

EQUINE TOMOSYNTHESIS

Head (D0042, 09 Jan 2021)

Gelding 9 years old warmblooded observed periodical small amount discharge of bloody mucus from the left nostril that is slowly progressed. Endoscopy of left nasal cavity detected ethmoid haematoma at the turbinates region size proximally up to 5 cm (Fig. 1). Diode laser ablation was performed, 3 procedures with 14 days interval. Bloody discharge continued. The control endoscopy after the laser surgery did not find the source of bleeding (Fig. 2). But was visualize the small bloody streams from the naso-maxillary opening (Fig. 3).

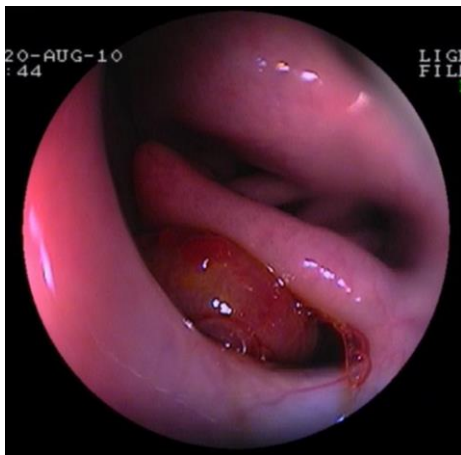


Fig. 1. Endoscopy of left turbinate region before surgery



Fig. 2. Endoscopy of left turbinate region after laser ablation of ethmoid haematoma



Fig. 3. Endoscopy of left naso-maxillary opening region

For the purpose of additional diagnostics Tomosynthesis, X-ray of the nasofrontal region and endoscopy through the trepanation hole of the maxillary sinus were performed.

There is a soft-tissue opacity dorsal to the most caudal cheek tooth, adjacent to, and summing with, the ethmoid turbinates (Fig. 4). The mass is located in the left maxillary sinus, has round shape; the size is 44.1 X 55.7 mm (Fig. 5).

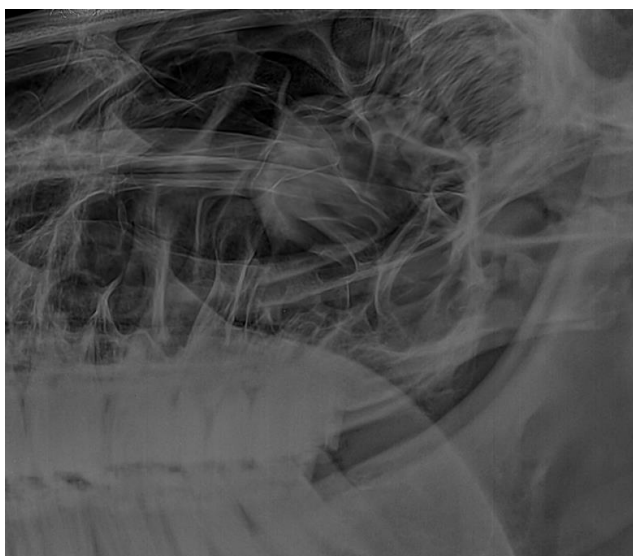


Fig. 4. X-ray of the left lateral and left oblique views of the nasofrontal region.

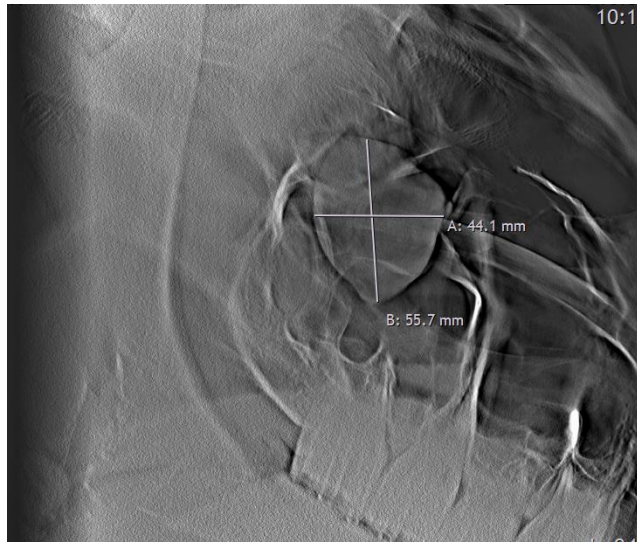


Fig. 5. Tomosynthesis slice image in focus of the left maxillary sinus cavity.

Endoscopy through the trepanation hole of the maxillary sinus detect the ethmoid haematoma (Fig.6).

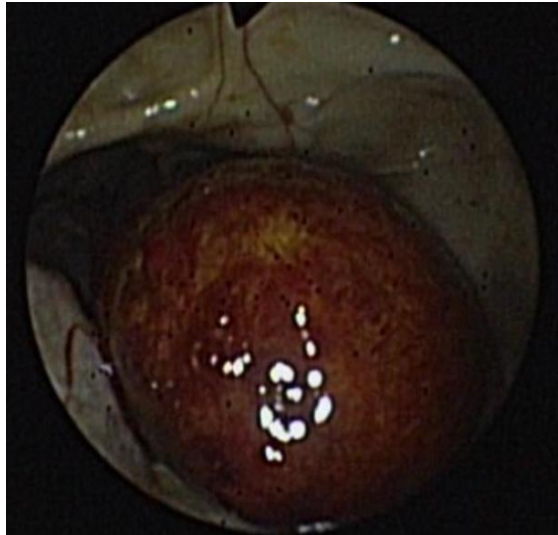


Fig. 6. Endoscopy of the left maxillary sinus.

Diagnosis: Ethmoid haematoma of the left maxillary sinus.