



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Cookie Parente left head tilt and vestibular signs recurrence- history otitis media and extension to cranial vault in 2020 suspect recurrence- central vs middle ear vs both

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

Feline A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull and a post-contrast CT study of the thorax are provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED
Skull

DSH The tooth elements 104, 106, 107, 109 and 204 are absent. Remaining parts of the roots of triadan 104&204 are appreciated in the alveolar crest, presenting signs of ankylosis and advanced tooth root resorption.

SEX
MN In the right nasal cavity and the right frontal, multiple pockets with fluid attenuating material are appreciated. Moderate destruction of the right nasal conchal structures is appreciated. The osseous lining of the right frontal sinus presents moderate hyperostosis. A small amount of fluid attenuating material is seen appreciated.

AGE
12 Years The left tympanic bulla is filled with soft tissue attenuating and subjectively heterogeneous contrast enhancing material. The osseous lining of the left tympanic bulla is irregularly thickened and presents multifocal moth eaten osteolytic lesions. There is a soft tissue swelling in the left retropharyngeal region, surrounding the left tympanic bulla, presenting a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern with fluid attenuating zones.

INTERPRETED BY
Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI The tympanic part of the left temporal bone is perforated and significant contrast enhancing material is seen in the left ventral and ventrolateral aspect along the temporal bone, up to the foramen magnum and rostrally up to the level of the pituitary fossa. The intracranial contrast enhancing swelling is measuring approximately 16 x 8 x 24 mm in size and has a hypoattenuating center. The brainstem, mesencephalon and diencephalon are distorted by the mass effect. The horizontal segment of the left external ear canal is filled with soft tissue attenuating material.

HOSPITAL NAME
Animal Surgical Center The brain presents no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The brain parenchyma is homogeneous and within normal limits for attenuation and distribution of contrast enhancement. The ventricular system is non-dilated and symmetric.

REFERRING VET
DVM The left mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph node are prominent.

The left thyroid gland is prominent.

Thorax

INVOICE
56008 Multifocal mild spondylosis formation is seen along the thoracic spine.

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform and considered within normal limits.

DATE
1-5-23 The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within



PATIENT normal limits.

Cookie Parente The lung parenchyma presents multiple regions of dystelectasis of the dependent aspects of the lung parenchyma.

SPECIES Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

Feline In the pictured parts of the liver, a well-defined fluid attenuating roundish lesion is appreciated, measuring 23 mm in size.

BREED **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Left sided advanced chronic otitis media with surrounding soft tissue swelling and intracranial extension and potential abscessation
- Lymphadenopathy left mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph node
- Mild nodular enlargement left thyroid gland
- Chronic destructive rhinitis, R>>L – commonly primary viral
- Multiple absent teeth
- Remaining root fragments 104&204
- Dystelectasis of the lung, due to general anesthesia
- Suspect hepatic cyst

AGE

12 Years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The CT findings along the left tympanic bulla are most consistent with chronic otitis media with inflammatory granulation tissue formation and intracranial extension with potential intracranial abscess formation and marked meningitis. The soft tissue swelling surrounding the left tympanic bulla is suggestive for inflammatory granulation tissue with potential small zones of abscessation. Theoretically neoplastic transformation is a potential, however primary neoplasia of the tympanic bulla is very rare and lymphosarcoma has been described, but the odds are low.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Surgical
Center

Surgical management is considered as the therapy of choice, including sampling for histopathology and microbial culture, to drain the bulla/remove suspected inflammatory tissue in combination with long term antimicrobial therapy.

REFERRING VET

DVM

Secondary reactive hyperplasia of the tributary lymph nodes, FNA sampling can be used to rule out malignant infiltrative disease.

The prominent thyroid glands are suggestive for (non)functional macronodular hyperplasia or adenoma – correlate with laboratory findings.

