

**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Midnight Pino Chronic nasal discharge since adopted approximately one year ago. Non responsive to antibiotics despite culture being performed. Also has chronic loud upper airway sounds.

**SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL**

Feline 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 and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

**BREED**

DSH

Advanced destruction of the left nasal conchal & turbinates structures is appreciated. Mild asymmetry of the midface is appreciated. In the caudal aspect of the nasopharynx, a moderate amount of foamy fluid attenuating material is appreciated. The caudal margin of the soft palate is oriented dorsally and no lumen of the most caudal aspect of the nasopharynx is visible.

**SEX**

MN

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

**AGE**

14 Years

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, but a very small amount of soft tissue material is attached to the mucosal lining; 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.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are prominent.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Possible nasopharyngeal stenosis versus imperforated soft tissue membrane
- Destructive rhinitis
- Mild lymphadenopathy mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes
- Very mild bilateral otitis media

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Mobile Pet Imaging  
CFL

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**REFERRING VET**

Borecky

The findings are suggestive either consistent with a congenital imperforated soft tissue membrane or acquired nasopharyngeal stenosis. The dorsal oriented caudal tip of the soft palate can be a sequela to general anesthesia as well. Recommend retrograde evaluation of the nasopharynx to confirm the diagnosis. If confirmed, potential treatment options such as balloon dilation, endoscopic perforation, etc. might be discussed with internal medicine.

**INVOICE**

52595

If no nasopharyngeal stenosis/imperforated soft tissue membrane is appreciated, the most common cause for destructive rhinitis is primary viral rhinitis ± bacterial superinfection and clinical signs are likely to reoccur in chronic cases.

Secondary reactive hyperplasia of the tributary lymph nodes.

**DATE**

6-27-22



**PATIENT**

Midnight Pino

**SPECIES**

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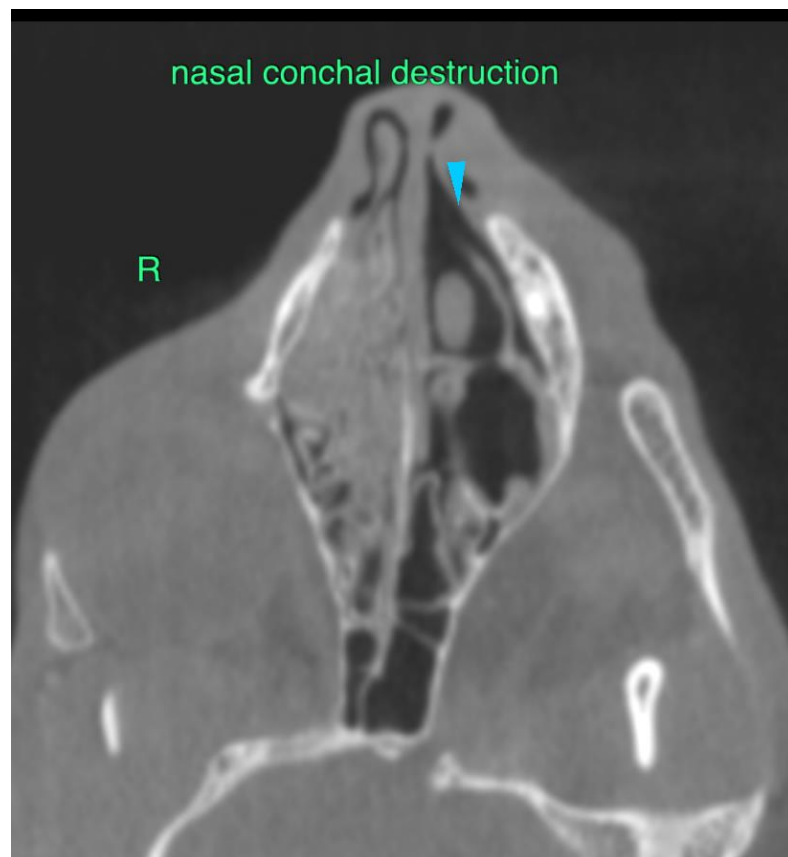
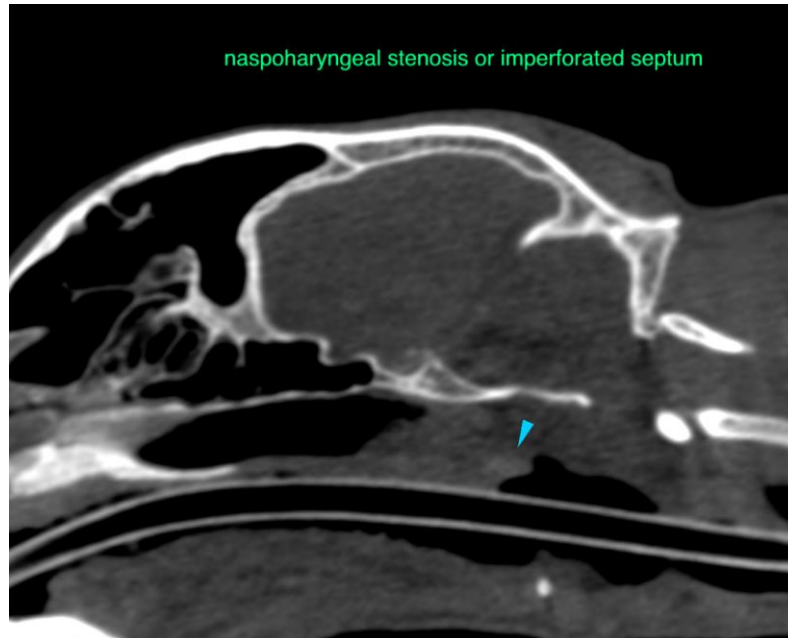
Borecky

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**PATIENT**

Midnight Pino

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.

**SPECIES**

Feline

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  
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