



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Baby Girl DeHart Two year history of stertor respiratory sounds.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

SPECIES A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull and a post-contrast CT study of the thorax are provided for review.

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED Skull

Maine Coon Mix Triadan 106, 107, 207 and 208 are absent.

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.

FS

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.

AGE

13 Years

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

In the right retropharyngeal region, an ill-defined homogeneous soft tissue attenuating and mild contrast enhancing mass is seen, extending rostrally up to the rostral margin of the right hamulus of the pterygoid bone and caudally up to the level of C1. In the lateral aspect the right retropharyngeal mass is extending up to the zygomatic process of the right temporal bone. The pars petrosa of the right temporal bone presents osteolytic lesions and the retropharyngeal mass is bulging into the right aspect of the cranial fossa at the same level, distorting the right piriform lobe of the brain. The nasopharynx is obliterated by the mass effect of the retropharyngeal mass.

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Both tympanic bullae are filled with non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material, the osseous lining is moderately thickened and mildly irregular.

REFERRING VET

Borecky

Significant enlargement of the right medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes is seen, presenting a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

Thorax

The right deep cervical lymph nodes is enlarged and rounded.

INVOICE

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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.

DATE

6-7-22

The lung parenchyma presents with multifocal patchy or nearly nodular appearing zones of moderate ground-glass attenuation. The ventral bronchial segments of the left caudal lung lobes are filled with soft tissue material, resulting in a nodular branching soft tissue attenuating pattern.



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

Baby Girl DeHart

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

SPECIES

Feline

- Large right retropharyngeal soft tissue mass with osteolysis of the right temporal bone and perforation of the cranial fossa
- Lymphadenopathy right medial retropharyngeal lymph node and right deep cervical lymph node
- Patchy unstructured interstitial lung pattern and obliteration of multiple bronchial segments of the left caudal lung lobe and roundish pulmonary consolidation

BREED

Maine Coon Mix

- Bilateral otitis media – due to mechanical obliteration of the Eustachian tube
- Multiple absent teeth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

SEX

FS

The CT study is consistent with a right sided retropharyngeal soft tissue neoplasm with evidence of perforation of the cranial fossa and metastatic spread to the tributary lymph nodes. Differentials include lymphosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, carcinoma, melanoma, other. FNA sampling of the retropharyngeal mass can be used as advanced diagnostic tool.

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The pulmonary changes are highly concerning for pulmonary metastatic disease, although chronic feline bronchial disease with bronchial plugging and pneumonitis is a consideration.

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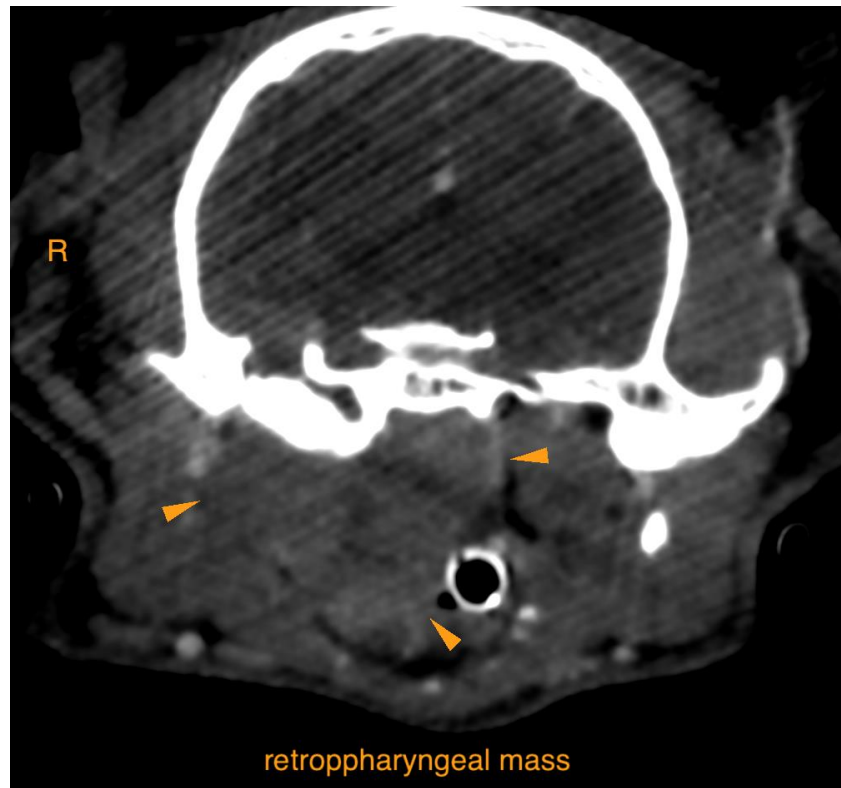
Borecky

