



PATIENT

Mitzi Perfanick

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Early onset seizures. Hx of URI and ear mites. Any malformation to the intra-cranial structures?
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Anemia, decreased crea

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

DSH

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The CT study reveals moderate multifocal mucosal swelling and turbinate destruction within the bilateral nasal cavities. Fluid is obliterating the left presphenoidal sinus.

SEX

Fi

There is a large amount of fluid accumulating within the nasopharynx. Nasopharyngeal mucosal swelling is noted. A polyp is not seen.

The bilateral tympanic bullae are occupied with fluid attenuating material. Severe thickening of the osseous lining of the tympanic bullae is seen. Structural changes of the inner ear are not identified. Thickening of the epithelial lining of the bilateral external auditory meatuses is seen.

AGE

13 Weeks

Structural changes of the brain are not seen.

Moderate bilateral retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly, right more than left, is noted.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Moderate bilateral chronic destructive rhinitis.
- Suspect nasopharyngitis with mucosal hyperplasia.
- Severe chronic bilateral otitis media.
- Chronic bilateral otitis externa.
- Moderate bilateral retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly.

HOSPITAL NAME

Bridgwater
Veterinary Hospital
and Wellness Centre

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals chronic destructive rhinosinusitis. Differential diagnosis includes infectious rhinitis such as viral, bacterial, and parasitic as well as lymphoplasmacytic rhinitis which, however, is considered less likely in the context of the remainder of the changes.

REFERRING VET

Dr. S Klonisch

The findings of the nasopharynx suggest nasopharyngitis and aspiration of nasal secretions with mucosal hyperplasia. At this time, there is no evidence of discrete polyp formation or nasopharyngeal stenosis.

INVOICE

59830

Note the presence of bilateral severe chronic otitis media. Intracranial extension is not evidently seen on the CT study. However, sensitivity of CT is limited in this context and the possibility of intracranial extension of the otitis media with reactive or infectious meningitis should be considered one potential underlying cause of the seizural activity. Primary epilepsy and other causes, however, cannot be ruled out entirely. Consider CSF analysis for further definition.

DATE

8-21-23

The changes of the retropharyngeal lymph nodes are compatible with reactive lymphadenitis.



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REFERRING VET

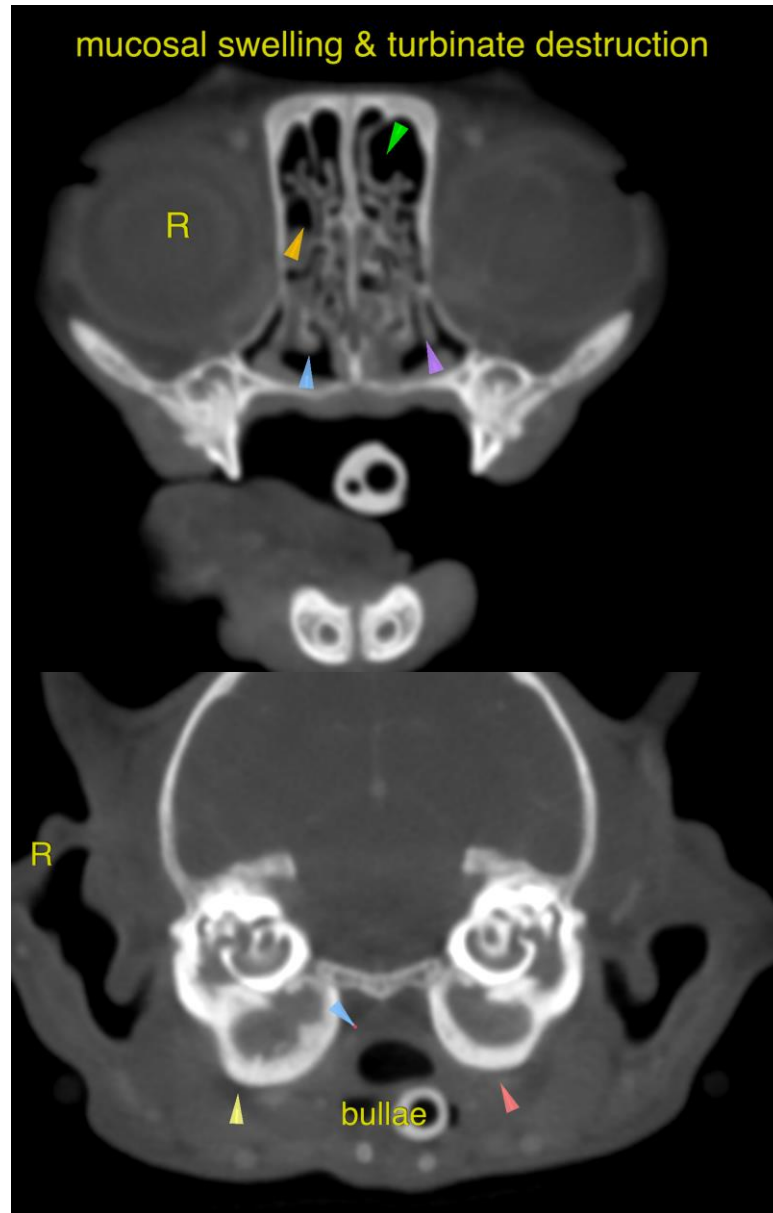
Dr. S Klonisch

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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.

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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