

Académie vétérinaire
Jeudi 3 mai 2012

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF RADIOGRAPHY AND COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MIDDLE EAR DISEASE IN DOGS

ZSIZÁ E, RÖRIGER J, JAKO C, JAKO R, ROZSA B, DÓSA G, NÓTIUS M, TAVASZ D, GÉ L, WÉRTANES I, PÉTER L

TABLE 3. Sensitivity, Specificity and Predictive Values

Test	Gold Standard	Modality	
		CT (%)	Radiography (%)
Sensitivity	Histopathology	64	54
	Surgery	86	55
Specificity	Histopathology	100	100
	Surgery	89	83
Positive predictive value	Histopathology	100	100
	Surgery	93	84
Negative predictive value	Histopathology	29	24
	Surgery	80	54



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**Intérêts comparés
du scanner et de l'IRM
dans le diagnostic des atteintes
de l'oreille moyenne et interne**

Francoise Delisle
Jean-Laurent Thibaud

CCV   **EnVA**
Fédération nationale vétérinaire d'Alsace



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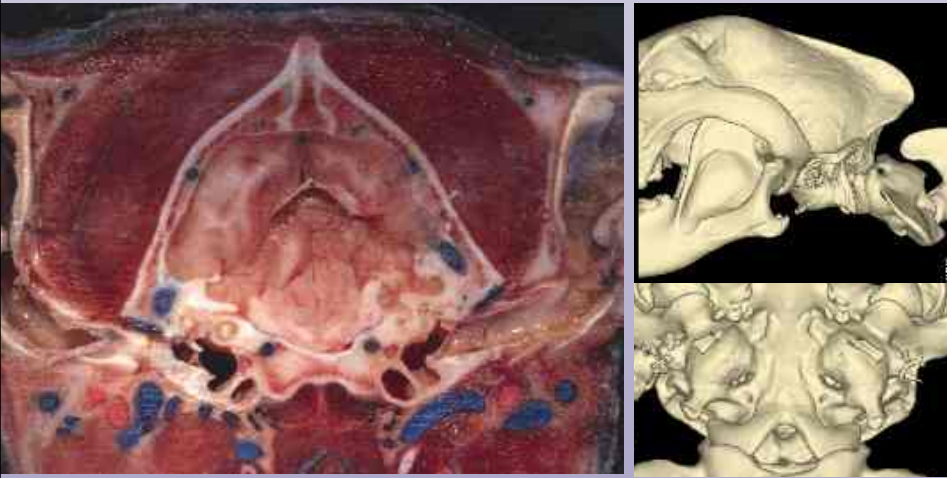
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- Inflammations
- Traumatismes
- Tumeurs
- Malformation
- Toxique



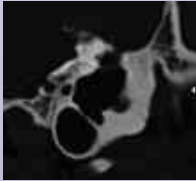
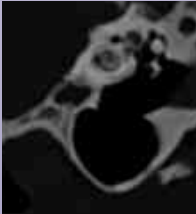
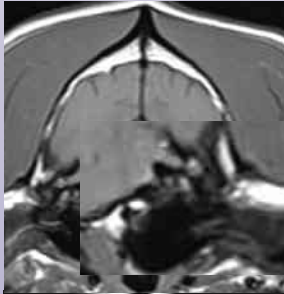
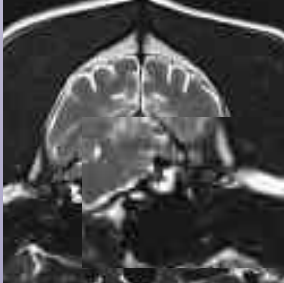
Francoise Delisle
Jean-Laurent Thibaud



L'oreille



L'oreille moyenne

Visualisation de l'os
Résolution spatiale

Atteintes de l'oreille moyenne






Primary secretory otitis media in the Cavalier King Charles spaniel:

