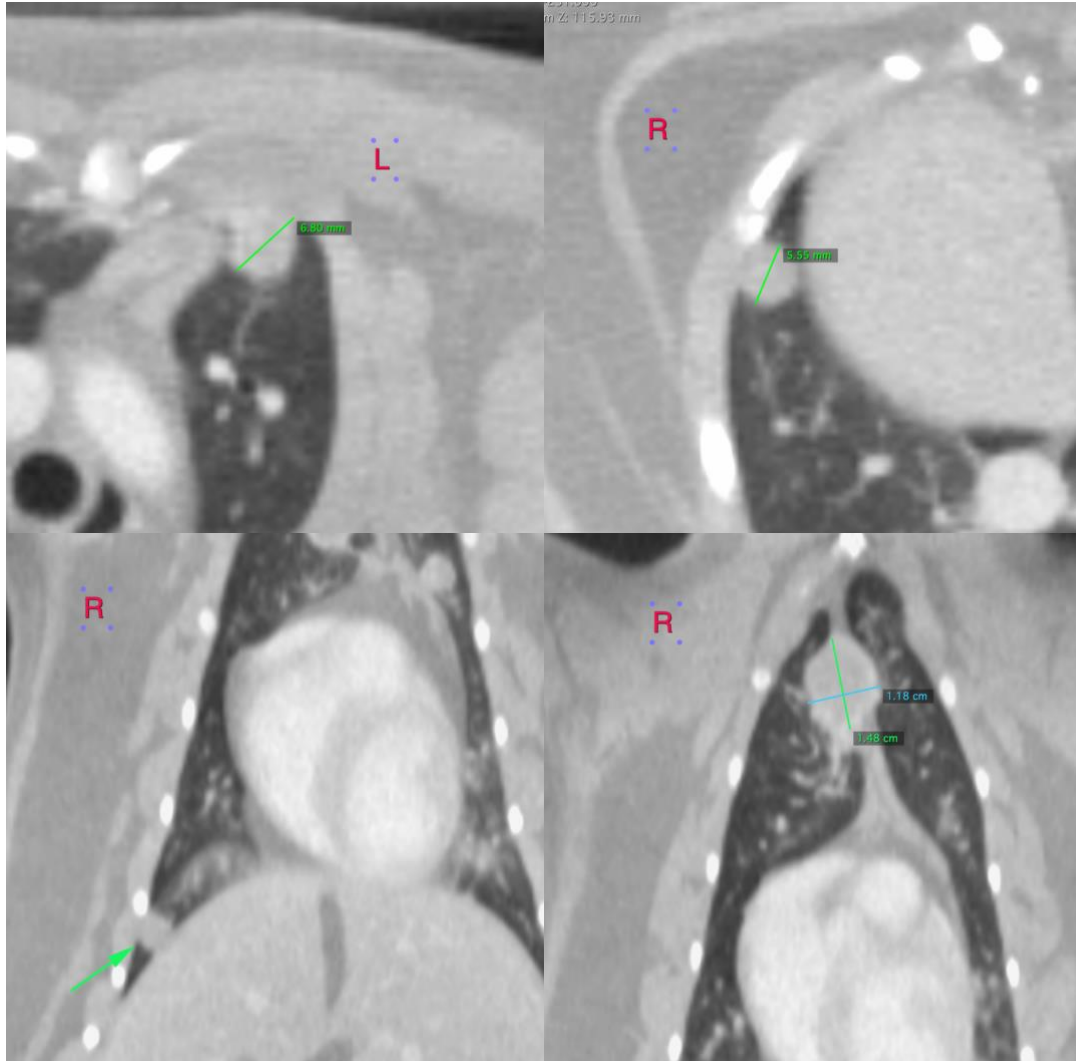
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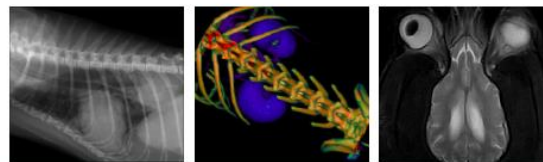
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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



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