



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Lucy Hall O brough P in today for sneezing and large amounts of bloody discharge. Thiis has been going on for a few months. P has been taking Doxy and this does not seem to be helping. P was referred from the Cat clinic of Norman for a CT Pet has been put on doxy and steroids that did not help This has been going on since march.

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull, thorax and abdomen is provided for review.

BREED

Siamese

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

Multiple teeth are absent.

SEX

Female Spayed

In both nasal cavities, a moderate amount of fluid attenuating material is attached to the nasal mucosal lining. Mild destruction of the nasal conchal & turbinate structures in both nasal cavities is appreciated. The frontal sinuses contain gravity dependent, fluid attenuating material.

AGE

8

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

Both tympanic bullae are filled with soft tissue attenuating material, the mucosal lining of the tympanic bullae appears thickened. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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.

The right mandibular lymph nodes are prominent.

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Thorax

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Deepan Kishore

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

INVOICE

55360

The left cranial lung lobe is consolidated with air-bronchograms and presents a significantly decreased volume; the left caudal lung lobe is extending far cranially dorsal to the consolidated left cranial lung lobe. The bronchial walls of the right cranial lung lobe are thickened, and the first degree bronchus presents cylindrical bronchiectasis. The parenchyma of the right cranial lung lobe has a generalized increased density, caused by an unstructured reticular pattern. The caudal lung lobes present multifocal consolidated bronchiole.

DATE

11-23-22

The esophagus is generalized moderately distended by gas.

Abdomen

The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion



PATIENT

or peritonitis.

Lucy Hall

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted.

SPECIES

The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

Feline

Both liver and spleen present with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

BREED

The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.

Siamese

The position, delineation, wall and content of the gastrointestinal tract are considered within normal limits throughout.

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

SEX

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Female Spayed

- Mild destructive rhinosinusitis
- Lymphadenopathy right mandibular lymph nodes
- Bilateral otitis media
- Bronchial lung pattern, accentuated right cranial lung lobe with evidence of bronchiectasis
- Consolidated left cranial lung lobe with marked decreased volume
- Megaesophagus – likely due to general anesthesia
- Multiple absent teeth
- Normal abdomen

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings are consistent with chronic destructive rhinitis. The causative agent is most likely primary viral ± bacterial or less likely mycotic superinfection. There are no findings suggestive for underlying neoplastic disease. The otitis media is considered as a sequela to rhinitis with ascending infection by the Eustachian tube.

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The prominent right mandibular lymph nodes are consistent with secondary reactive lymphadenitis due to the underlying chronic rhinitis.

REFERRING VET

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Rhinoscopy with biopsy and samples for microbial cultures is recommended – in many cases the primary causative agent cannot be isolated anymore. In cases of chronic rhinosinusitis, clinical signs are likely to reoccur.

INVOICE

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The bronchial lung pattern can be a sequela to secondary chronic infectious bronchitis or presents feline bronchial disease that is commonly primary allergic in origin. The consolidation of the left cranial lung lobe can be a sequela to mucus bronchial plugging with secondary resorption atelectasis of the lung parenchyma.