Douleur

Tête penchée in 81 cases of PSOM

plaintes à l'ouverture de la bouche

Hypoacousie

Paralysie faciale

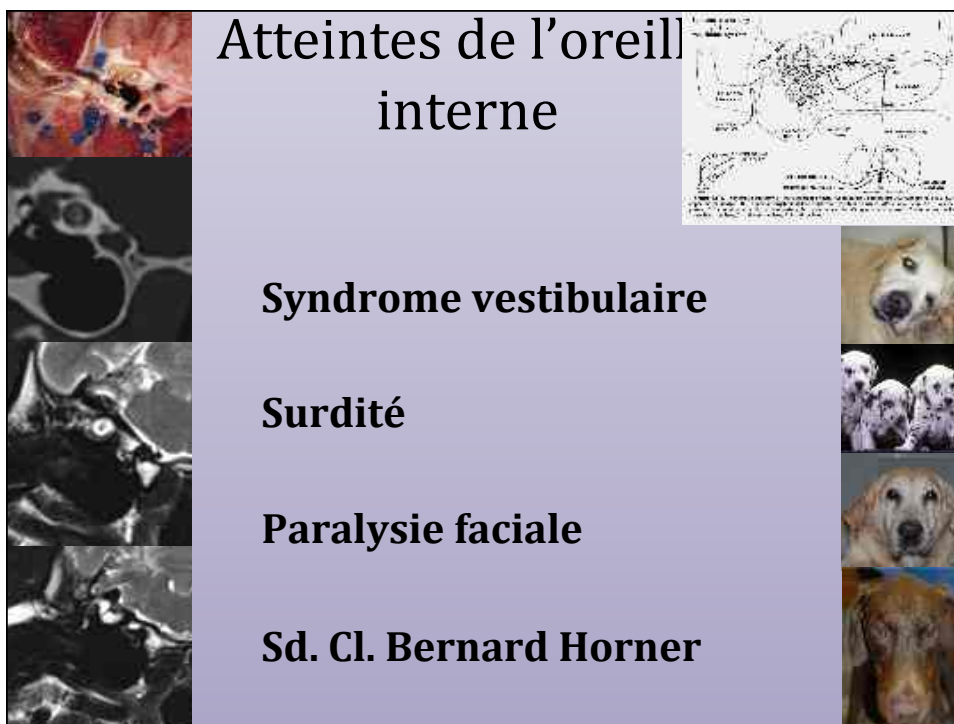
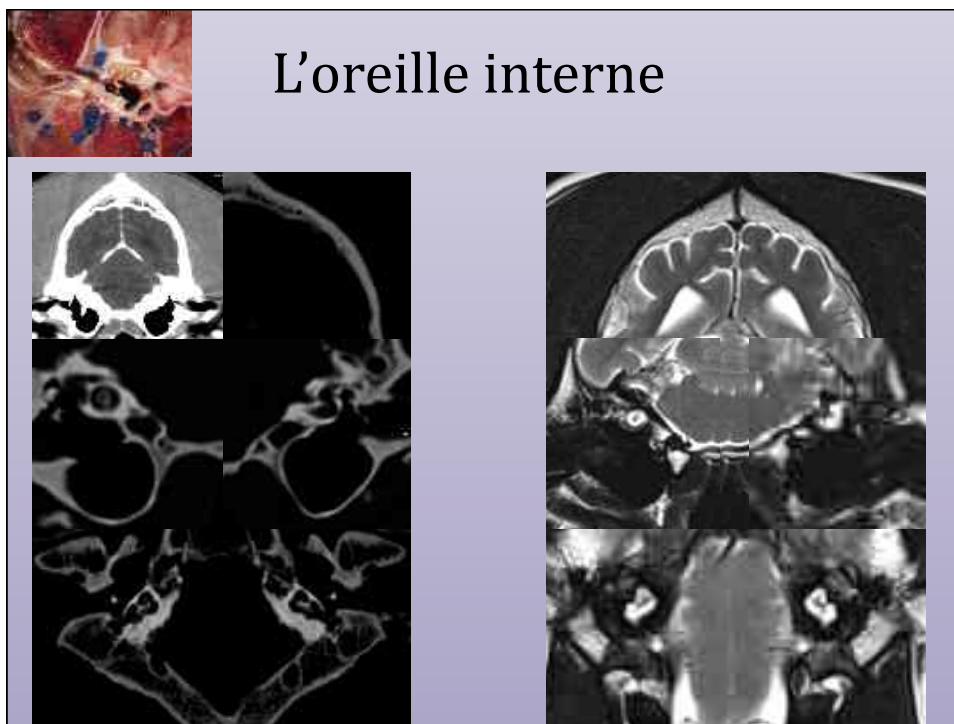
Sd de Cl. Bernard Horner





