



## PATIENT

Rihanna Zak

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DLH

## SEX

Spayed Female

## AGE

12 Years

## WEIGHT

10.8 pounds

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Samantha Short

## HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health Care  
Denver

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Zachary Scott

## INVOICE

14510

## DATE

03/19/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- 2 separate episodes of tachypnea and open mouth breathing months apart. Congestion sounds have been noted by the owner. Patient was seen and stabilized at an emergency hospital each time. Referring veterinarian suspected potential upper airway pathology and recommended CT scan.
- Currently patient's symptoms have nearly completely resolved. A small amount of clear to pink-tinged serous nasal discharge noted occasionally.
- Patient has been on Clavamox and Cerenia nasal drops prescribed through the emergency clinics

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Labwork WNL

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

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

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

All maxillary and mandibular premolar and molar teeth – but triadan 209 – are absent and atrophy of the alveolar bone in all jaw quadrants is appreciated.

Advanced destruction of the nasal conchal structures is appreciated. The nasal mucosal lining is thickened.

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

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

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 volume of the left mandibular salivary gland is moderately decreased. The duct of left mandibular & sublingual monostomatic salivary gland is dilated, measuring up to 2.8 mm in diameter. The intraparenchymal ductal system of the left mandibular salivary gland is dilated.

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Advanced destructive rhinitis
- Multiple absent teeth, see above
- Atrophy left mandibular salivary gland and dilation of the respective ductal system

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Destructive rhinitis in feline patients is commonly primary viral ± bacterial or mycotic superinfection. Rhinoscopy including biopsy and sampling for microbial culture - in many cases the initial causative infectious agent cannot be isolated anymore – can be used as advanced diagnostic tool. In chronic cases of rhinosinusitis, clinical signs are prone to reoccur.



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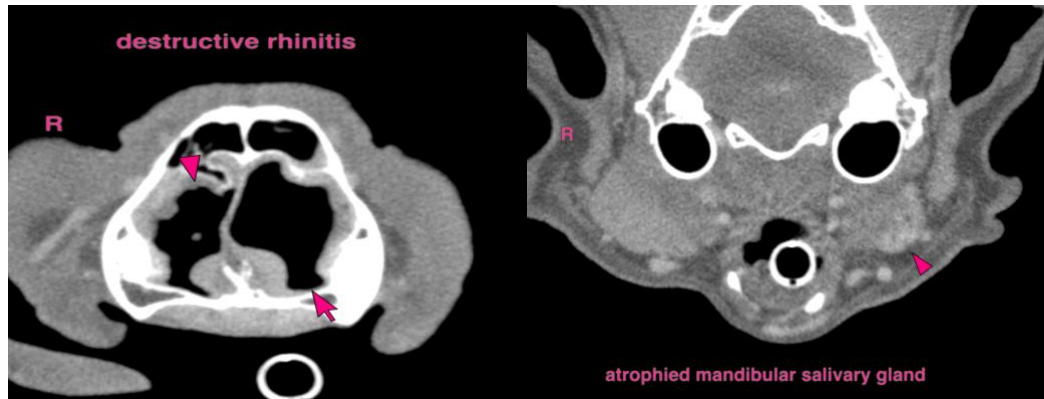
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The atrophy of the left mandibular salivary gland can be a sequela to chronic obstruction of its ductal system – I do not see evidence of clinically relevant sialocele formation.



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.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)