



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Quincy Stroh Symptoms started in April. Pet is eating and drinking less than normal. Pet is coughing as if he is trying to cough up a hairball. After pet is coughing, pet is vomiting clear liquidy bile and food.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: N/A

**SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX**

Feline Radiographs of the thorax in three imaging planes are provided for review. Radiographs are provided in JPEG file format.

**BREED RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

Domestic Shorthair Incidental ventral kinking of the xyphoid process is noted. The vertebral endplates along the caudal aspect of the thoracic spine present moderate spondylosis formation.

**SEX** Soft tissue opaque material is appreciated in the pleural cavity bilaterally, R>>L. The left lung lobes are consolidated. The cardiac silhouette is effaced in all views – as the heart cannot be appreciated in the DV view, a midline shift into the left hemithorax is present. The right lung lobes are retracted from the thoracic wall and present a decreased volume. In imaging plane of the accessory lung lobe, a roundish soft tissue opacity is seen, measuring approximately 2 intercostal spaces in size.

Male Neutered

**AGE** The trachea is normal in diameter and presents the anticipated course. The luminal outline of the trachea is smooth.

12 Years, 8 Months

The contour of the diaphragm is partially effaced by the pleural soft tissue material.

**INTERPRETED BY**

The extrathoracic soft tissues present homogeneous without abnormalities.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Pleural effusion
- Soft tissue mass region of accessory lung lobe
- Consolidated left lung lobes with significant decreased volume
- Spondylosis deformans

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Denville Animal Hospital

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**REFERRING VET**

Doctor Reddy

The consolidation of the left lung lobes can be a sequela to resorption atelectasis due to bronchial obliteration in the hilar region – potentials can include (peri)bronchial obstructive neoplasm or intraluminal lesion – such as neoplasia, mucus plugging, aspirated foreign body, granuloma. The appreciated soft tissue opacity level with the accessory lung lobe and the pleural effusion are increasing the odds for underlying neoplastic disease. If not done so yet, further workup warrants tapping the pleural effusion including complete fluid analysis and ultrasound might be feasible to screen for mass in the hilar region of the left lung lobes. A CT study of the thorax can be considered if results of the advanced diagnostic tests are inconclusive.

**INVOICE**

57824

**DATE**

4-17-23



**PATIENT**

Quincy Stroh

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

Domestic Shorthair

**SEX**

Male Neutered

**AGE**

12 Years, 8 Months

**INTERPRETED BY**

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**HOSPITAL NAME**

Denville Animal  
Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

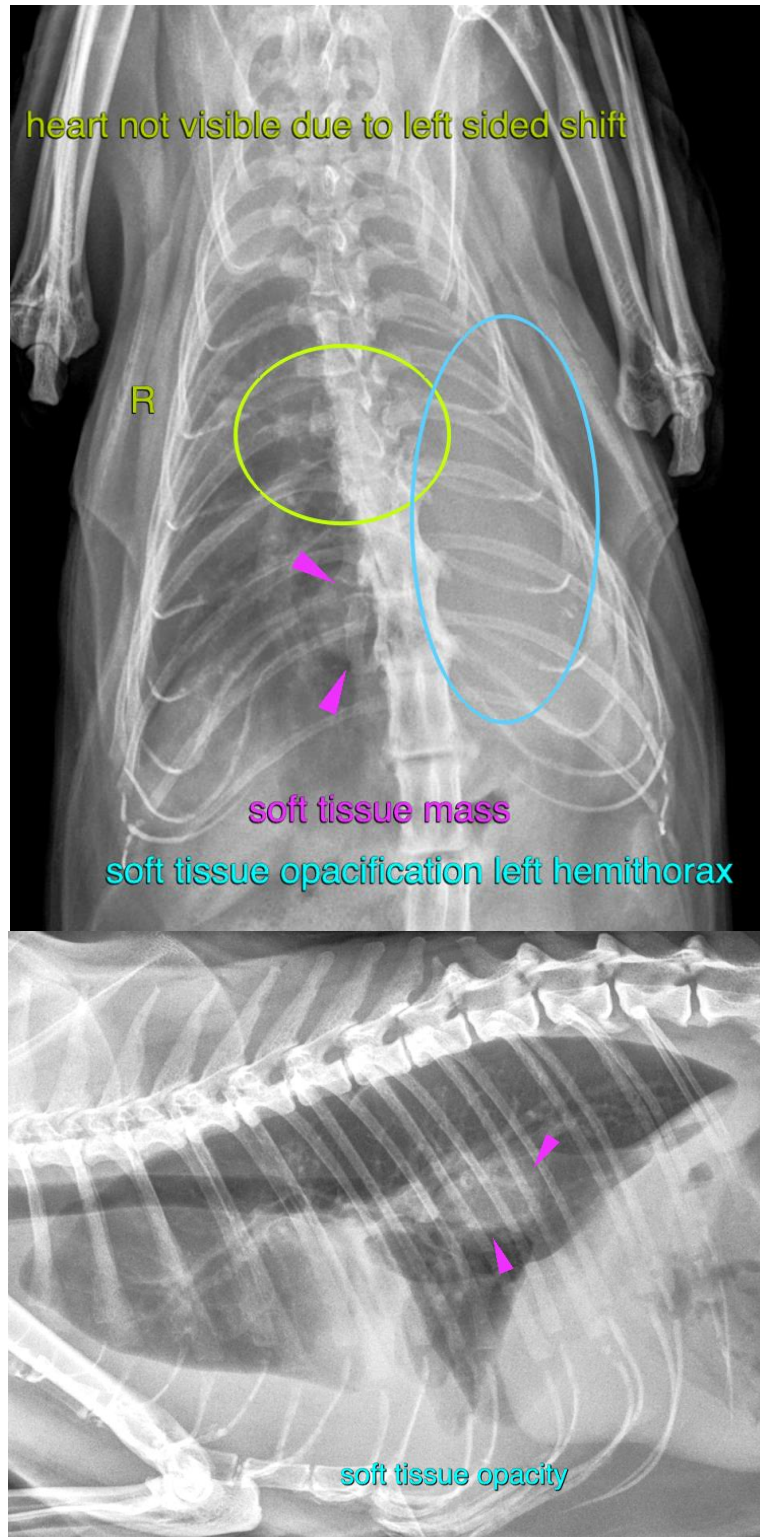
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**PATIENT**

Quincy Stroh

**SPECIES**

Feline

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.

**BREED**

Domestic Shorthair

**Sebastian Schaub**, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
sebast.schaub@gmail.com

**SEX**

Male Neutered

**AGE**

12 Years, 8 Months

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