INVOICE

56008

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REFERRING VET

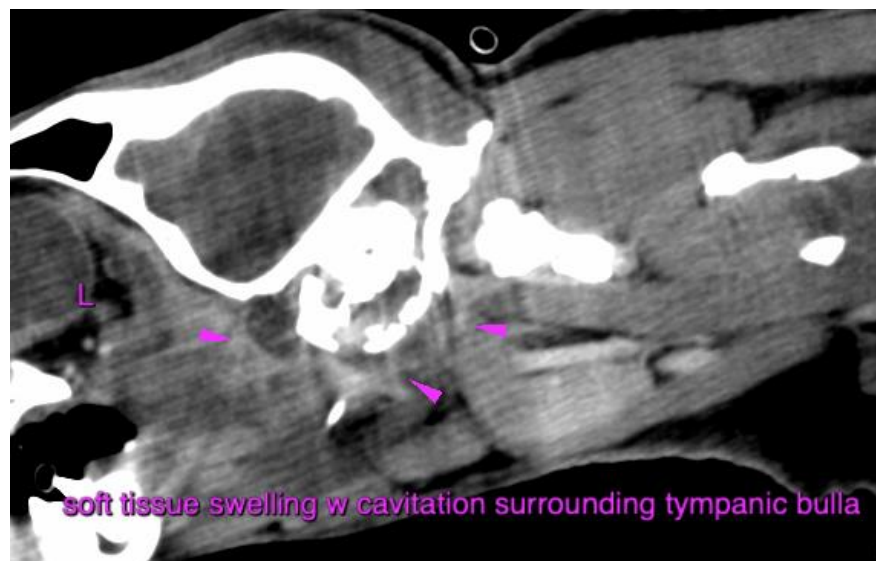
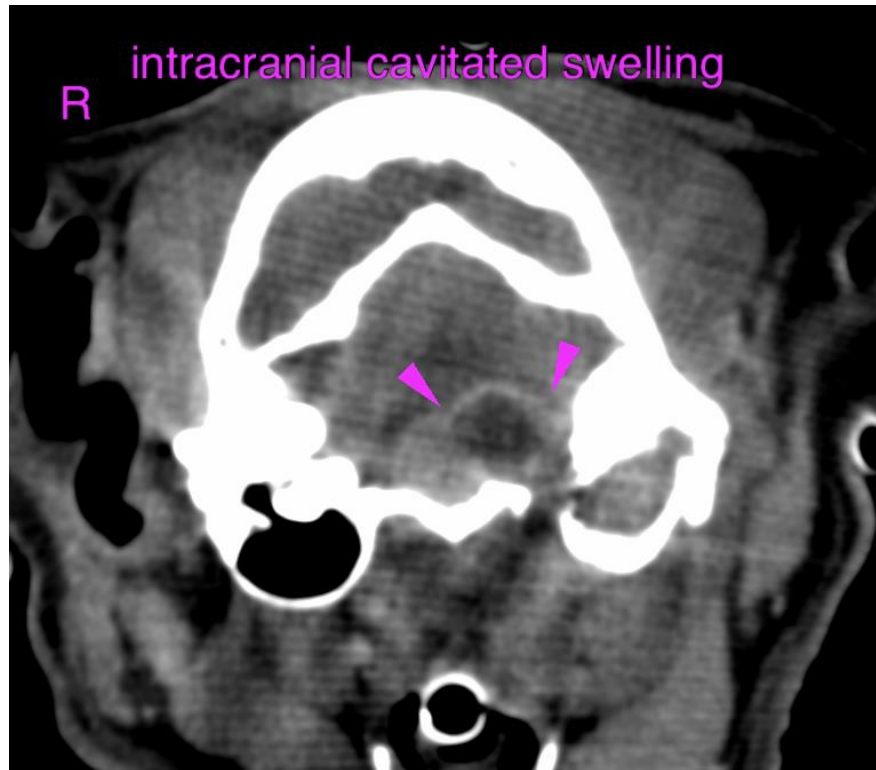
DVM

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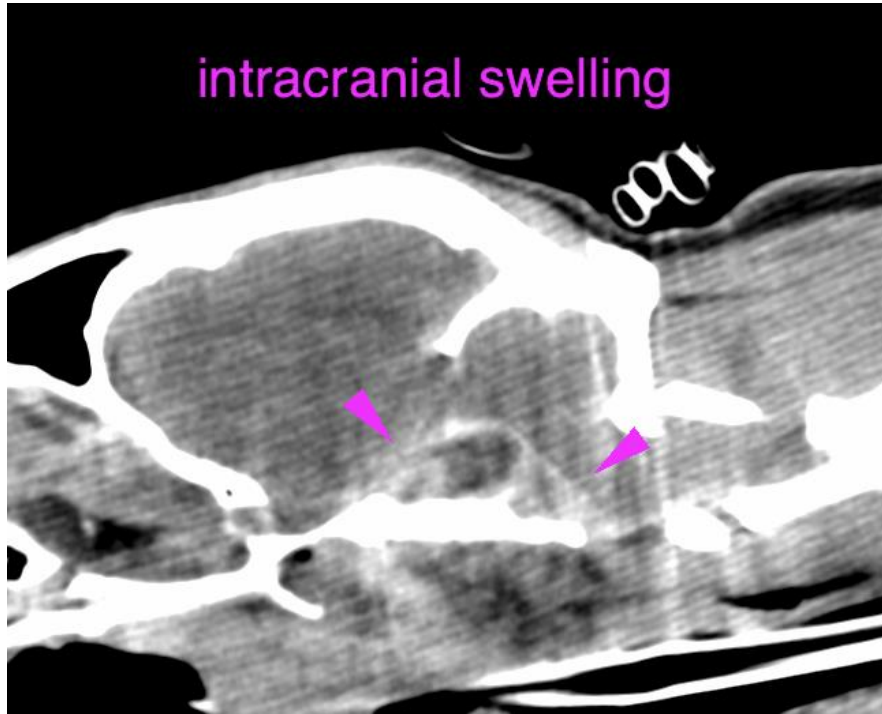
DVM

INVOICE

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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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