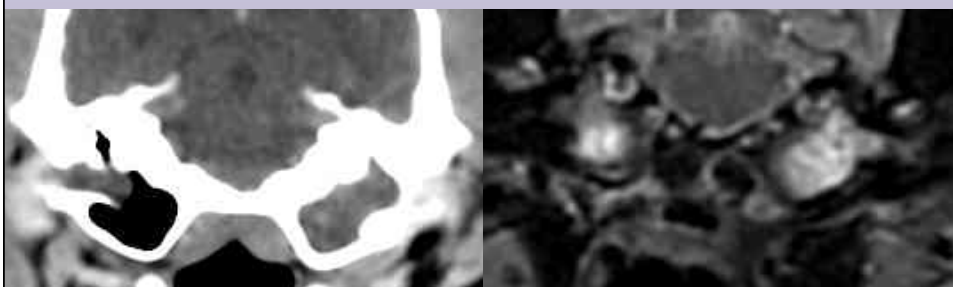
Sign	Number of cases
Pain of varying degrees, often localized to the head and/or neck, with spontaneous episodes of yawning and a guarded and hunched neck posture	38/81
Weight loss, anorexia, facial paralysis, strabismus, head tilt or torticollis	15/81
Excess tearing of the eyes	9/81
Excess salivation	9/81
Impaired hearing suspected by the owner	8/81
Fatigue	4/81
Asymmetrical or the absent presenting signs	29/81

W. S. Edwards et al. (2009) *Journal of Small Animal Clinical Practice* 2009; 44: 324-328



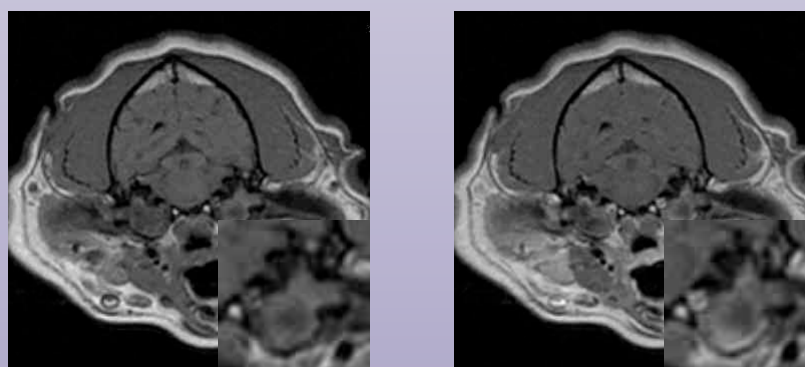
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... la détection des lésions

Présence de matériel dans la bulle tympanique



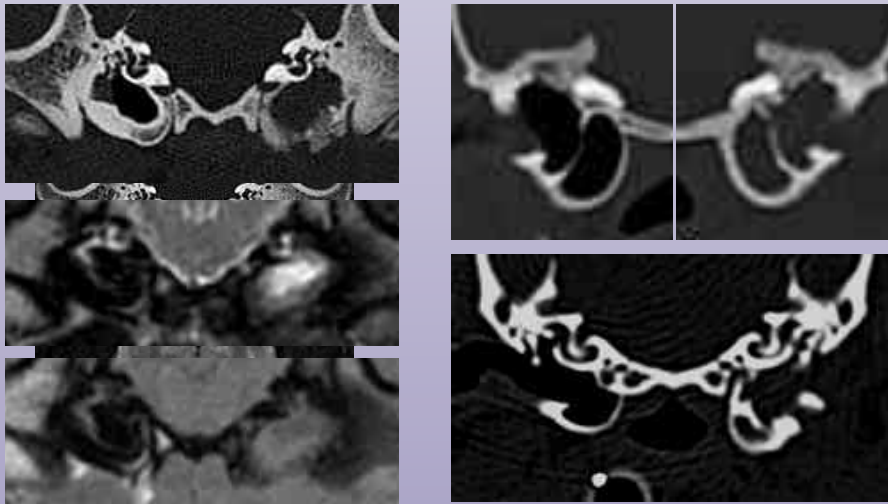
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... la détection des lésions

