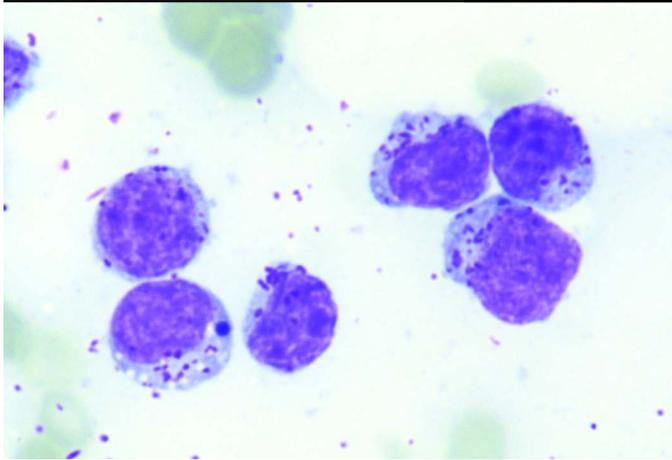


FIGURE 1 I



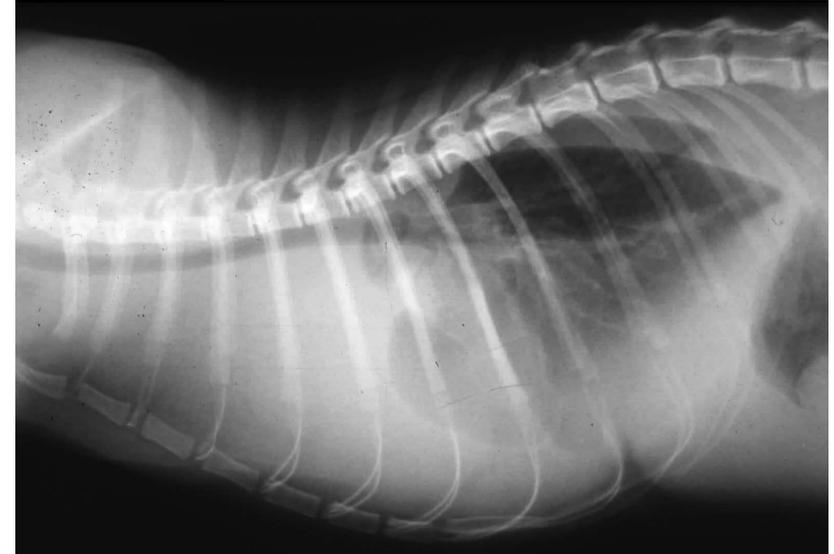
Large Granular Lymphocytes in Peripheral Blood from a Cat. Note the large azurophilic granules. (Courtesy of Dr. Rose Raskin®)

include leukocytosis, hypoalbuminemia, hypocalcemia, increased AST activity, and increased concentrations of serum bilirubin. In one study, all cats with this type of lymphoma were FeLV test negative.⁵³ In a different study of large granular lymphocyte lymphoma in 6 cats, 3 cats had the main involvement localized to the gastrointestinal tract and jejunal lymph nodes, but 3 had wide spread organ involvement to locations such as the lung, myocardium, precardiac mediastinum, salivary gland and spinal cord. In addition, leukemia was present in two of the cats.⁵²

Cats with mediastinal lymphoma tend to be between 2 and 3 years of age and to test positive for FeLV (Figure 12A, B, C and D). This form of lymphoma in cats usually involves the cranial and caudal mediastinal lymph nodes, rather than the thymus gland. Pleural effusion containing malignant lymphocytes contributes to the clinical signs of dyspnea, coughing, and exercise intolerance. Entrapment and compression of the esophagus by the mediastinal tumor will often result in dysphagia, regurgitation, and anorexia. The thorax may be non-compressible during the physical examination. Hypercalcemia is rare.⁵⁴

Clinical signs of lymphoma of the nasal and/or paranasal sinuses include dyspnea, nasal discharge, facial distortion, and anorexia. One study concluded that FeLV test positive cats with nasal/paranasal sinus lymphoma were more likely to develop

FIGURE 1 2A



A. Lateral radiograph of a cat with mediastinal lymphoma. Note the free fluid in the pleural space (Figures 12C-D). Palpation of this cat's thorax would be characterized as "non-compressible."

B. VD radiograph of a cat with mediastinal lymphoma. Note the wide mediastinum and the displacement of the trachea to the cat's left.

FIGURE 1 2B

