



PATIENT

Mur Li

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Mur, a 6 year old Male Neutered Domestic Medium Hair, was presented to the Toronto Animal Health Partners Surgery Service for evaluation of a left sided ear mass. The mass was initially noticed September 2021. Within the last week Mur's voice changed and coughing increased. - anisocoria with left miosis -no palpebral reflex -left head tilt -mild discharge on left ear -left bloody nasal discharge -raspy breathing

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

BREED

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

Domestic Medium Hair

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The tooth elements 106 and 209 are absent.

SEX

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

MN

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

AGE

6 Years, 4 Months

The left tympanic bulla is occupied by non-contrast enhancing soft tissue attenuating material. The wall of the left tympanic bulla is moderately thickened with moth eaten osteolytic lesions and immature periosteal new bone formation. Centered on the left tympanic bulla a moderate to marked retropharyngeal homogeneous soft tissue swelling is present; post contrast administration the swelling presents an irregular contrast enhancement pattern. The swelling is extending from the ventral aspect of the horizontal segment of the left external ear canal medially, distorting the naso-& oropharynx. In the rostral aspect the mass is noted up to the medial aspect of the left temporomandibular joint and ends caudally with the caudal margin of the left tympanic bulla. The left sided retropharyngeal swelling is measuring 3.7 x 2.4 x 2.7 cm in size. The left retropharyngeal mass is continuous with the wall of the horizontal segment of the left external ear canal and is mildly protruding into the lumen of the left external ear canal. The left external ear canal contains fluid attenuating material. The left segment of the hyoid apparatus is deviated laterally and is embedded within the mass.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health Partners

REFERRING VET

Lea Mehrkens

The right tympanic bulla contains a mild amount of non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material. The wall of the right tympanic bulla is moderately thickened.

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.

INVOICE

48249

The medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes bilaterally are prominent and present a mild heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

The pictured parts of the neck are within normal limits.

DATE

11-5-21

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COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Left sided retropharyngeal soft tissue mass centered on left tympanic bulla/left external ear canal
- Secondary partial upper airway obstruction
- Active osseous remodeling left tympanic bulla
- Lymphadenopathy medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes
- History of right sided chronic otitis media
- Absent triadan 106&209
- Dental tartar

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BREEDDomestic Medium
Hair**SEX**

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INTERPRETED BYSebastian Schaub, DVM
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings are compatible with the left sided soft tissue neoplasm, as the mass appears to be centered on the region of the ipsilateral tympanic bulla/left external ear canal the top differentials are ceruminous gland adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma. Other potentials include fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, other. FNA sampling or biopsy can be used as advanced diagnostic tests. Due to the advanced medial extend of the mass into with its delicate anatomical structures, complete surgical excision appears not feasible. The described clinical signs are secondary to alteration of the facial nerve running through the mass and the left sided otitis media.

Recommend FNA sampling of the medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes to rule in/out metastatic spread.