Infiltration de la muqueuse de la bulle tympanique



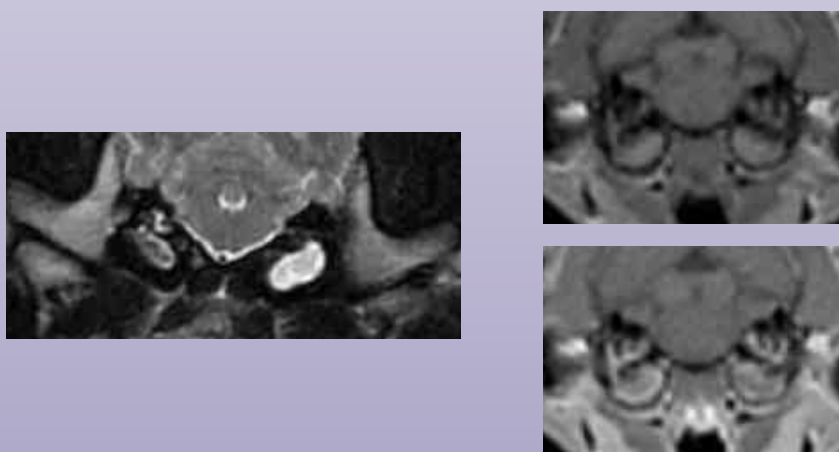
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... la détection des lésions

Modifications de la paroi de la bulle tympanique



CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... la détection des lésions

Modifications du labyrinthe membraneux



CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... la détection des lésions

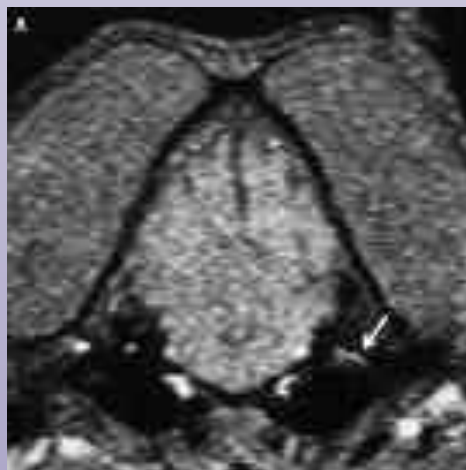
Atteinte du nerf facial

IMAGING OF THE INTRACRANIAL FACIAL NERVE IN IDIOPATHIC FACIAL PARALYSIS IN THE DOG

Veterinary Radiology & Ultrasound, Vol. 47, No. 4, 2006, pp 328-333.

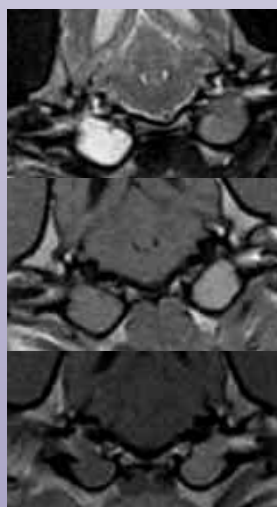
MAIS

- ! Aimant : 0,5 T
- ! Ep. Coupe : 2-3 mm
- ! Absence de population témoin



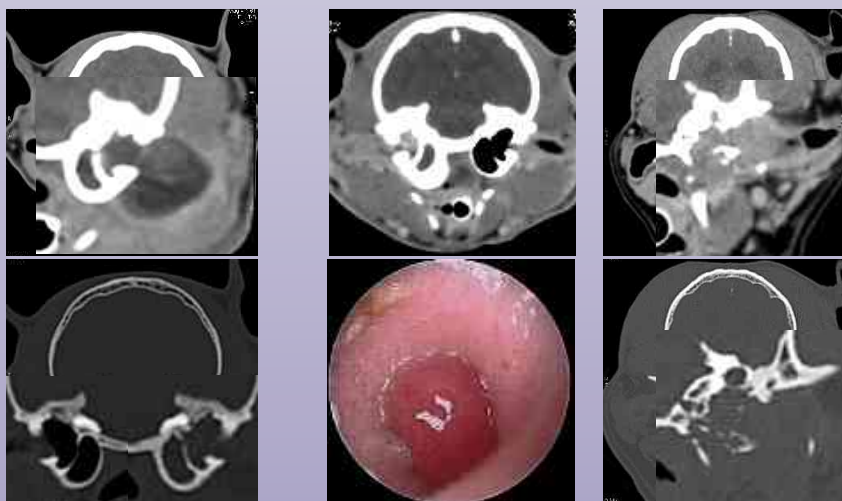
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... la spécificité du diagnostic