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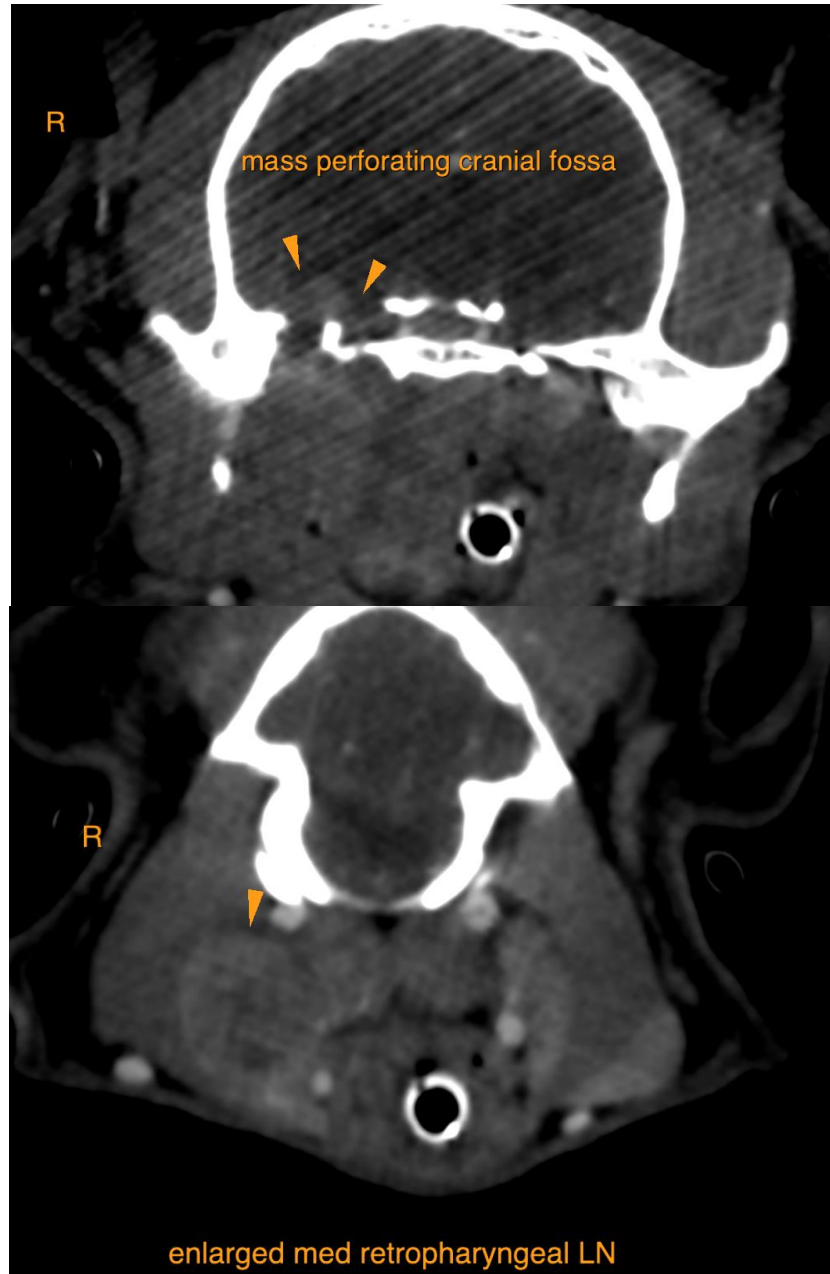
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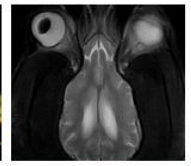
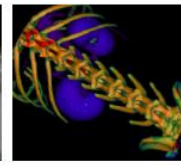
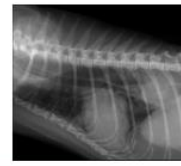
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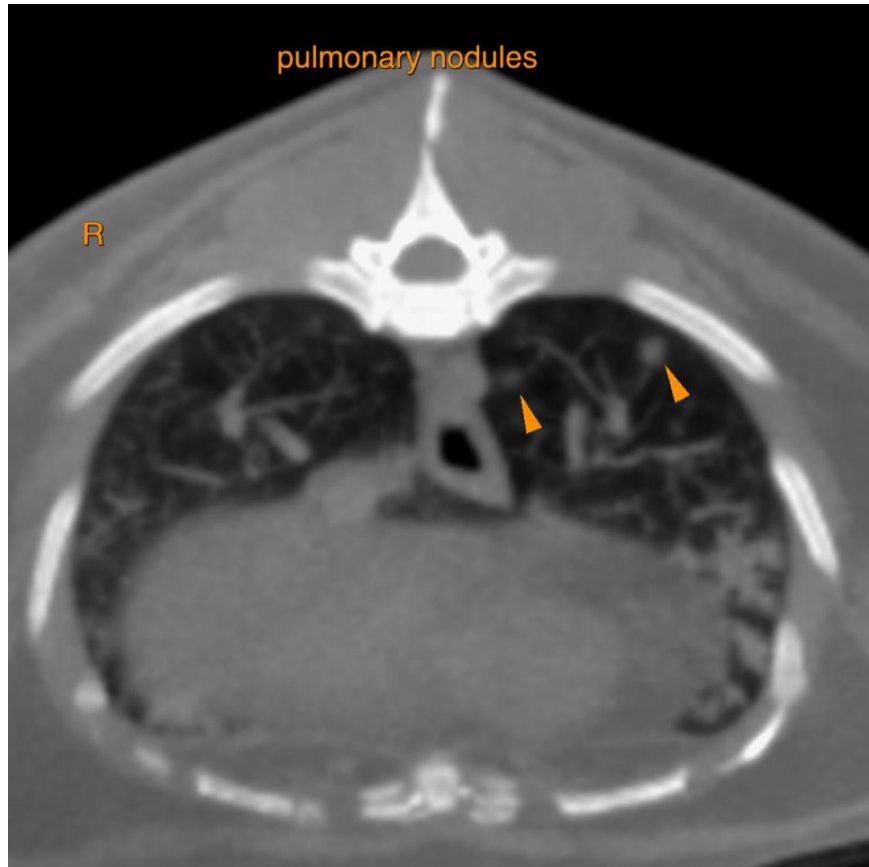
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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