



PATIENT

Salsa Kolczynski

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

MN

AGE

10Y

WEIGHT

13.4lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Amanda Mazzante, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Williamsport West
Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET

Natalie Kolczynski, VMD

INVOICE

73858

DATE

2-19-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- shelter cat - adopted in 2018
- historically Bartonella + (recurring FeBart, Western blot positives without new flea exposure) - last tested and treated in 2021
- chronic gingivitis, halitosis >7y duration
- maxillary canine (#204) previously extracted
- sneezes often

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: - hyperglobulinemia - 2+ protein on UA w/ USG of 1.050 - UPC of 0.4 (urine creatinine 385.1 mg/dL, urine protein 145.3 mg/dL) - resorptive lesions on #404, #407, and #108 (pinpoint)

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain study of the head available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Significant resorptive lesions are present on the triadans 108, 304, 404, and 407.

Mild mucosal swelling is present in the oral cavity associated with the gingivostomal margin.

The 204 is absent (previous extraction.)

Mild turbinate aberrance and mucosal swelling is present in the mid third of the right nasal cavity. The nasal septum is intact. There is no evidence of destructive lesions, mass, or foreign material. The left nasal cavity and the paranasal sinuses present unremarkable. No CT evidence of bone lysis or aggressive nasal disease is seen.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bilateral dental resorptive lesions FORL: 108, 304, 404, 407.
- Mild nondestructive rhinitis in the right nasal cavity: low grade inflammation or associated with dental and gingivostomal disease.
- No evidence of masses, destructive nasal disease, or sinus involvement.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The chronic dental disease may be contributing to mucosal irritation and rhinitis which appears to be consistent with the sneezing episodes. The CT presentation of the nasal pathology is nondestructive and mild. No evidence of aggressive disease.

Continued dental care including management of FORLs is recommended. Nasal sampling for biopsy and culture could be considered in order to rule out infectious rhinitis.



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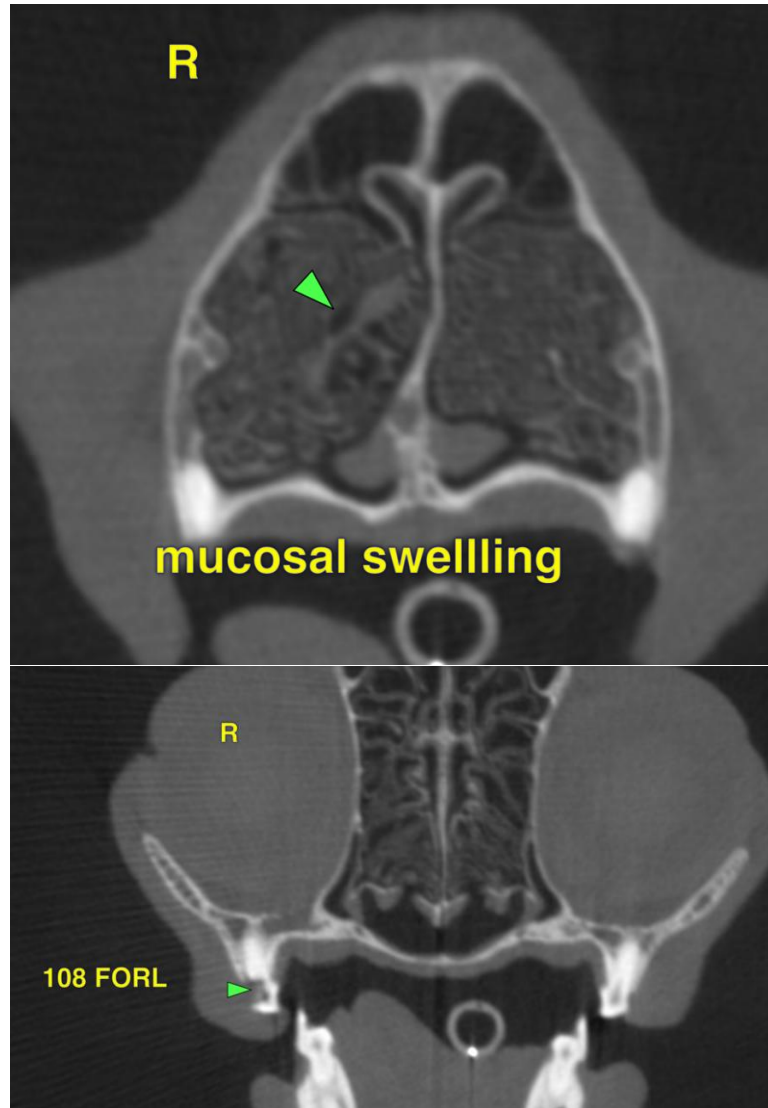
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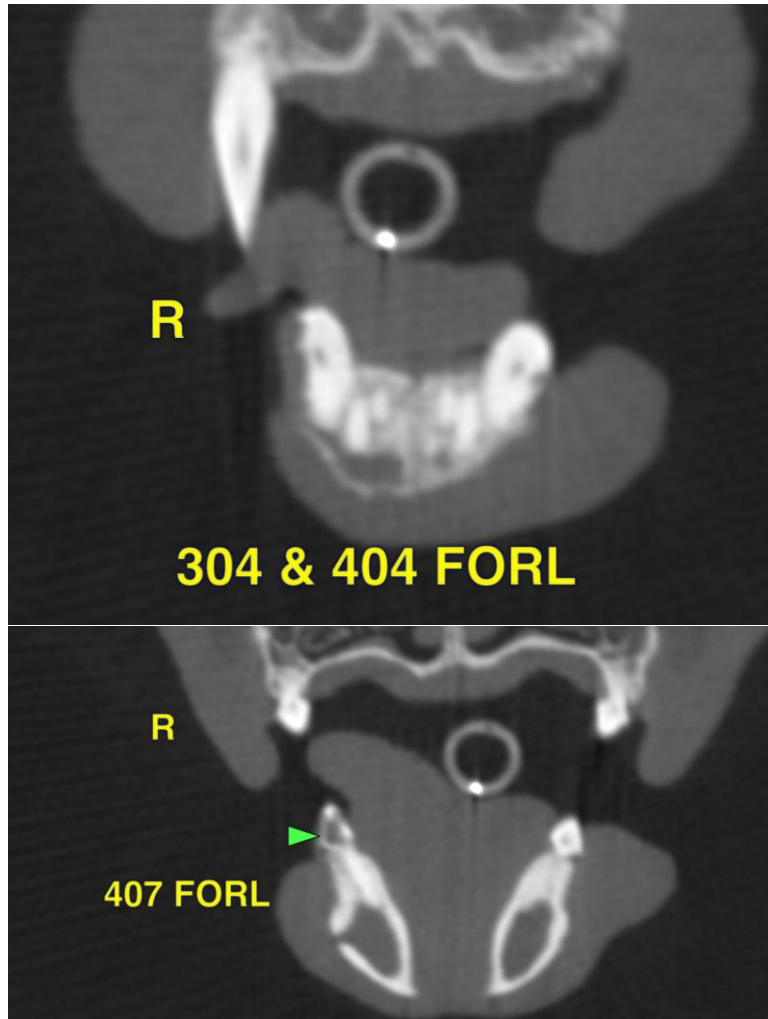
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

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