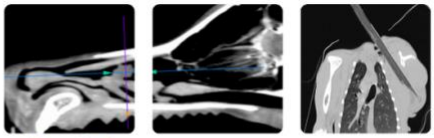

PATIENT

SK Williams

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8.5 Years

WEIGHT

5 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Erika Ruiz

HOSPITAL NAME

AMC Corona

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bart Huber

INVOICE

37405

DATE

6/6/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Seen for increase respiratory effort last week, a bit wheezy. Chest rads did look a bit asthmatic. Did not respond to a single Dex SP injection and oral doxycycline x 7 days. Vocalization got more hoarse until she lost her meow by yesterday and today exhibiting inspiratory and expiratory stridor. Chest and throat rads today showed similar lung pattern but also notice inflammation in the laryngeal area. Oral exam under anesthesia showed tissue mass/changes around larynx and that the vocal cords were unable to open. We did have to literally force a ETT in. After this scan was performed I collected biopsy samples from of the mass on the right side of the larynx, histopath is pending. Dex SP give just prior to biopsy to help minimize swelling.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE NECK

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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 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.

The rima glottidis is asymmetrical, due to uniform soft tissue attenuating and mild irregular contrast enhancing swelling of the vocal fold. An irregular contrast enhancing swelling is appreciated at the base of the epiglottis bilaterally.

The remainder of the osseous and soft tissue structures of the neck are within normal limits.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Intramural soft tissue swelling right vocal fold

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The intramural laryngeal swelling is concerning for primary soft tissue neoplasia, such as l, such as lymphoma, squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma. A differential is laryngeal granuloma (e.g. eosinophilic). Biopsy has already been performed for specification and results are pending.

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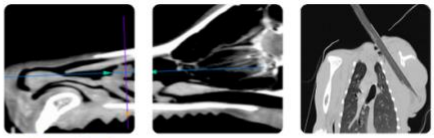

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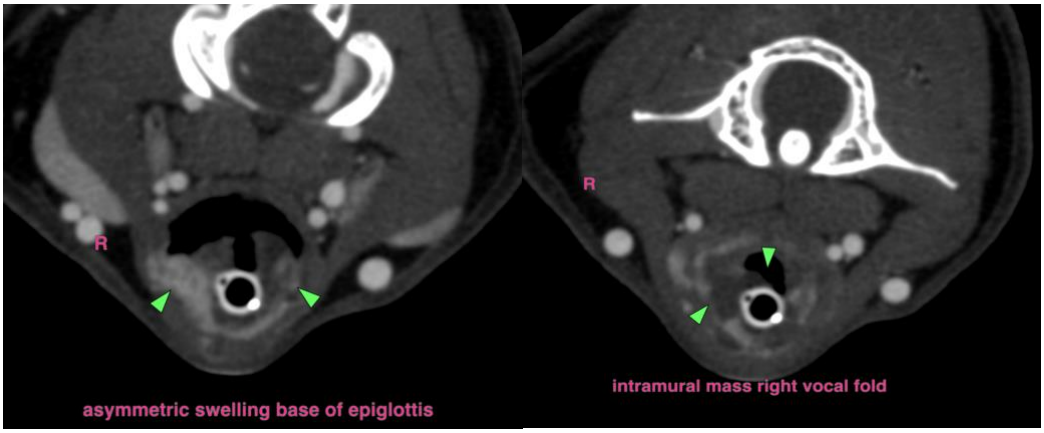

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
info@sonopath.com