



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Kaleo Riccardi Mass effect right ear canal with otitis externa

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

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

Feline **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

Skull

BREED The pictured parts of the dentition are complete and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

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

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

FS The left tympanic bullae is aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The left external ear canal contains a small amount of soft tissue material.

AGE A marked soft tissue swelling is noted in the right retropharyngeal/submandibular region. The right external ear canal is obliterated by soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing material. The ventral wall of the horizontal segment of the right external ear canal is indistinct and heterogeneous contrast enhancing soft tissue material is protruding into the retropharyngeal region – extending medially up to the nasopharynx, that is distorted and ventrally up to the larynx. Parts of the right hyoid apparatus are encompassed by the heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass originating from the right external ear canal. In the subcutaneous tissue in the right submandibular region, a fluid attenuating region is noted, presenting incomplete ring enhancement in the post contrast phase. The fluid attenuating lesion is perforating the cutaneous surface.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Surgical
Center

The right tympanic bulla is partially filled with fluid attenuating material. The osseous lining of the right tympanic bulla is thickened and smooth.

The right lateral and medial retropharyngeal lymph node and the right mandibular lymph nodes are moderately enlarged and have a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

REFERRING VET

Grady Animal
Hospital

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.

Thorax

INVOICE The right superficial and deep cervical are prominent.

56866 Multifocal 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

2-21-23 The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.



PATIENT

Kaleo Riccardi

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 normal limits.

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

SPECIES

Feline

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

BREED

DSH

- Soft tissue mass originating from the right external ear canal with retropharyngeal extent and local invasive growth
- Lymphadenopathy right lateral & medial retropharyngeal lymph node, right mandibular lymph nodes, right deep and superficial cervical lymph node
- Secondary abscess formation right submandibular region
- Right sided otitis media
- Soft tissue material in left external ear canal
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

SEX

FS

AGE

10 Years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings are consistent with primary soft tissue neoplasia, most likely originating from the right external ear canal – such as ceruminous gland adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma. Secondary metastatic spread to the tributary lymph nodes. FNA sampling/biopsy of the mass can be performed to confirm the diagnosis. Due to the extent of the mass complete surgical excision is considered not feasible and treatment options are limited to palliative options.

Recommend otoscopy of left external ear canal to differentiate between cerumen versus mural mass.

