

**PATIENT**

Jake Greenley

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Managed since December 2022 for unilateral nasal discharge and subsequent aspergillosis diagnosis. Nasal biopsy with culture diagnosed aspergillosis and long term monitoring via serology. Signs have improved with oral antifungal support. but serology remains suggestive of ongoing disease. CT with rhinoscopy performed for additional assessment and determination of continued active aspergillosis disease vs antigenic response and rhinitis.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD**BREED**

Lab

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The patient has a history of aspergillosis.

SEX

Male

Regional turbinate destruction is seen accentuating the ventral nasal concha of the left nasal cavity. There is mild regional swelling of the mucosal lining of the nasal turbinates as well as of the peripheral mucosal lining of the nasal cavity. No evidence of fluid accumulation is seen within the nasal cavities or frontal sinuses. The frontal sinuses present within normal limits. There is no evidence of nasopharyngeal stenosis.

AGE

1 Year

Mild bilaterally symmetric submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly is seen.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Regional turbinate destruction and mucosal swelling within the left nasal cavity.
- Mild bilaterally symmetric submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly.

HOSPITAL NAME

Southern Oregon
Veterinary Specialty
Center

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals mild signs of inflammation within the left nasal cavity which appear to be localized to the area of turbinate destruction. There is no evidence of generalized disease, and no nasal secretions are seen which supports the presence of localized and rather inactive disease even though low grade inflammation/infection cannot be ruled out entirely.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rory Applegate

The findings of the lymph nodes may be a consequence of either juvenile hyperplasia or reactive lymphadenitis.

INVOICE

59233

DATE

7-7-23



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SPECIES

Canine

BREED

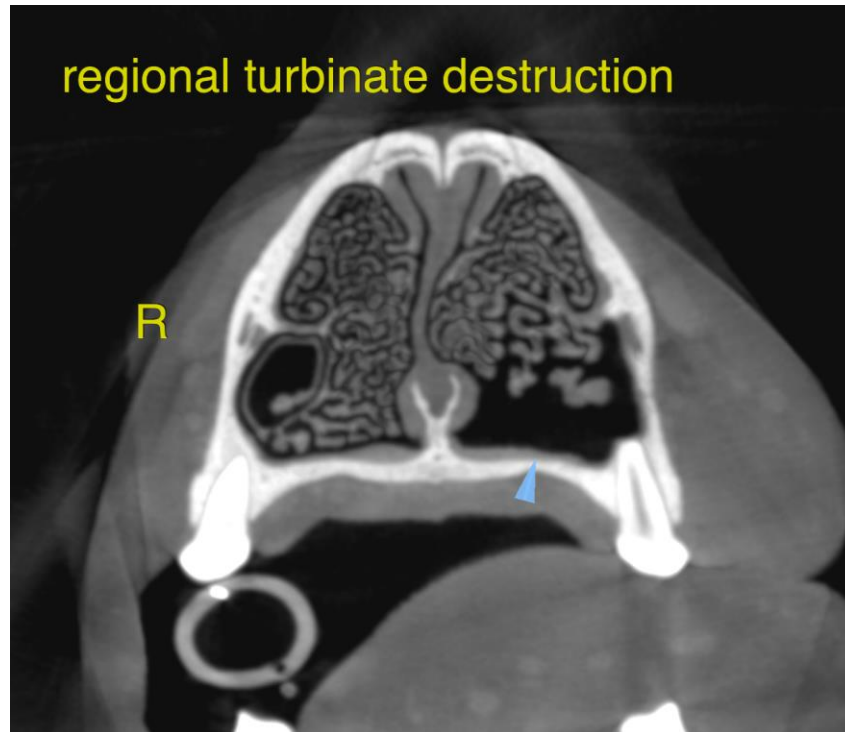
Lab

SEX

Male

AGE

1 Year



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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.

HOSPITAL NAME

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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.

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Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology
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Dr. Rory Applegate

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