Contenu de la bulle tympanique



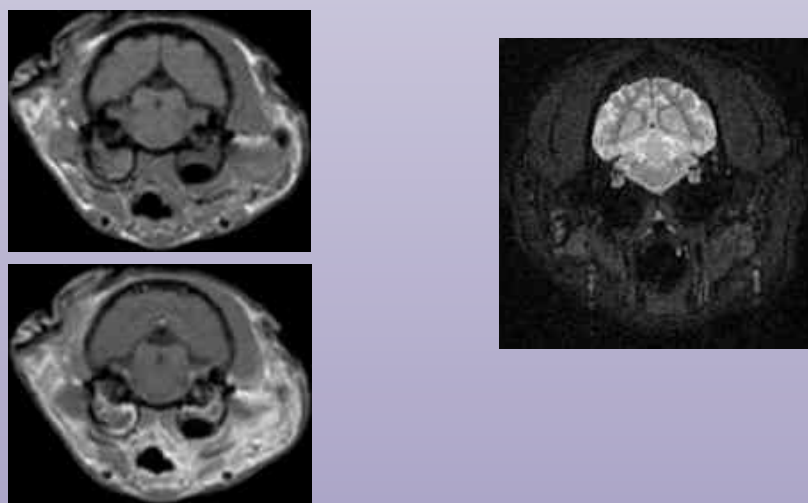
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... la spécificité du diagnostic

Inflammatoire Vs Tumoral



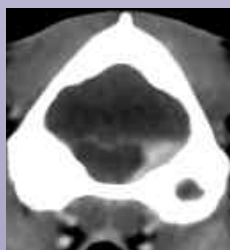
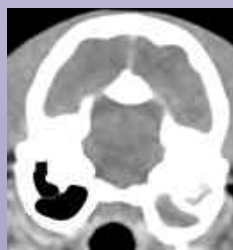
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... le bilan d'extension de la lésion

Aux tissus autour de la bulle tympanique



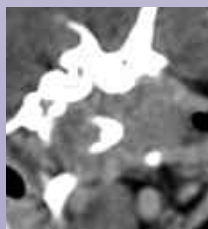
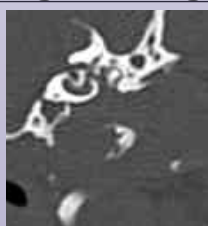
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... le bilan d'extension de la lésion

A la cavité crânienne



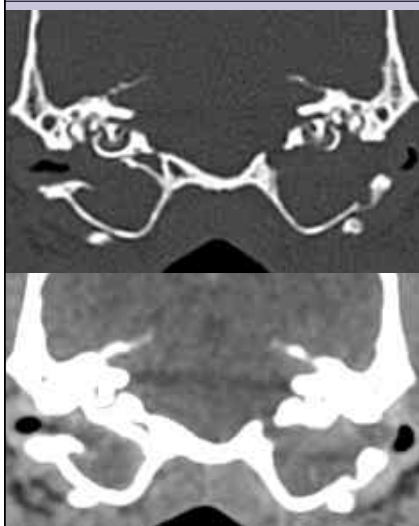
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés dans... le bilan d'extension de la lésion

Aux ganglions régionaux



CT/IRM: intérêts comparés lors...

De douleur/otorrhée/tête penchée



Soft palate hypoplasia and concurrent middle ear pathology in six dogs



CT/IRM: intérêts comparés lors...

De syndrome vestibulaire

Results of magnetic resonance imaging in dogs with vestibular disorders: 35 cases (1995–1999)

Journal of Small Animal Clinical Practice 2001; 16: 385–391

© 2001 Blackwell Science Ltd

10.1046/j.1365-3113.2001.01605.x

Clinical signs, magnetic resonance imaging findings and outcome in 77 cats with vestibular disease: a retrospective study

Journal of Small Animal Clinical Practice 2001; 16: 392–397

Objective—To determine results of magnetic resonance (MR) imaging in dogs with vestibular disorders (VD) and correlate results of MR imaging with clinical findings.

