



PATIENT

Crumbs Philippi

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic Hx of upper respiratory stridor; improves some with abx and steroids but has not resolved; O adm DepoMedrol 4 days ago and the signs improved significantly Physical Exam BAR; friendly; p/m mm; CRT 1-2s; no mur/arrh; no abn lung sounds; no abd dist; no pain or abns on abd palp; eyes, LNs WNL; mod amt dark debris AU; very narrow ext ear canals; no head tilt; sedated; obtained skull CT; placed under GA; oral exam- no sig findings; displaced soft palate cranially with spay hook; no sig findings; performed deep ear cleaning and flushing; able to visualize both tympanic membranes; they appear intact; rhinoscopy- no abns identified Assessment Dr.Raul Casas Bilat middle ear dz with potential pharyngeal extension?

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Unknown

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain study available for review.

SEX

Male Neutered

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A large amount of fluid attenuating material with a meniscus sign is seen within both tympanic bullae. The osseous lining of the right tympanic bulla is slightly thickened. There is a moderate amount of hypoattenuating material within the vertical aspects of both external auditory meatuses. Mineralization of the cartilaginous wall of the vertical auditory meatuses is seen.

AGE

4 Years

There is irregular soft tissue thickening noted within the nasopharynx accentuating the pharyngeal roof level with the tympanic bullae. However, an obvious solid polyp formation is not seen. The nasopharyngeal soft tissue thickening causes regional stenosis.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Chronic bilateral otitis media and externa with nasopharyngeal stenosis.

HOSPITAL NAME

State Avenue Vet
Clinic

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals chronic bilateral otitis media. Concurrent otitis externa is noted as well. Nasopharyngeal soft tissue thickening causes nasopharyngeal stenosis. Acquired chronic inflammatory nasopharyngeal stenosis is considered most likely. Polyp is a potential but less likely differential diagnosis since the shape of the soft tissue swelling is rather diffuse than solid and mass-like. Consider further otoscopic and endoscopic workup with sampling.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Raul Casas-Dolz

INVOICE

54339

DATE

9-27-22



PATIENT

Crumbs Philippi

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Unknown

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

4 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

State Avenue Vet
Clinic

REFERRING VET

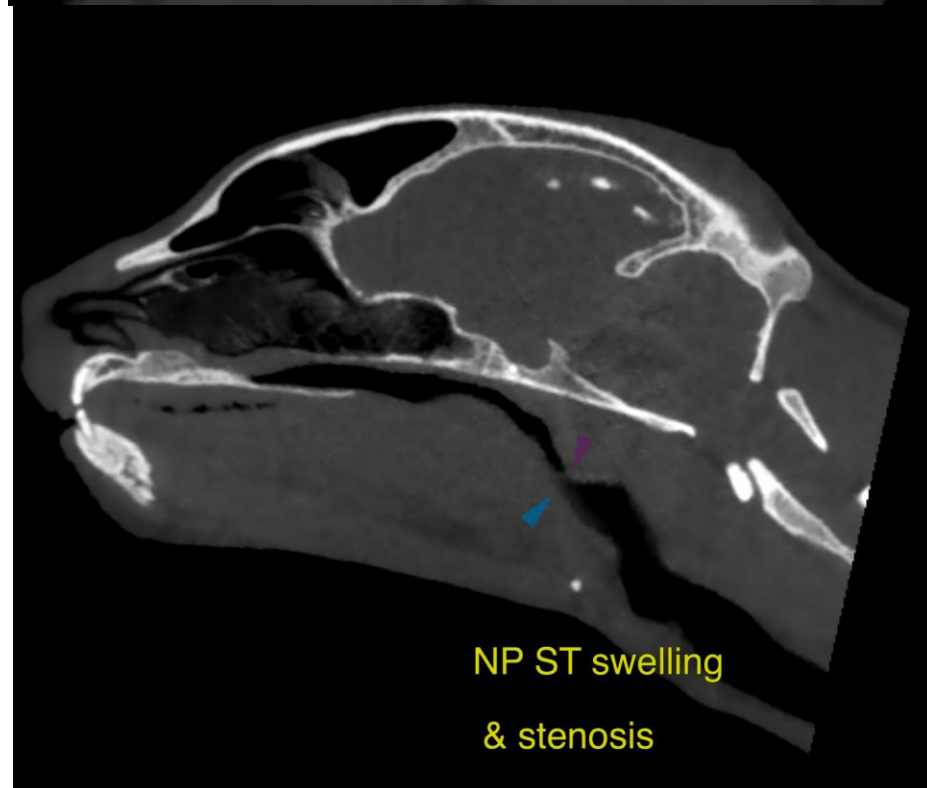
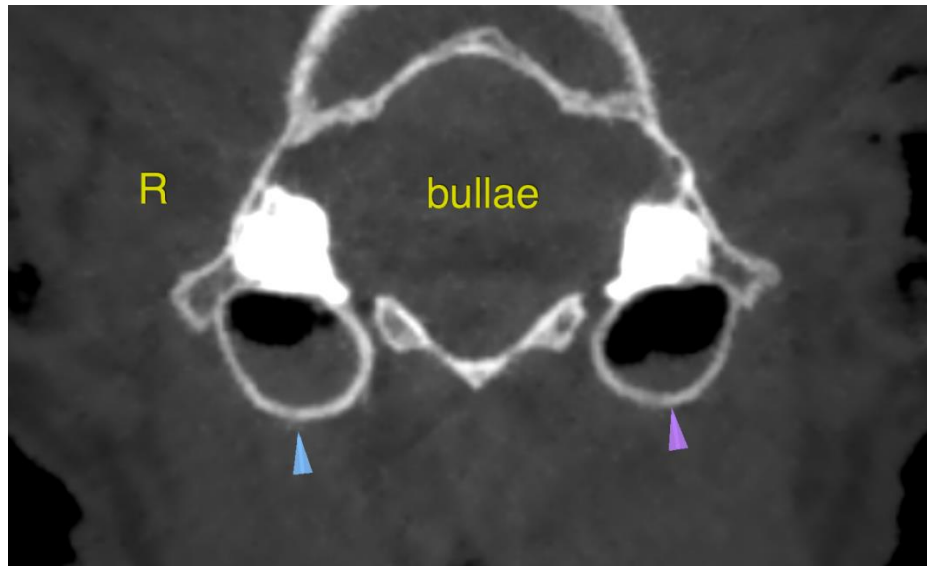
Dr. Raul Casas-Dolz

