

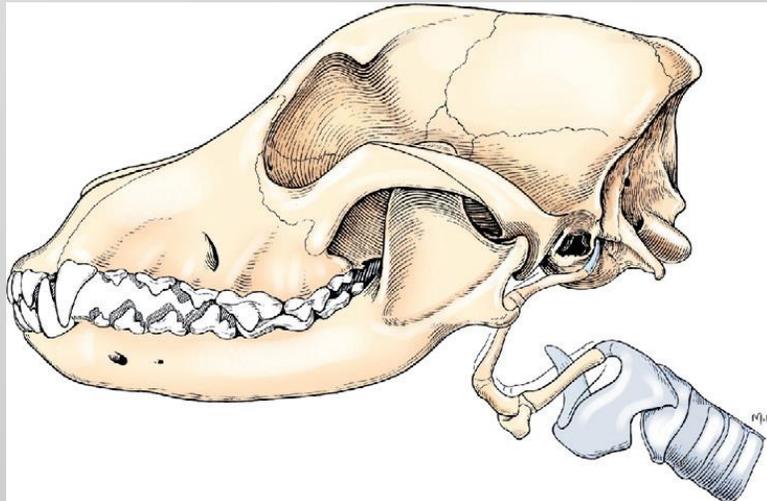
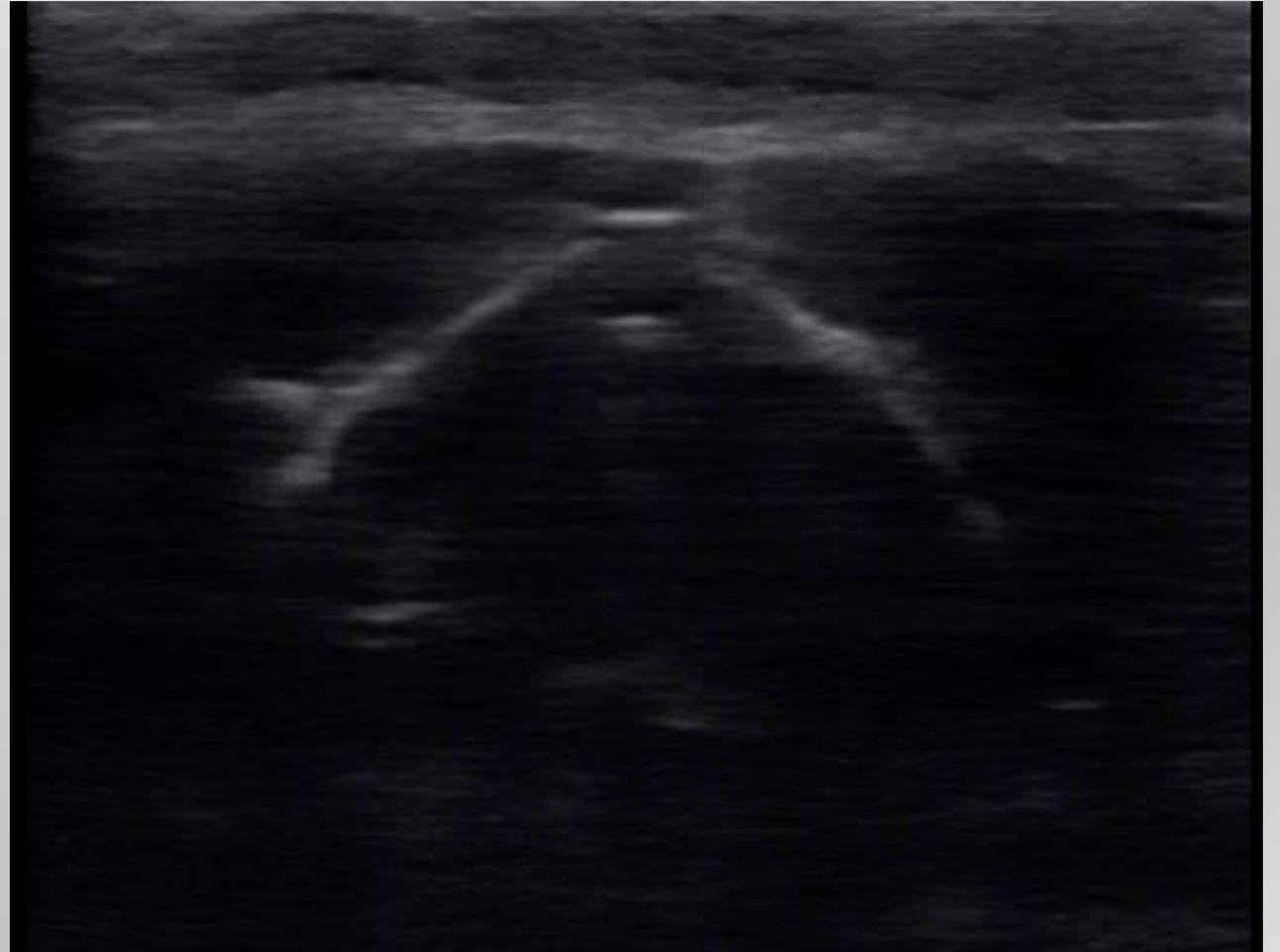
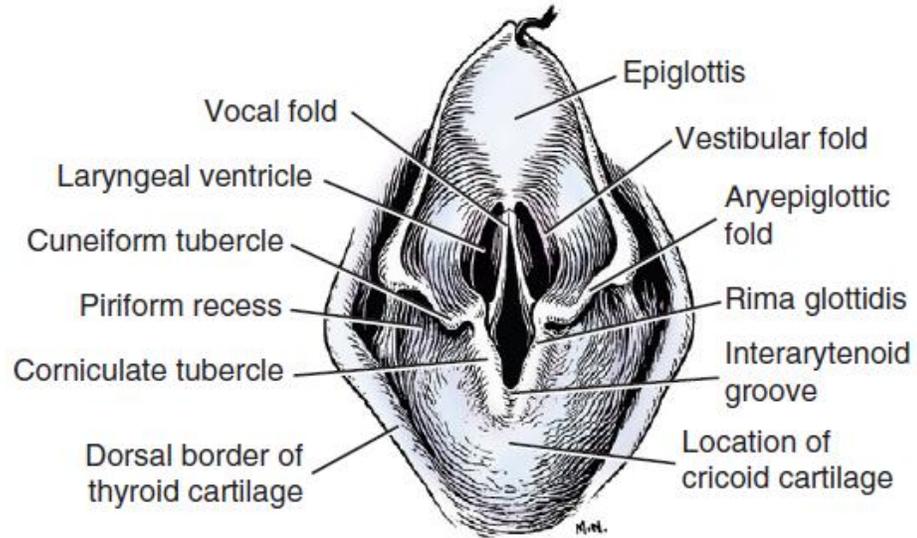
Posgrado en Ecografía de Pequeños Animales

