



PATIENT

Misha Kangas

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Coughing since early January, Slight temporary improvement on clavamox, but no full recovery

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

DLH

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

SF

Mild swelling of the mucosal lining is seen within both nasal cavities. Moderate regional turbinate destruction is noted within the mid third of the right nasal cavity. The cribriform plate is intact. A mild amount of fluid attenuating material is present within both frontal sinuses. Polypoid mucosal swelling is noted within the right frontal sinus. The presphenoidal sinuses present within normal limits.

AGE

7

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

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.

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Scottsdale Veterinary
Clinic

The salivary glands present within normal limits.

The visible dentition is within normal limits.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mild bilateral destructive rhinosinusitis.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Gans

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals bilateral rhinosinusitis with mild destructive component. Differential diagnosis includes infectious rhinitis such as viral or bacterial as well as lymphoplasmacytic or allergic rhinitis. Further definition by means of rhinoscopy with sampling could be considered. There was no evidence of relevant dental disease, soft tissue mass, or nasopharyngeal stenosis and the findings are not typical for fungal rhinitis.

INVOICE

56812

DATE

2-15-23



PATIENT

Misha Kangas

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DLH

SEX

SF

AGE

7

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Scottsdale Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

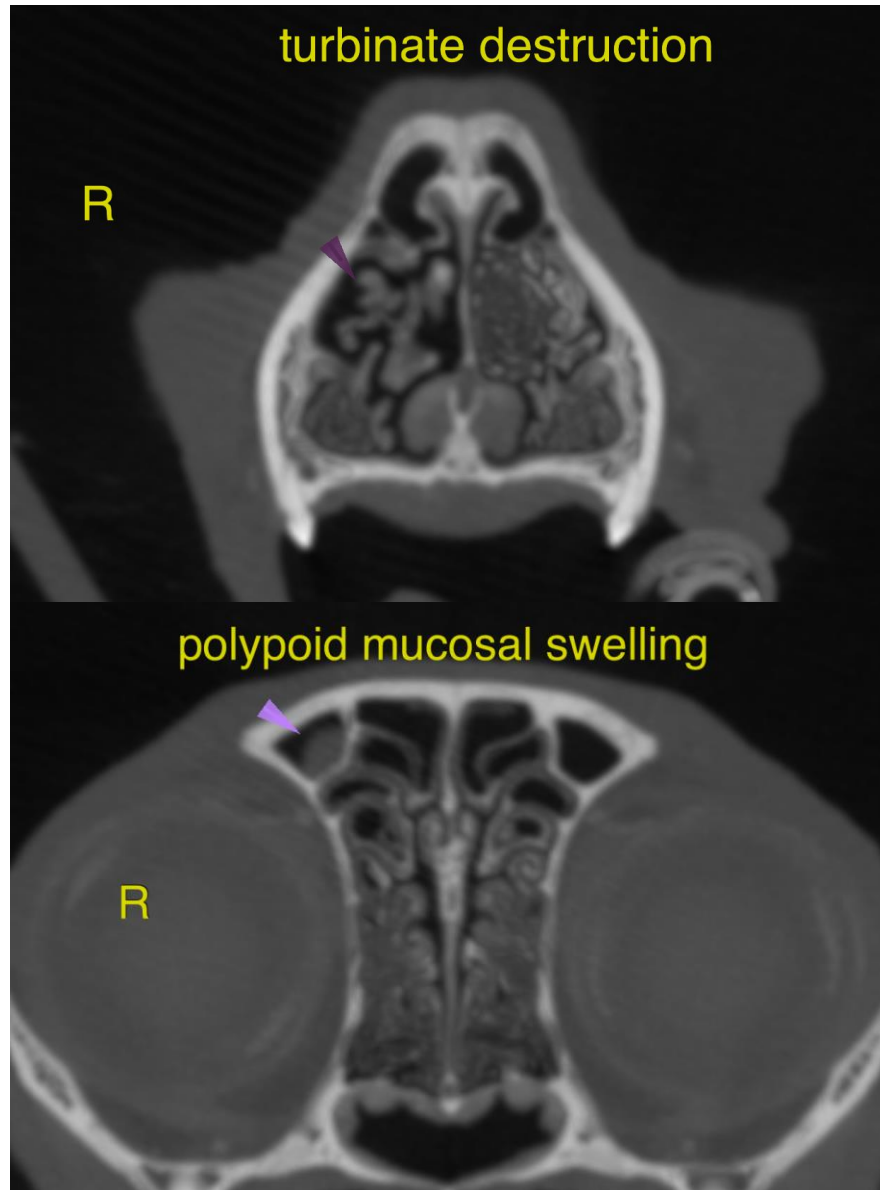
Dr. Gans

INVOICE

56812

DATE

2-15-23



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.

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.

Nele Eley, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
European Specialist in Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, Cert. Radiology,
Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com