INVOICE

54339

DATE

9-27-22





PATIENT

Crumbs Philippi

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Unknown

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

4 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

State Avenue Vet
Clinic

REFERRING VET

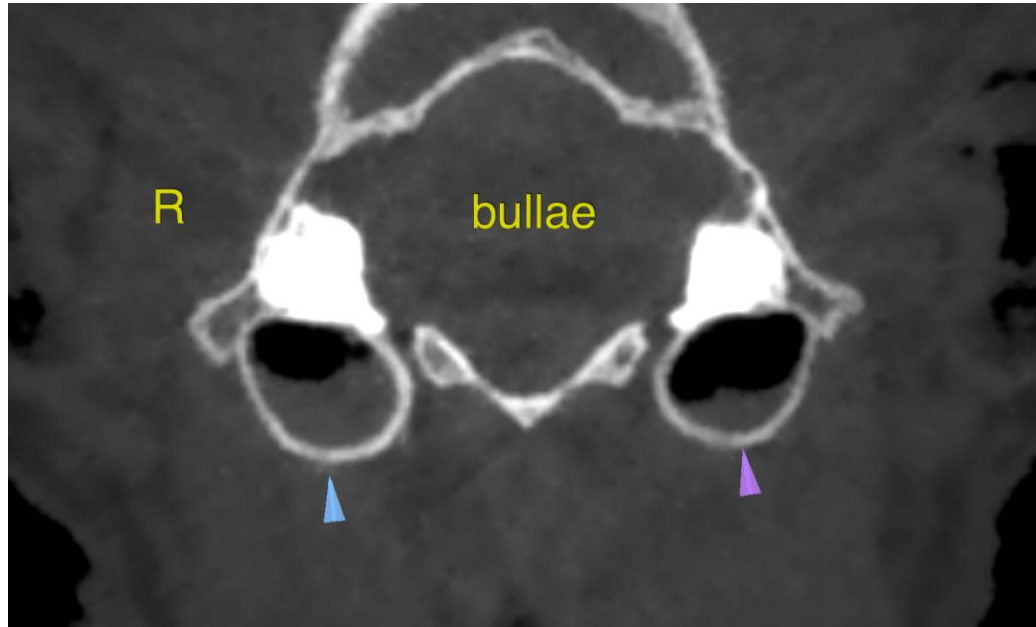
Dr. Raul Casas-Dolz

INVOICE

54339

DATE

9-27-22



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