



PATIENT

Whiskers Herhily

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

2015 investigated for epistaxis - cryptococcus suspected - nasal polyps diagnosed and surgically resected 2020 mycoplasma/calicivirus PCR positive - treated with doxycycline - recurrent mucoïd discharge from nasal cavity - excised nasal polyps Feb 2022 - continued treatment for mycoplasma/calicivirus - recurrent sneezing/nasal discharge
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: chemistry/haematology pending

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

BREED

Siamese

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull and thorax in bone, lung, and soft tissue reconstruction is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

SEX

Multiple teeth are absent.

MN

Moderate to advanced destruction of the nasal conchal structures is seen, L>>R. In the left nasal cavity, a moderate amount of fluid attenuating material is appreciated. Level with the left frontal sinus and the caudal segment of the left nasal cavity, a well-defined defect is seen in the dorsal osseous lamella of the frontal & nasal bone.

AGE

12 Years

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

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Advanced Veterinary
Imaging

The mandibular lymph nodes are prominent.

Thorax

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

REFERRING VET

Eamon

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.

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

INVOICE

52231

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.

DATE

6-1-22

The cranioventral aspects of the lung parenchyma presents small regions with dystelectasis and small interstitial bands extending from the periphery into the lung parenchyma. In the ventral aspect of the caudal part of the left cranial lung lobe, a well-defined, ovoid shaped, gas filled lesion, demarcated by a thin soft tissue attenuating capsule is visible; measuring 11 x 6 x 12 mm in size. The most ventral aspect of the right middle lung lobe is consolidated.



PATIENT

Whiskers Herhily

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

A calcified nodular fat-necrosis is seen in the mid ventral abdomen (Bates body).

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Destructive rhinitis and history of surgical intervention on the left nasal cavity
- Multiple absent teeth
- Mild dystelectasis and interstitial scarring of the lung parenchyma
- Bulla ventral aspect caudal part of left cranial lung lobe
- Nodular fat necrosis mid ventral abdomen - incidental

BREED

Siamese

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

SEX

MN

The destructive rhinitis is commonly a sequela to primary viral upper respiratory tract infection ± bacterial superinfection. Regarding the history Calicivirus and Mycoplasma infection has already been confirmed. The advanced nasal changes have a negative impact on nasal clearance and will predispose for recurrence of clinical signs.

AGE

12 Years

The pulmonary changes are compatible with mild interstitial pulmonary scarring, likely due to preceding pneumonitis. The consolidated area of the right middle lung lobe can be a sequela to focal compression atelectasis, although a zone with focal pneumonia is a potential.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Advanced Veterinary
Imaging

