



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Precious Mejias History: Chronic Left otitis externa. May need Sx. CT for further evaluation and Sx planning.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

SPECIES

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

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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.

Spayed Female

AGE

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The right external ear canals are within normal limits. The horizontal segment of the left external ear canal is obliterated by uniform soft tissue attenuating and moderate contrast enhancing material; mildly bulging medially into the left tympanic bulla.

8 Years

INTERPRETED BY

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.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The left medial & lateral retropharyngeal lymph node is prominent.

HOSPITAL NAME

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Mobile Pet Imaging

- Contrast enhancing mural soft tissue mass horizontal segment left external ear canal
- Lymphadenopathy left medial & lateral retropharyngeal lymph node
- No evidence of otitis media bilaterally

REFERRING VET

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Meaux

The significant mural thickening of the left external ear canal can be caused either by inflammatory polyp formation or neoplastic transformation of the wall of the left external ear canal – such as ceruminous gland adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma). Biopsy can be performed for further differentiation. Complete surgical excision of the mass by left sided total ear canal ablation is considered feasible.

INVOICE

21891

DATE

Recommend FNA sampling of the left medial retropharyngeal lymph node to differentiate between reactive hyperplasia or metastatic disease.

3/31/23



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HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

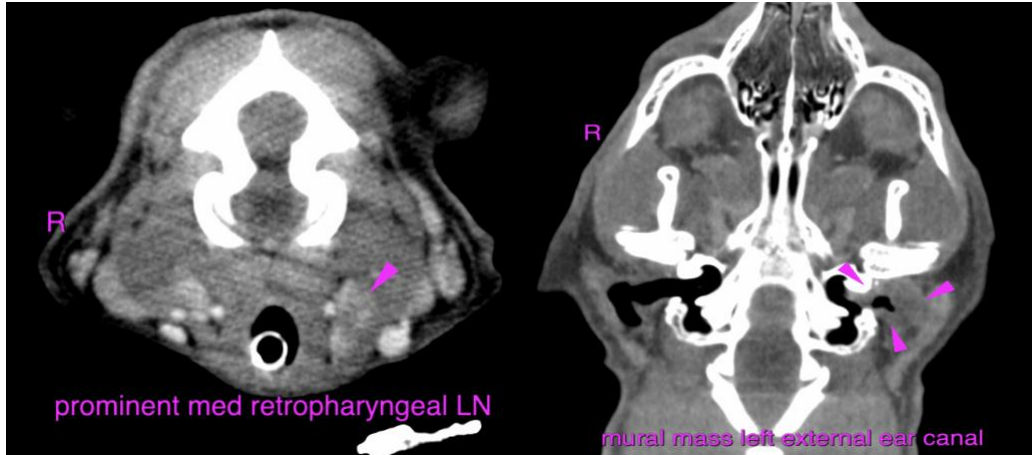
Dr. Meaux

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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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