



PATIENT

Nutmeg Allen

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

FS

AGE

13Y

WEIGHT

5.29

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Kamila Pichova

HOSPITAL NAME

Balmy Beach Pet
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kamila Pichova

INVOICE

75009

DATE

5-14-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

A patient with a chronic unilateral nasal discharge (right sided). On atopyca (skin issues, seen by a specialist), FIV +ve

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Unilateral nasal discharge Possible lung atelectasis left-sided

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

Multiple teeth are absent.

The right nasal cavity presents a diffuse increased soft tissue opacity, effacing the nasal conchal structures.

The external ear canals are aerated, unremarkable.

Thorax

The surrounding bony structures are within normal limits.

The extrathoracic soft tissues present homogeneous without abnormalities.

The heart is of normal size and shape; there is no evidence of cardiac chamber or vascular enlargement. The pulmonary vasculature is within normal limits.

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

The bronchial tree presents with thin walls and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected.

The left cranial lung lobe presents a generalized decreased volume and ground glass opacity; a midline shift of the heart to the left is noted. The left caudal lung lobe presents a generalized ground glass opacity, the left crus of the diaphragm is in a relative cranial position. The right lung is aerated and presents the expected architecture, unremarkable.

The diaphragm is well delineated with even surface and the expected mild cranial bulging of the diaphragmatic cupola.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue opacification of the right nasal cavity
- Multiple absent teeth
- Dystelectasis of the left lung

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The soft tissue opacification of the right nasal cavity can be caused by exudate and mucosal swelling secondary to rhinitis (commonly primary viral). A nasal soft tissue mass is a differential (e.g. neoplastic, granuloma) – no overt aggressive changes are appreciated in the radiographic study.

The dystelectasis of the left lung can be a transient finding due to general anesthesia and preceding left lateral recumbency (prioritized). Potentials can include resorption atelectasis due to bronchial plugging – such as mucus plugging along with bronchitis or an intra- or extramural mass (e.g. granuloma versus neoplastic).



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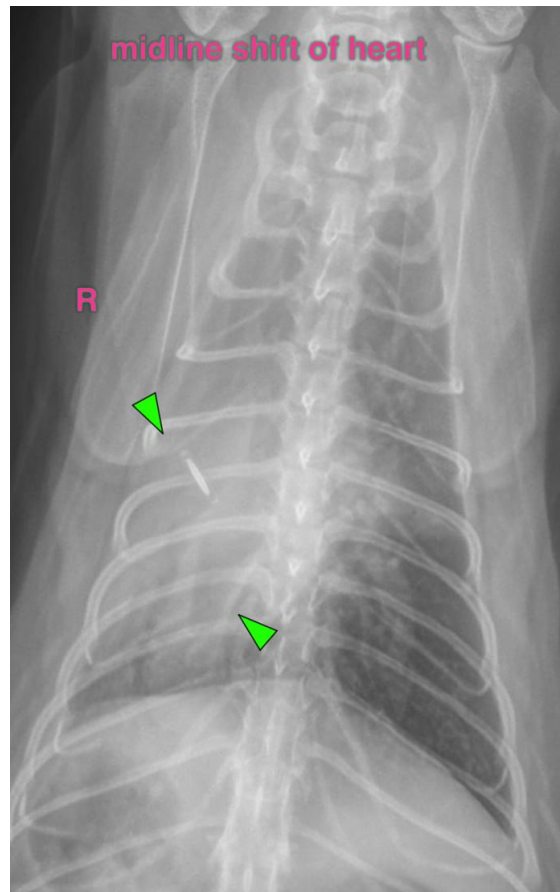
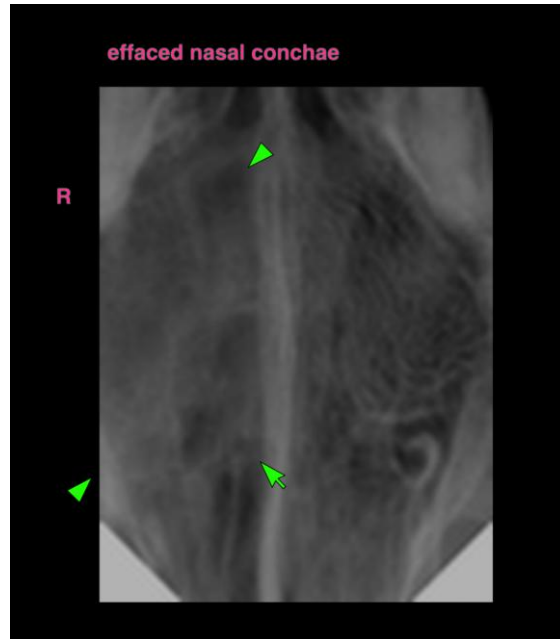
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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 Schaub, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
info@sonopath.com