Design—Retrospective study.

Animals—86 dogs.

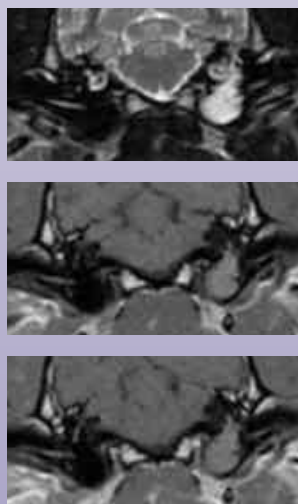
Procedure—Information on signalment, clinical signs, and presumptive lesion location was obtained from the medical records, and MR images were reviewed.

Results—27 dogs had peripheral VD, 37 had central VD, and 23 had periaxial VD. Of the 27 dogs with peripheral VD, 11 (41%) had MR imaging abnormalities involving the ipsilateral tympanic bulla, contralateral with otitis media (3) also had abnormalities involving the rostral portion of the ipsilateral temporal bone compatible with otitis interna, 7 (26%) had MR imaging abnormalities compatible with middle ear neoplasia, 2 (7%) had an ipsilateral cerebellopontine angle lesion, and 7 (26%) did not have MR imaging abnormalities. All dogs with central and periaxial VD had abnormalities evident on MR images. Of the 37 dogs with central VD, 13 (35%) had an extra-axial lesion, 6 (16%) had an intra-axial lesion, and 18 (49%) had multiple intra-axial lesions. In 23 (62%) dogs with central VD, lesions on MR images corresponded with location suspected on the basis of clinical signs. Of the 23 dogs with periaxial VD, 12 (52%) had an extra-axial lesion, 5 (22%) had an intra-axial lesion, and 4 (18%) had multiple intra-axial lesions. Location of lesions on MR images agreed with location suspected on the basis of clinical signs in 19 (83%) dogs.

Conclusions and Clinical Relevance—Results suggest that MR imaging may be helpful in the diagnosis and treatment of VD in dogs. (*J. Small Anim. Clin. Pract.* 2001; 16: 385–391).

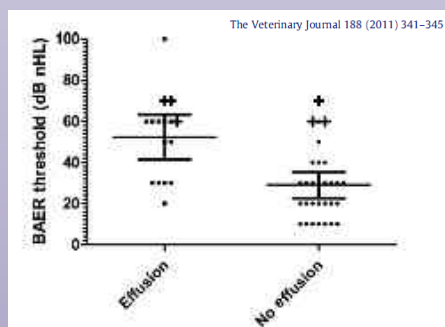
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés lors...

De surdité



Effect of middle ear effusion on the brain-stem and toy-evoked response of Cavalier King Charles Spaniels

Tomas K. Barou, J. B. Scott, J. Kim, E. P. Allen, H. Lewis-Cresgar, M. D. D. Affay



CT/IRM: intérêts comparés lors...

De paralysie faciale



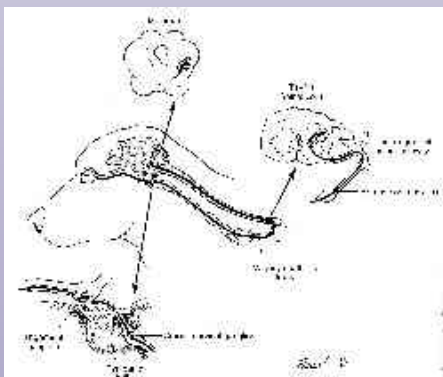
Facial Nerve Paralysis due to Chronic Otitis Media: Progress or Restoration of Facial Function after Surgical Intervention