REFERRING VET

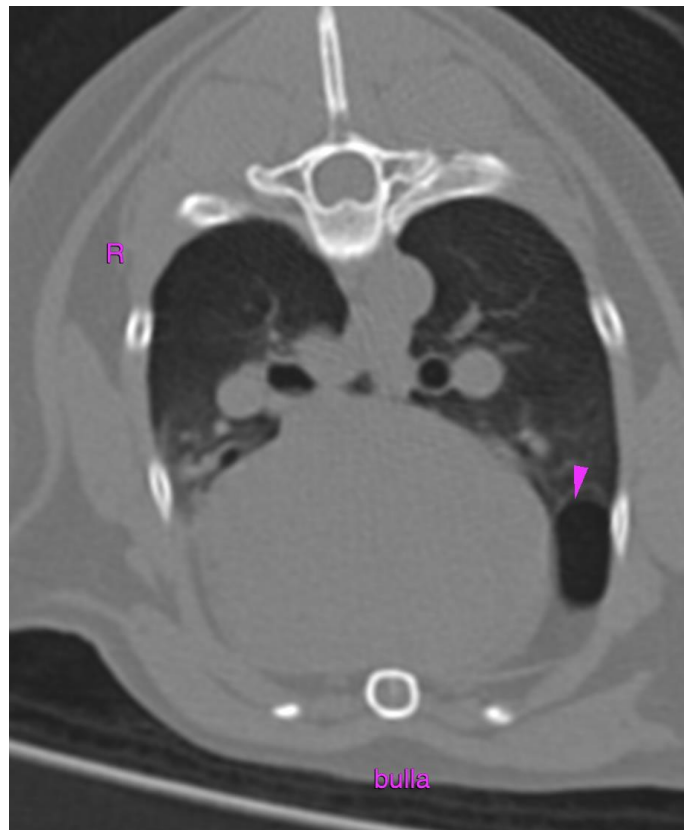
Eamon

INVOICE

52231

DATE

6-1-22





PATIENT

Whiskers Herhily

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Siamese

SEX

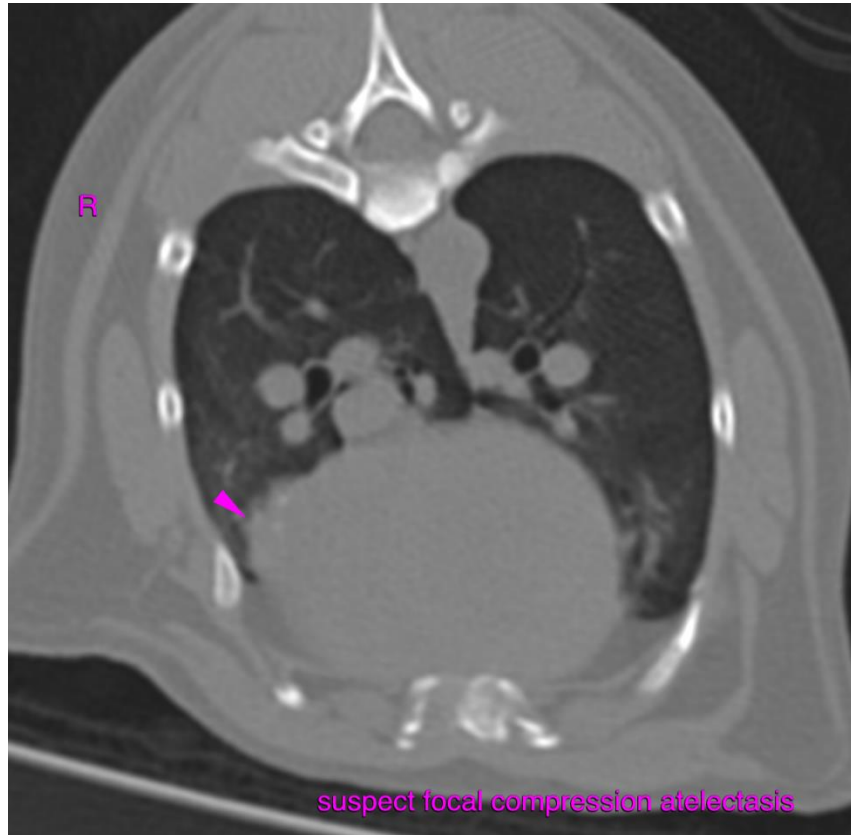
MN

AGE

12 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI



HOSPITAL NAME

Advanced Veterinary
Imaging

REFERRING VET

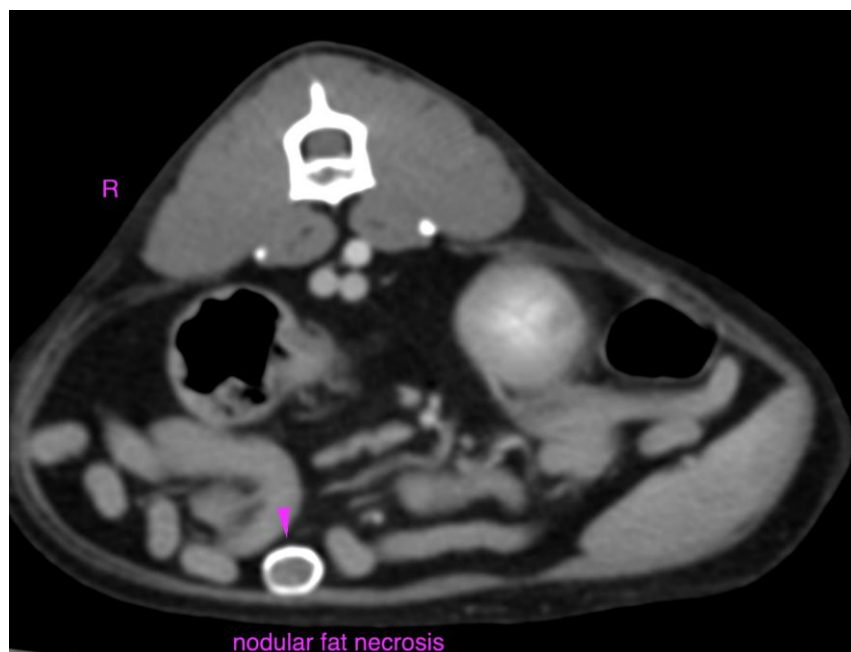
Eamon

INVOICE

52231

DATE

