



PATIENT

Oliver Hart

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

DSH

AGE

14 Years

WEIGHT

8 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sidney

HOSPITAL NAME

East Hill Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Laura Hall

INVOICE

14514

DATE

03/20/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Anorexia
- weight loss
- nasal discharge.
- Head tilt
- Anisocoria

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BW- WNL Nasal Culture- normal flora

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

The pictured parts of the dentition are complete. Mineral attenuating material is adhering to the crown of multiple buccal teeth. Triadan 207 and 309 present a widened periodontal space.

In both nasal cavities, advanced destruction of the nasal conchal structures is appreciated. The nasal mucosal lining is generalized moderately thickened. Both frontal sinuses are filled with non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material and the osseous lining of the frontal sinuses presents advanced hyperostosis.

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

Both tympanic bullae present a mild thickened smooth wall and a small amount of soft tissue material is adhering to the inner lining. 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 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 along with chronic sinusitis frontal sinuses
- Bilateral otitis media
- Periodontal disease 207 and 309
- Dental tartar

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Destructive rhinitis in feline patients is commonly primary viral ± bacterial or unlikely here 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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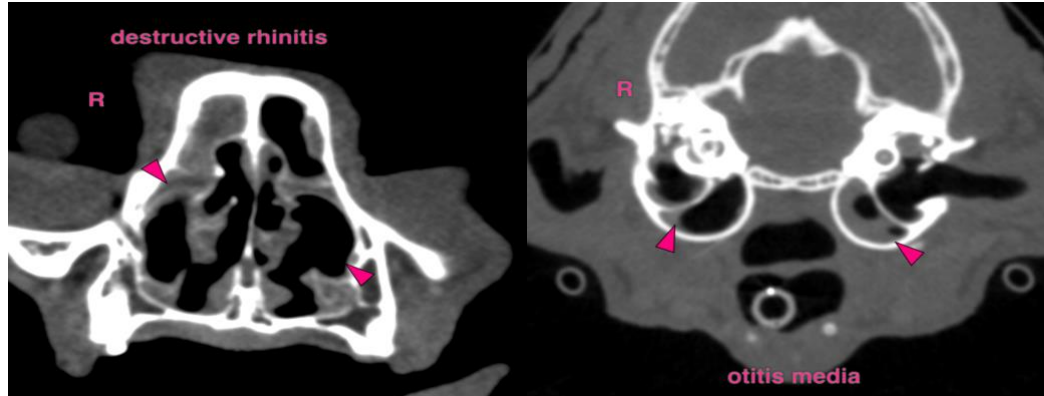
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The appreciated otitis media is likely a sequela to the rhinitis and ascending infection via the Eustachian tube and may explain the described vestibular clinical signs and anisocoria.



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