

## PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

**PATIENT** Lilly Melert  
**SPECIES** Breathing was not abnormal before the previous visit. When owner lifts patient up, sounds like she is trying to catch her breathe. Amoxicillin Any coughing? Yes Any sneezing? Yes For how long? 3-7 days Any diarrhea? /Yes For how long? /1-3 Days [What does it look like? /liquid dark brown 3-7 days Urinating habits normal Explain. Urinating less? For how long? 4-7 days Eating habits Abnormal Explain. Eating less? For how long? 4-7 days Drinking habits Abnormal Explain. Drinking less? For how long? 4-7 days Is the patient on any medication Yes, please list Amoxicillin since the 14th What time were medications given?: AM \* Head CT performed for polyp check.

**BREED** DSH  
**SEX** Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: Ears: AU: Profuse purulent discharge, significant accumulation of pus obstructing visualization of tympanic membranes.; Nose/Throat: Right nostril: Mucopurulent discharge present Marked congestion and gurgling sounds originating from pharyngeal region Suspect mass or polyp in oropharyngeal area causing airway congestion and stertor; Oral Cavity: Oral cavity exam limited due to patient discomfort and presence of oropharyngeal congestion; unable to visualize caudal oral cavity or pharynx.; Respiratory: Congestion and wheezing auscultated, gurgling upper airway sounds, stertor present.; CBC: Reticulocyte 102; Chem: Glucose 207; IDEXX SDMA 15; SNAP Feline Triple: Negative

**AGE** 3yr  
**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD**

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

## INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley (Ondreka),  
 DVM Dr. med. vet.,  
 DipECVDI

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Both tympanic bullae are filled with fluid. The osseous lining of the tympanic bullae is thickened. Evidence of intracranial extension of the otitis media is not seen. Both external auditory meatuses present extensive thickening of their epithelial lining.

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 Services, PLLC

5 mm sized ovoid soft tissue attenuating masses with thin peripheral enhancement are seen in the medial aspect of the external auditory medial bilaterally. A 6 cm x 4 cm sized polyp is present in the right nasopharynx.

Mild bilateral retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly is noted.

## REFERRING VET

Nicole Toso, DVM

Fluid is accumulating ventrally within both nasal cavities as well as within the nasal fundus. There appears to be a soft tissue mass in the ventral and caudal aspect of the right nasal cavity with mild nasal fundus extension with associated turbinate destruction. Focal bone loss and extension of the mass into the medial aspect of the right orbit is seen.

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The right frontal sinus is filled with fluid attenuating material.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Chronic bilateral otitis media and externa with right nasopharyngeal polyp and bilateral ear canal polyps.
- Right nasal cavity mass with turbinate destruction and extension into the medial orbit

## DATE

11/22/2025



**PATIENT** suggesting aggressive behavior.

Lilly Melert

- Bilateral retropharyngeal lymphadenopathy compatible with reactive lymphadenitis
- Right obstructive right frontal sinusitis

## SPECIES INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Feline

The CT study identifies multiple sites of upper airway obstruction which correlate with stertor, gurgling and labored breathing. The bilateral ear canal and bulla disease represents chronic otitis with polyp formation. There appear to be polyps in the media aspect of both external auditory meatuses as well as a right-sided nasopharyngeal polyp. The mass within the right nasal cavity may be the most significant finding with signs of aggressive biological behavior and extension into the nasal fundus as well as into the right orbit. Differential diagnosis includes neoplasia such as carcinoma, sarcoma, or round cell neoplasia and less likely infection or granuloma.

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

FS

Further definition by means of rhinoscopy with sampling is strongly recommended. Consider nasopharyngeal and ear canal polyp removal / biopsy as well as otoscopic workup and medical management of otitis.

**AGE**

3yr

The lymph node changes are likely to represent reactive lymphadenitis. FNA can be considered for further definition.

## INTERPRETED BY

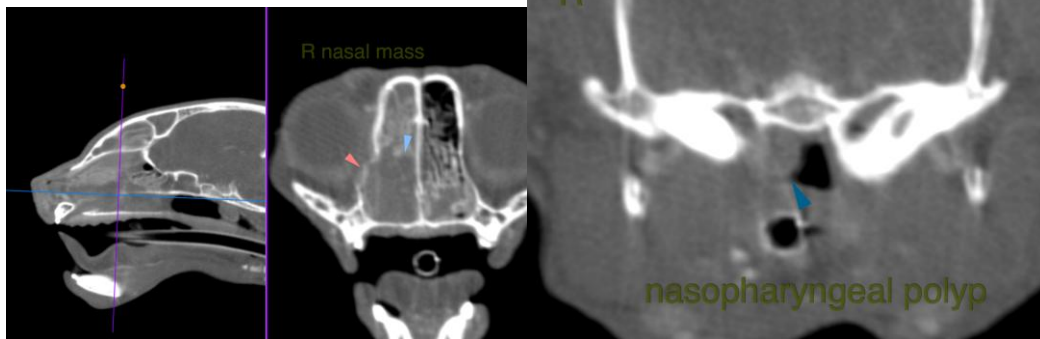
Nele Eley (Ondreka),  
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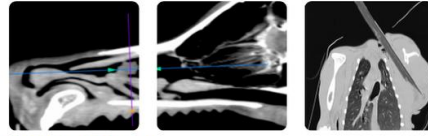


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## PATIENT

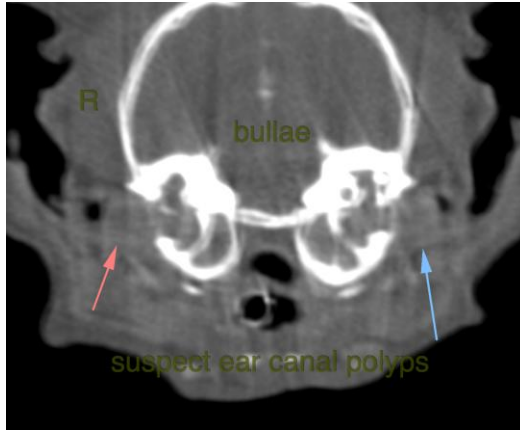
Lilly Melert

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DSH



## SEX

FS

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.

## AGE

3yr

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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DVM Dr. med. vet.,  
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