


PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Harvard Kurtz Epistaxis, stertorous breathing - r/o malignant neoplasia vs fungal vs LP rhinitis vs other Prominent right mandibular lymph node Non-regenerative anemia - resolved Benign prostatic hyperplasia Testicular masses and nodules

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Canine Plain and post-contrast studies available for review.

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Golden Retriever The brain presents no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The grey and white matter distinction and the neuroparenchymal attenuation are as expected. The distribution of contrast enhancement is within normal limits throughout the parenchyma and meninges. The ventricular system is non-dilated and within the limits of the expected volume and symmetry.

SEX

Intact Male A mild amount of fluid attenuating material can be seen between the nasal turbinates in the rostral third of both nasal cavities and within the right nostril.

AGE

10 Years Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.
 Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external auditory meatuses present within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley (Ondreka),
 DVM Dr. med. vet.,
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The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

The salivary glands present within normal limits.

The visible dentition within normal limits.

HOSPITAL NAME COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Mobile Pet Imaging
 CFL

- Mild fluid accumulation within the nasal cavities

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
REFERRING VET

Dr. Borecky

The CT study reveals presence of mild amounts of fluid within both nasal cavities. The fluid may represent hemorrhage or nasal secretions in terms of non-destructive rhinitis. Acute inflammation or infection of the nasal cavities is one potential differential diagnosis as well as hemorrhage secondary to systemic hypertension, coagulopathy, or paraneoplastic syndrome. No evidence of destructive rhinitis, nasal neoplasia, or dental disease that could explain the epistaxis identified on the CT study. Complementary rhinoscopy could be considered if not already performed.

INVOICE

34960

DATE

1/20/22



PATIENT

Harvard Kurtz

SPECIES

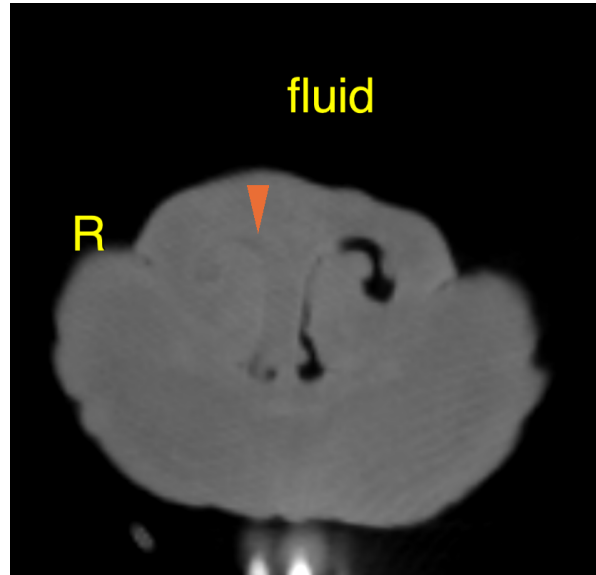
Canine

BREED

Golden Retriever

SEX

Intact Male



AGE

10 Years

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.

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.

INTERPRETED BY

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