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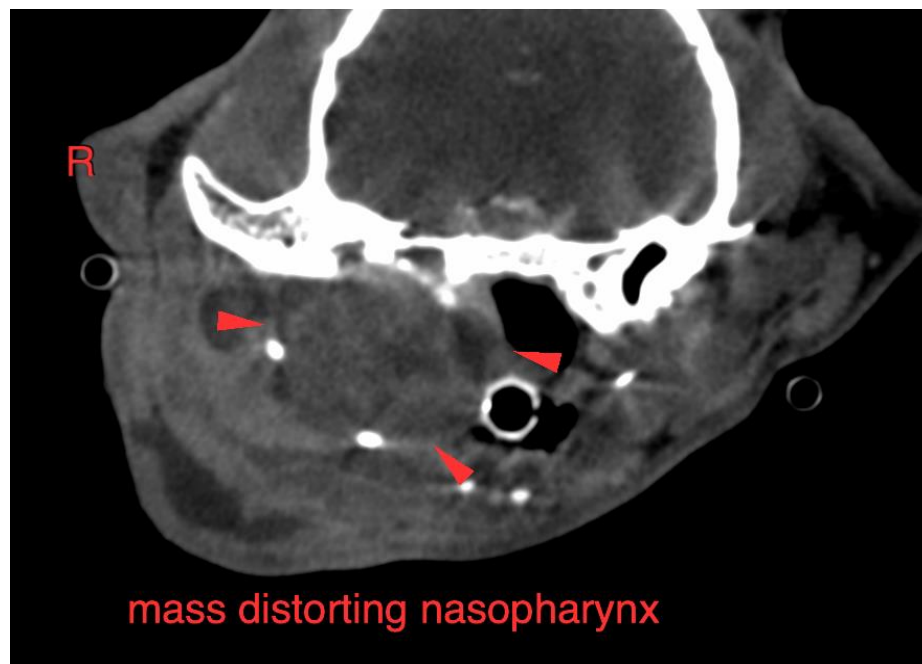
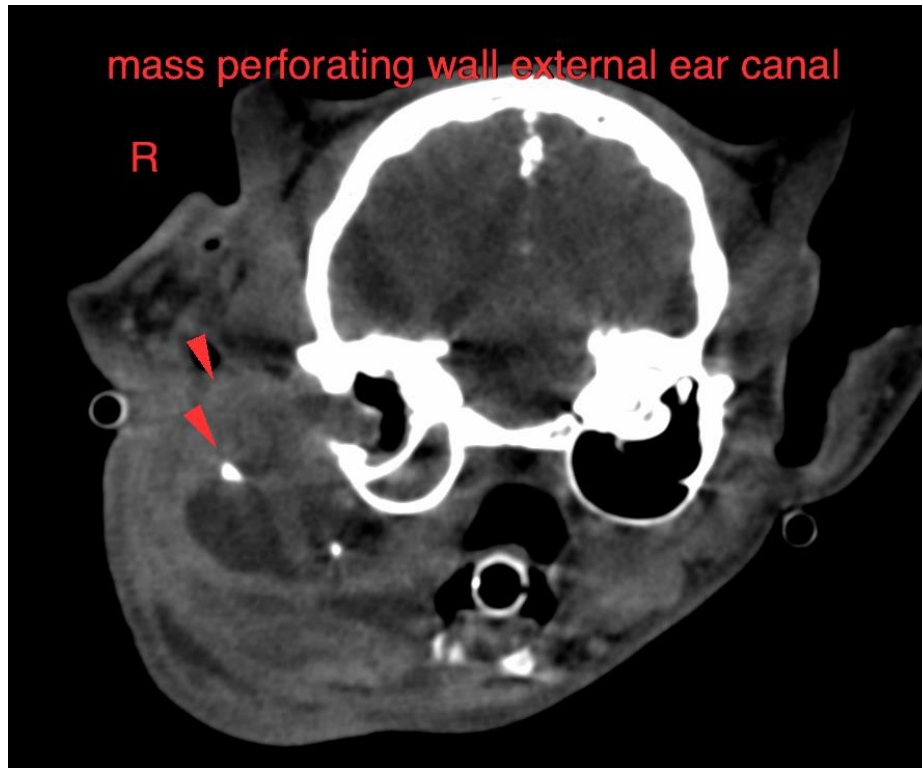
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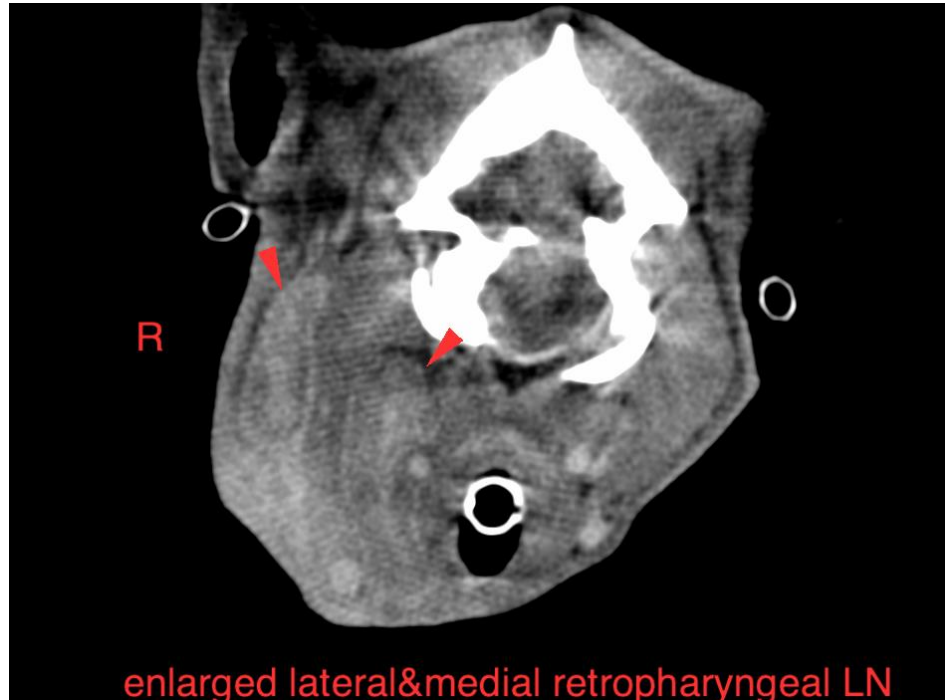
DSH

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enlarged lateral&medial retropharyngeal LN

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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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