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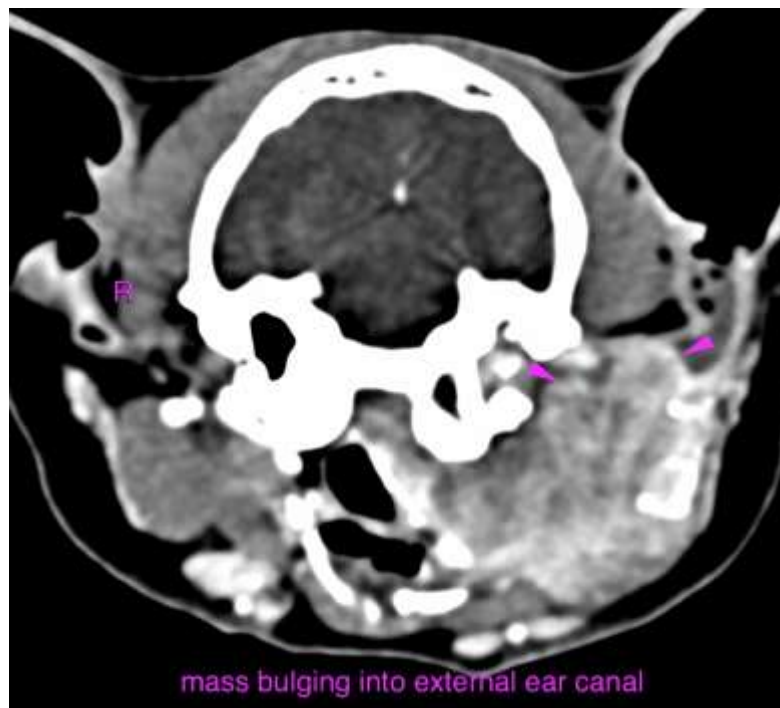
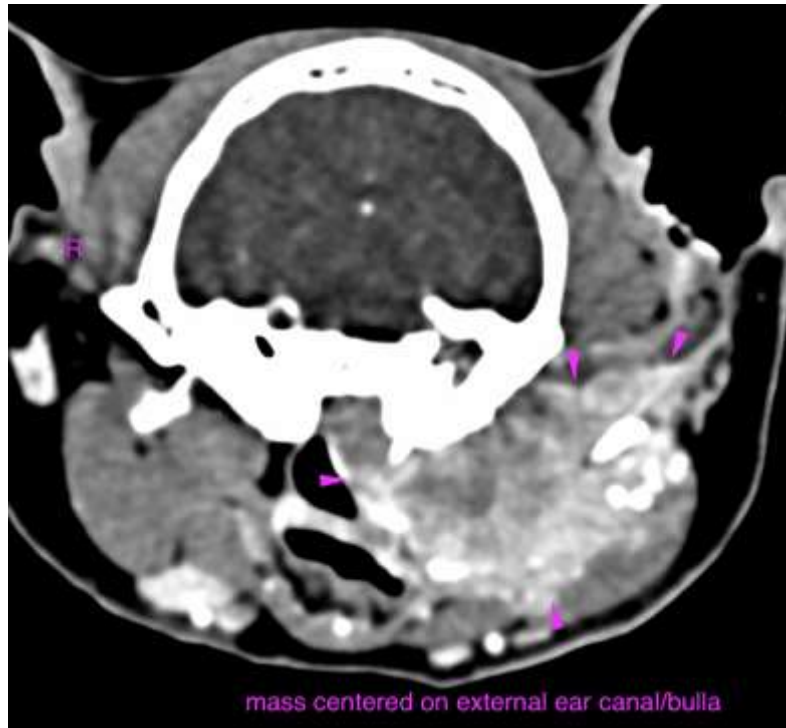
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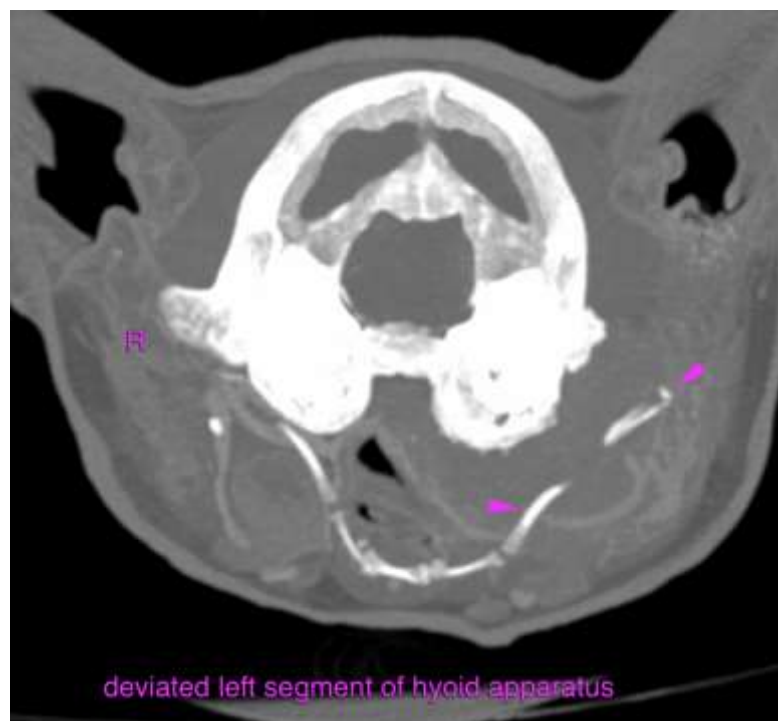
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

SPECIES

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