6-1-22





PATIENT

Whiskers Herhily

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Siamese

SEX

MN

AGE

12 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Advanced Veterinary
Imaging

REFERRING VET

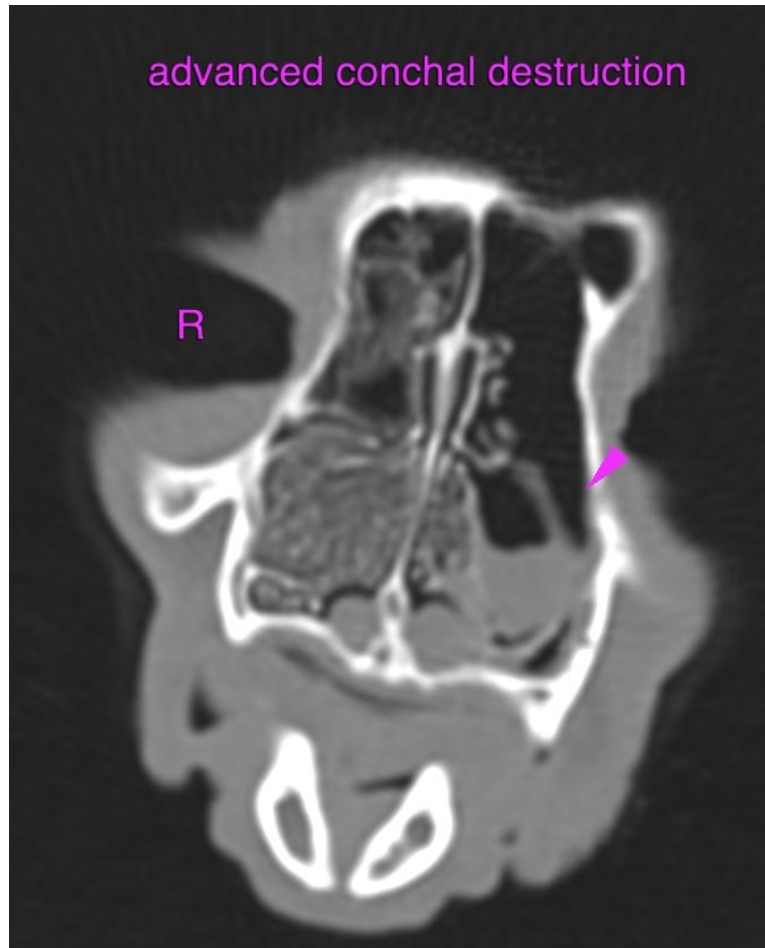
Eamon

INVOICE

52231

DATE

6-1-22



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, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
sebast.schaub@gmail.com