



PATIENT

Ellie Anderson

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Maine Coon

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

11M

WEIGHT

5.54kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mountain West
Veterinary Specialists

HOSPITAL NAME

Mountain West
Veterinary Specialists

REFERRING VET

Melanie Thompson

INVOICE

74155

DATE

3-11-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic obstructive breathing pattern/Stertor. Characterized by audible breathing, loud snoring, and occasional open-mouth breathing

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The nasal cavities contain mild generalized mucosal thickening with a small amount of mucus accumulation. No evidence of destructive rhinitis, mass, or foreign material is identified. Retrograde turbinate growth is present within both nasal cavities characterized by turbinate proliferation extending caudally toward the choanal region.

The nasopharyngeal airway appears relatively narrow with mild fluid accumulation present. However, the degree of narrowing does not meet criteria for definitive nasopharyngeal stenosis.

The paranasal sinuses appear clear without fluid accumulation or mucosal disease.

Both tympanic bullae are well aerated with no evidence of otitis media.

Bilateral tonsillar enlargement is present.

No significant lymph node enlargement is identified.

The remaining osseous and soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bilateral retrograde turbinate growth which may contribute to upper airway obstruction.
- Relatively narrow nasopharynx with mild fluid accumulation without definitive nasopharyngeal stenosis.
- Bilateral tonsillitis.
- Mild nasal mucosal swelling consistent with low grade rhinitis.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The most notable abnormality is the presence of retrograde turbinate growth which can contribute to airflow turbulence and obstruction and has been described in cats with chronic inflammatory airway disease, developmental anomalies, or chronic nasal airflow turbulence.

The mild narrowing of the nasopharynx may further contribute to airway resistance, although true nasopharyngeal stenosis is not identified at this point.

Tonsillar enlargement may reflect lymphoid hyperplasia commonly associated with chronic airway inflammation or irritation.

The CT findings may be associated with chronic inflammatory airway disease, congenital or developmental airway conformation abnormality, chronic rhinitis, and/or lymphoid hyperplasia. Upper airway endoscopy may help for further evaluation. Sampling should be considered to rule out infection/ superinfection.



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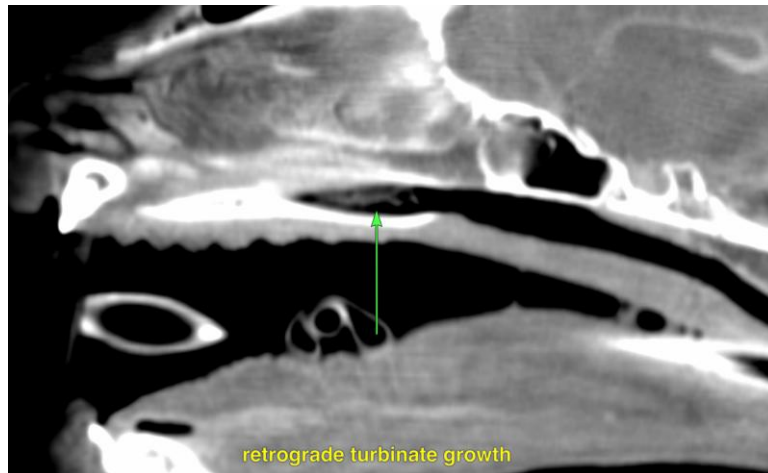
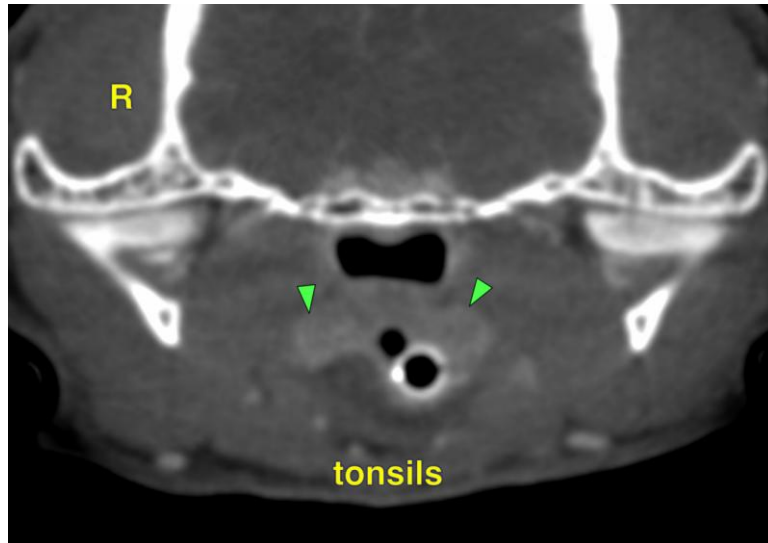
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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