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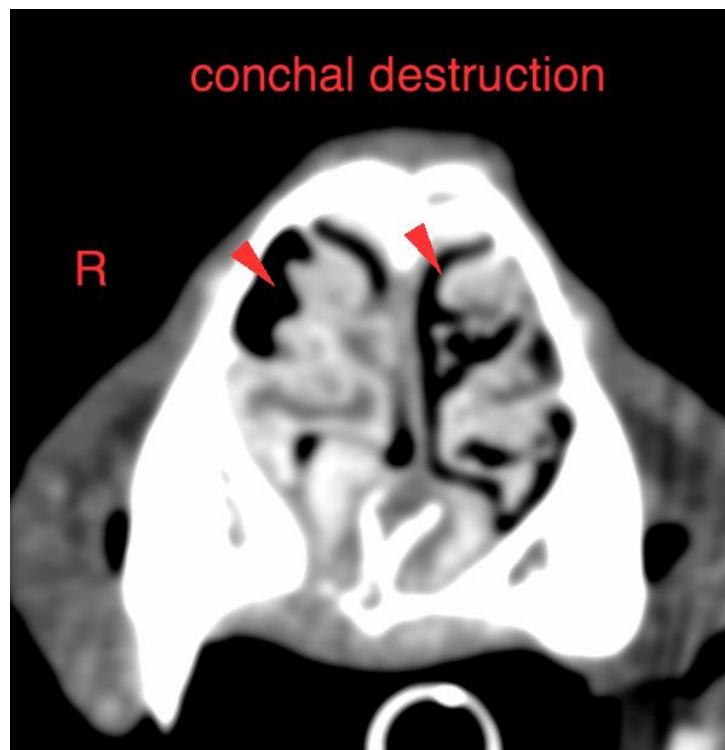
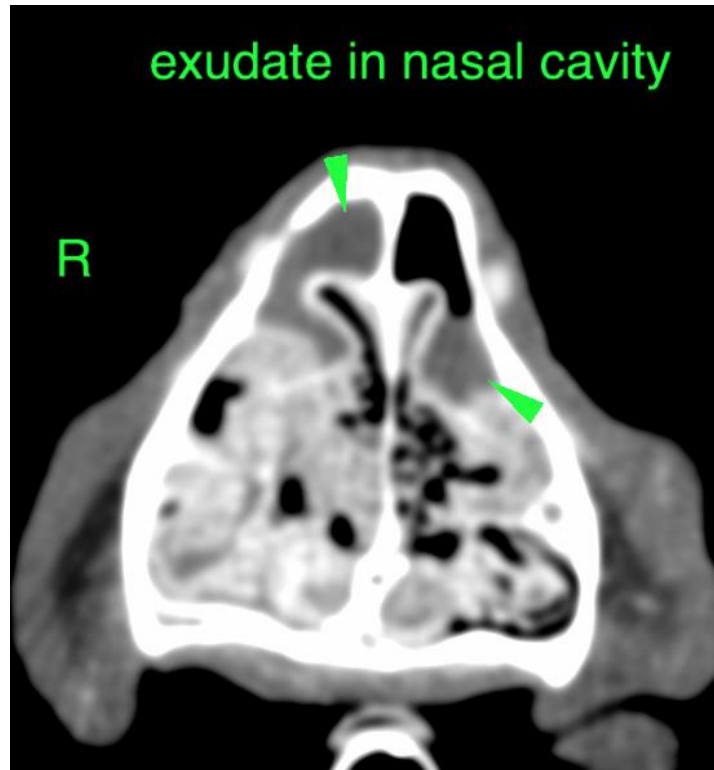
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Lucy Hall

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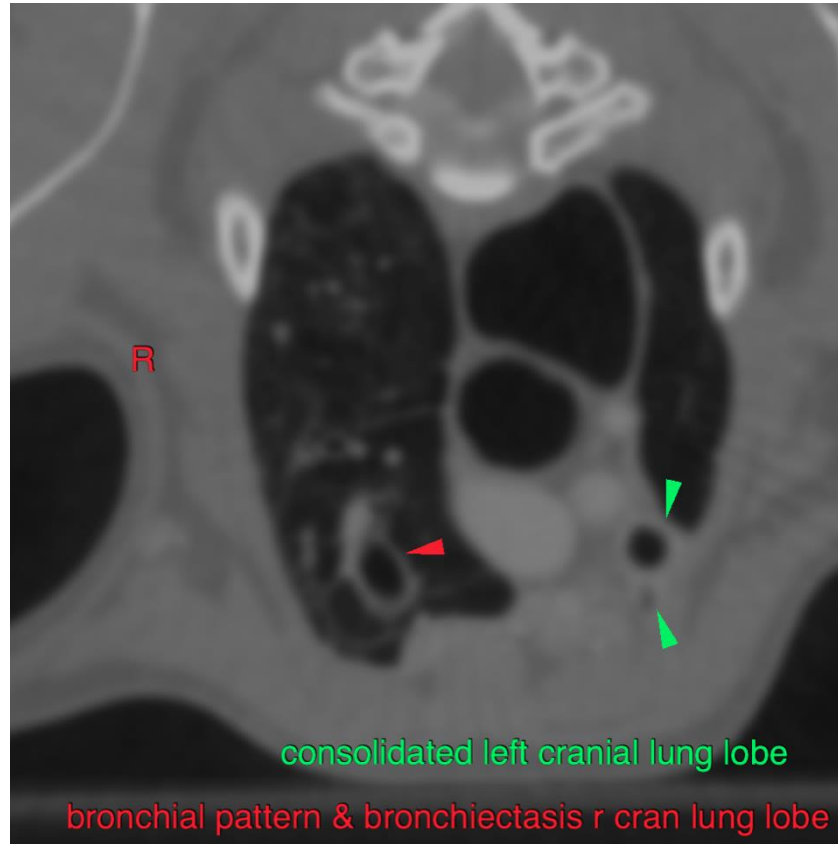
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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