



PATIENT

Booger Bounds

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

On April 18, 2022 cat presented for coughing 3-4 times per week and this had been ongoing for several weeks. There were wheezes on auscultation and presumptive diagnosis of Feline Asthma was made. The cat was put on Prednisolone 10 mg q 24 hours. Initially the cough resolved and the cat did well. After 3-4 weeks, the cat began to have coughing fits again. Followup exam was on June 1, 2022 and radiographs were taken and submitted to Sonopath for evaluation.

SPECIES

Feline

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Radiographs of the thorax in two imaging planes are provided for review.

BREED

Domestic Medium Hair

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The surrounding bony structures are within normal limits.

The extrathoracic soft tissues present homogeneous without abnormalities.

SEX

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.

MN

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

AGE

4

Multifocal throughout the lung parenchyma thick walled prominent ring shadows due to marked peribronchial cuffing and bullous widening of the bronchial tree are appreciated. Some of the thick walled ring shadows are noted in the periphery of the lung. The lung parenchyma presents a generalized moderate unstructured reticular pattern - but the right middle lung lobe

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Severe bronchial pattern with multifocal saccular bronchiectasis and unstructured interstitial component

HOSPITAL NAME

Faithful Friends Animal Clinic

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings are most consistent with advanced chronic bronchitis with secondary significant thickening of the bronchial walls and bronchiectasis - explaining the multiple thick walled ring shadows throughout the lung. Although feline bronchial disease is commonly primary inflammatory in nature, the odds for superinfection - viral, bacterial, protozoal, (mycotic) - are high. As some of the thick walled lesions appear to be not associated with the bronchial tree within the periphery of the lung parenchyma parasitic infection such as paragonimus kellicotti or pulmonary abscesses need to be considered.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kim Stender

INVOICE

52265

Recommend complete blood work to screen for inflammatory changes. Bronchoscopy including BAL would be ideal for further definition as well. A fecal exam can be used to check for parasitic infection.

DATE

6-1-22



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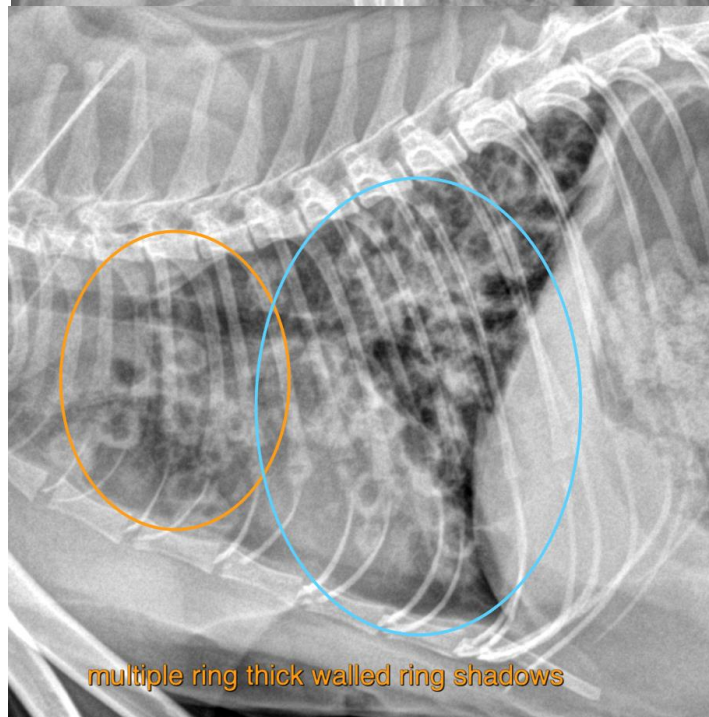
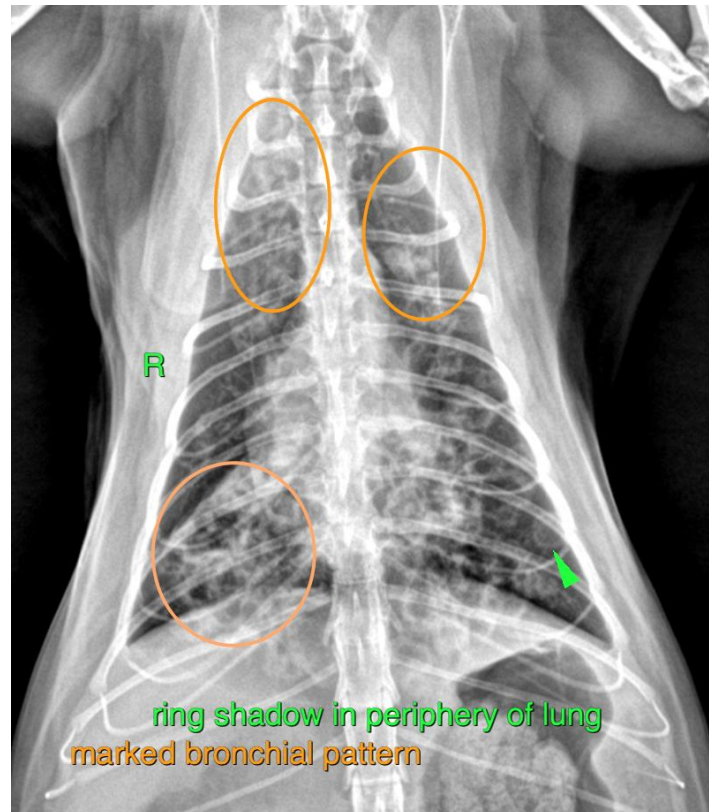
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

BREED

Domestic Medium
Hair

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.

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sebast.schaub@gmail.com

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