



PATIENT

Walley Mulligan

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History tachypnea. Thoracic radiographs pleural effusion 250ml chylous fluid removed by thoracocentesis 2/20. Fluid analysis consistent chylous effusion. heartworm panel, cardiac bnp pending. rule out idiopathic chylothorax.

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX AND COLLIMATED ABDOMEN

A high-resolution pre- contrast CT study of the thorax and collimated abdomen are provided for review. Two series, soft tissue and pulmonary window.

BREED

DSH

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

SEX

Neutered Male

There is a mild to moderate volume of bilateral pleural effusion resulting in dorsal retraction of the lungs lobes. However, the volume of pleural effusion is more concentrated in the left hemithorax. There is minimal pleural enhancement without thickening, mass effect, or irregularities. The pleural effusion attenuation is homogeneous.

AGE

10 Years

A moderate to severe volume of gas is within the pleural space, more concentrated in the right hemithorax, and producing contralateral mediastinal shift.

In the cranial and caudal mediastinum, there is increased conspicuity of the tracheal walls, cranial vena cava, brachycephalic trunk, and esophagus wall. In addition, there is gas volume between the diaphragmatic crus and caudal pulmonary parenchyma.

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

The left lung lobes, and the right cranial, right medial, and accessory lung lobes are collapsed. There is a hyperinflation of the right caudal lung lobe. The border of the collapsed lung lobes is rounded.

No evidence of enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes.

HOSPITAL NAME

Aloha Pet & Bird Hospital

No evidence of a pulmonary mass in the aerated lung lobe.

The cardiac silhouette is shifted to the left hemithorax; however, it is normal in size and shape, also the pulmonary vessels are normal.

The diaphragm is caudally displaced and intact.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Dan Pepen

The thoracic wall and ribs are intact.

Collimated Abdomen

INVOICE

56852

The stomach is distended, contains a moderate to severe amount of gas admixed with heterogeneous soft tissue attenuating ingesta.

DATE

2-21-23

The kidneys are subjectively normal size, however, present irregular shape and contour. A pinpoint mineral attenuating calculus is seen in the renal diverticula, bilaterally. A pinpoint mineral attenuating calculus is seen in the urinary bladder as well.



PATIENT The liver and spleen are unremarkable.

Walley Mulligan The small intestines are mildly distended and contain a small amount of homogeneous hypoattenuating fluid content and minimal gas.

SPECIES The colon contains gas admixed with soft tissue and mineral attenuating fecal material.

Feline The pancreas and mesentery are normal.

The abdominal lymph nodes and adrenal glands are normal.

BREED The remainder the abdomen is normal.

DSH

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

SEX

- Bilateral pleural effusion, more concentrated to the left side.
- No mass effect, no mediastinal lymph node enlargement, no mediastinal mass, no pulmonary cavitory mass or blebs in the inflated lung lobe.

Neutered Male

- Moderate to severe pneumothorax, bilaterally, however more concentrated to the right hemithorax. Concurrent contra-lateral mediastinal shift.

AGE

10 Years

- The majority of the lung lobes are collapsed, mainly in the left side. Hyperinsufflation is seen on the right caudal lung lobe.
- Mild secondary pneumomediastinum.
- Gastric aerophagia and post-prandial distention.
- Microlithiasis in kidneys and urinary bladder.
- Signs of degenerative renal disease and renal infarcts.

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Mild to moderate amount volume of pleural effusion remains even after previous thoracocentesis, most concentrated at the left hemithorax with homogeneous attenuating fluid accumulation, that could represent chylothorax as described in the patient history. No evident cause of the pleural fluid accumulation is seen, consider idiopathic or inflammatory.

HOSPITAL NAME

Aloha Pet & Bird
Hospital

Iatrogenic or spontaneous pneumothorax should be considered as a differential diagnosis. Other underlying causes of pneumothorax, for example, underlying pulmonary diseases, could be considered. Due to the volume of pneumothorax, an emergency thoracocentesis is recommended.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Dan Pepen

Other managements include oxygen therapy, and chest tube placement if the pneumothorax and pleural effusion persist after recurrent thoracocentesis.

