

## IT'S YOUR CASE

Species: Feline Breed: Russian Blue Sex: Female Neutered Age: 3.5 years

### Clinical History:

She is pruritic in the left ear. A nasopharyngeal polyp was removed 3 months ago.

### Anatomic regions: Head

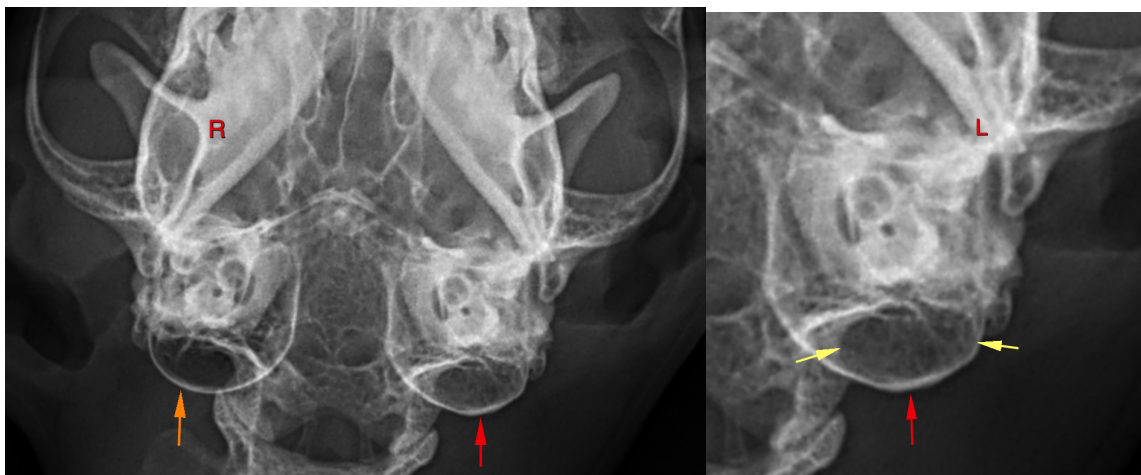
**Details of study and technical comments:** A radiographic study of the skull is presented for evaluation. The study consists of oblique lateral and ventrodorsal views.

### Diagnostic interpretation:

#### SKULL:

The left tympanic bulla is increased in wall thickness (red arrow) in comparison to the right (orange arrow). There is increased opacification of the cavity (yellow arrow) while the right tympanic cavity is gas filled. There is relative symmetry of the diameter of the horizontal auditory canals despite asymmetric positioning.

On the ventrodorsal view, there is mild asymmetry of the contour of the globes however this may be due to minimal variation in position. There is no evident swelling of the regional soft tissues. The visible portion of the temporomandibular joint is within normal limits. No other abnormalities are detected in the study.

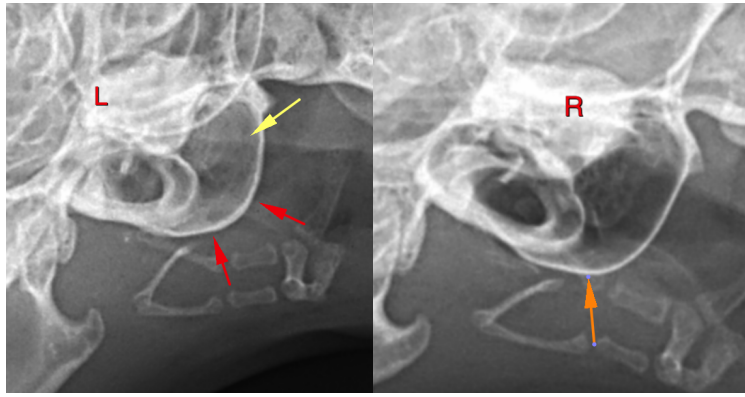


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This report is based on the available history and radiographic interpretation only and not on a physical examination of the patient. It has been prepared specifically for interpretation by the currently licensed and registered veterinary surgeon responsible for the care of this patient.



### Conclusions:

- Opacification of the left tympanic cavity. Primary consideration is given to middle ear effusion. Differentials include inflammation or infection (i.e. otitis media).
- Mild thickening of the left tympanic bulla. Consider mild osteitis secondary to chronic inflammation.
- Unremarkable right tympanic bulla.

### Additional comments:

The radiographic changes of the left tympanic bulla are concerning for otitis media in light of possible left otitis externa. Recurrent polyp in the relatively abbreviated timeframe is considered less likely but not excluded if there was incomplete extraction. Further evaluation can be made with computed tomography for further characterisation of the material within the tympanic bulla. Although unlikely in the absence of neurologic changes, the potential for central nervous involvement can be made with computed tomography (with contrast) or magnetic resonance imaging.

### Literature:

Kudnig, S. T. (2002). Nasopharyngeal polyps in cats. *Clinical techniques in small animal practice*, 17(4), 174-177.

Oliveira, C. R., O'Brien, R. T., Matheson, J. S., & Carrera, I. (2012). Computed tomographic features of feline nasopharyngeal polyps. *Veterinary Radiology & Ultrasound*, 53(4), 406-411.



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