Yonsei Med J 53(3):642-648, 2012

Purpose: Facial paralysis is an uncommon but significant complication of chronic otitis media (COM). Surgical eradication of the disease is the most viable way to overcome facial paralysis; therefore, in an effort to grade treatment of this rare complication, we analyzed the prognosis of facial function after surgical treatment. **Materials and Methods:** A total of 2125 patients with COM who underwent various otologic surgeries throughout a period of 29 years, were analyzed retrospectively. Forty-six patients (1.73%) had facial nerve paralysis caused by COM. We analyzed prognostic factors including delay of surgery, the extent of disease, presence or absence of cholesteatoma and the type of surgery affecting surgical outcomes. **Results:** Surgical intervention had a good effect on the restoration of facial function in cases of shorter duration of onset of facial paralysis to surgery and cases of sudden onset, without cholesteatoma. No previous ear surgery and healthy bony labyrinth indicated a good postoperative prognosis. **Conclusion:** COM causing facial paralysis is most frequently due to cholesteatoma and the presence of cholesteatoma decreased the effectiveness of surgical treatment and indicated a poor prognosis after surgery. In our experience, early surgical intervention can be crucial to recovery of facial function. To prevent recurrent cholesteatoma, which leads to focal destruction of the facial nerve, complete eradication of the disease in one procedure cannot be overemphasized for the treatment of patients with COM.

CT/IRM: intérêts comparés lors...

De syndrome de Claude Bernard Horner



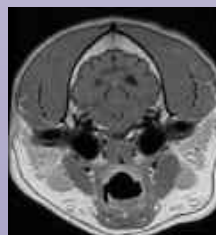
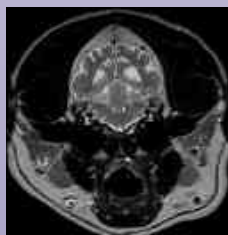
CT/IRM: intérêts comparés

Conclusion


Une complémentarité des examens

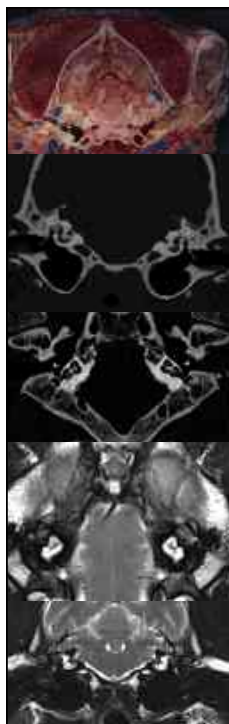
- os Vs parenchyme
- hypothèses diagnostiques

Case report
 CT, MRI and gallium SPECT in the diagnosis and treatment of
 pituitary apoplexy presenting as multiple cranial neuropathies
 (J Clin Neurosci 2011; 18(10):1500-1504)



<h2>CT/IRM: intérêts comparés</h2>	<h2>Conclusion</h2>
<div data-bbox="391 504 1093 728" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Intégration dans une démarche raisonnée</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - signification des lésions - limites diagnostiques </div> <div data-bbox="383 728 766 952" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Prevalence of clinical abnormalities in cats found to have nonneoplastic middle ear disease at necropsy: 59 cases (1991–2007)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="790 750 1276 1052" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Objective—To determine the prevalence of nonneoplastic middle ear disease among cats undergoing necropsy and the prevalence of clinical abnormalities in cats in which nonneoplastic middle ear disease was identified.</p> <p>Design—Retrospective case series.</p> <p>Animals—95 cats that underwent necropsy between January 1991 and August 2007.</p> <p>Procedures—Medical records were reviewed to identify cats that had middle ear disease and whose disease was the clinical impetus for necropsy. For each cat included in the study data that were reviewed included signalment, initial complaint, whether the cat had any clinical signs, clinical history, or external ear disease, whether the cat had upper respiratory tract disease, otitis media or otitis externa, gross appearance of the middle ear region at autopsies, signs of middle ear disease that were considered included, and external otitis or ear canal disease (otitis externa, otitis otitis, otitis media, and otitis externa).</p> <p>Results—Of the 5/45 cases that underwent necropsy during the study period, 59 (17%) had nonneoplastic middle ear disease. Signalment, clinical signs, and clinical history were all noted to be abnormal in 41 (68%) of 59 cases. Middle ear disease was identified in 41 (68%) of 59 cases. Middle ear disease was identified in 41 (68%) of 59 cases. Middle ear disease was identified in 41 (68%) of 59 cases.</p> <p>Conclusions and Clinical Relevance—Results suggest that middle ear disease with clinical signs is more common than previously reported. Further investigation of middle ear disease in cats in which middle ear disease is identified as an incidental finding during necropsy is warranted. (J Am Vet Assoc 2009;285:441–445)</p> </div>	

<h2>CT/IRM: intérêts comparés</h2>	<h2>Perspectives</h2>
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