INVOICE

56852

DATE

2-21-23



PATIENT

Walley Mulligan

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

10 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

HOSPITAL NAME

Aloha Pet & Bird
Hospital

REFERRING VET

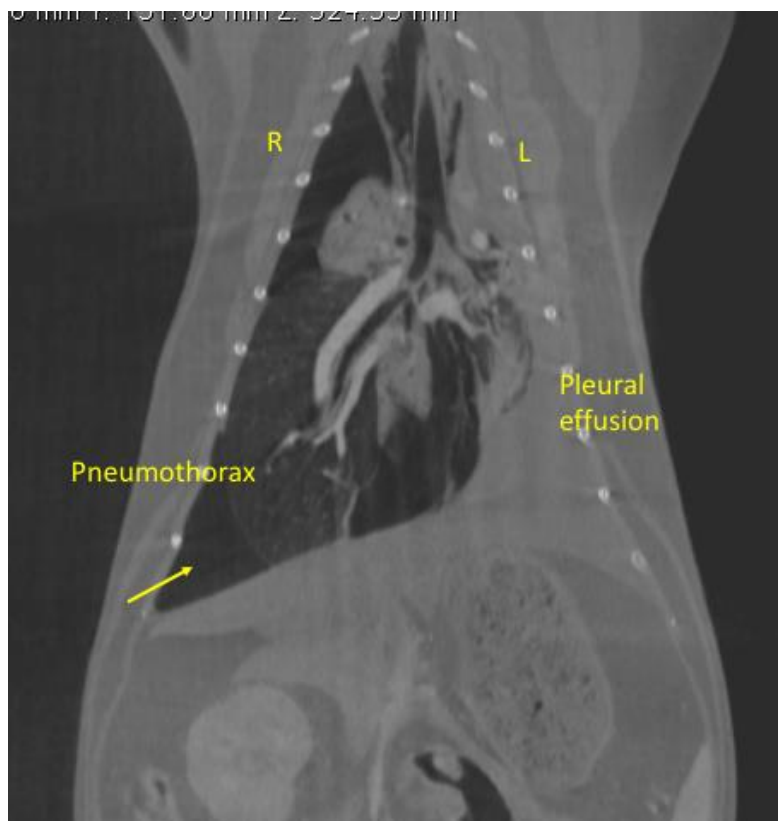
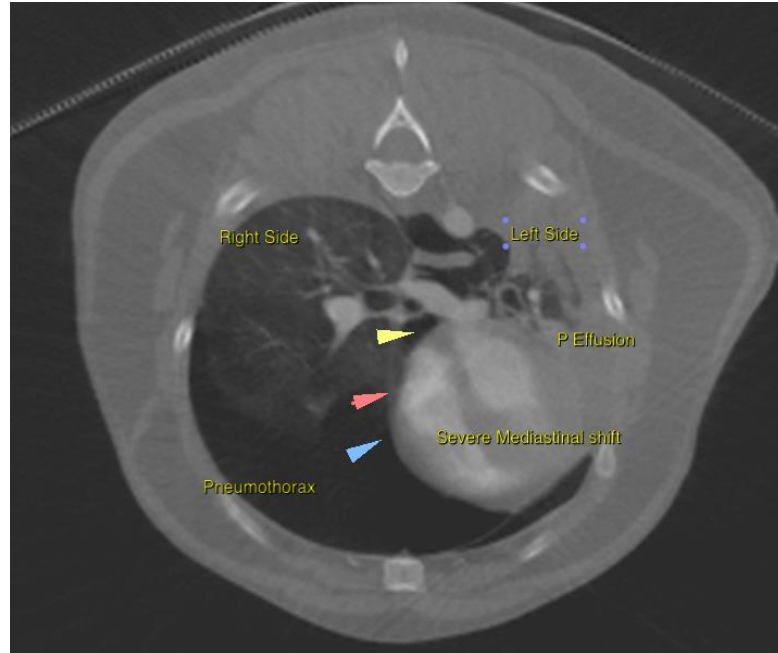
Dr. Dan Pepen

INVOICE

56852

DATE

2-21-23





PATIENT

Walley Mulligan

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.

SPECIES

Feline

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

DSH

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med.Vet., Dipl.CBraRVet
info@sonopath.com

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

10 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

HOSPITAL NAME

Aloha Pet & Bird
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Dan Pepen

INVOICE

56852

DATE

2-21-23