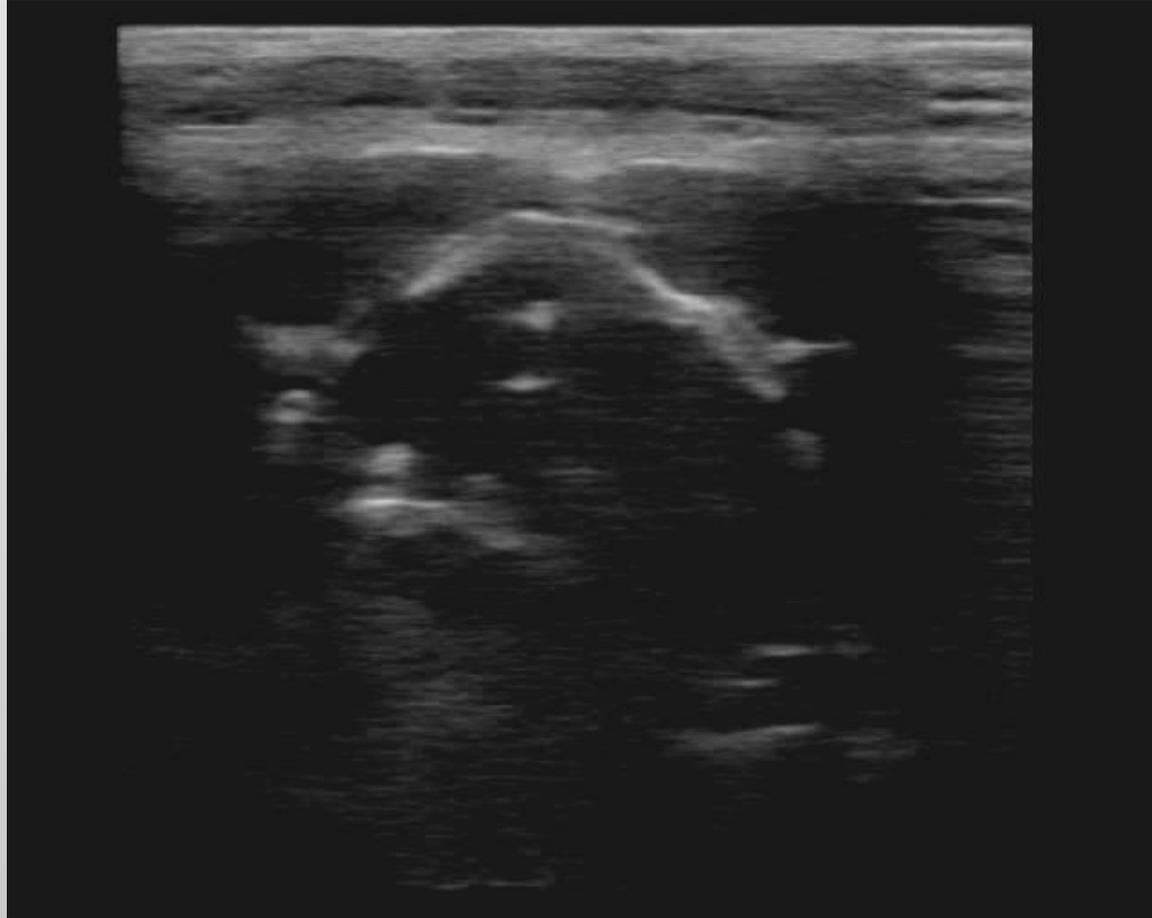
Exploración ultrasonográfica del cuello

M.V. Alfredo Pera
Diagnóstico por Imágenes
apera@fvet.uba.ar

Exploración ecográfica del cuello

- Anatomía
- Indicación ecográfica
- Abordajes
- Relaciones anatómicas
- Anatomía ecográfica
- Patologías



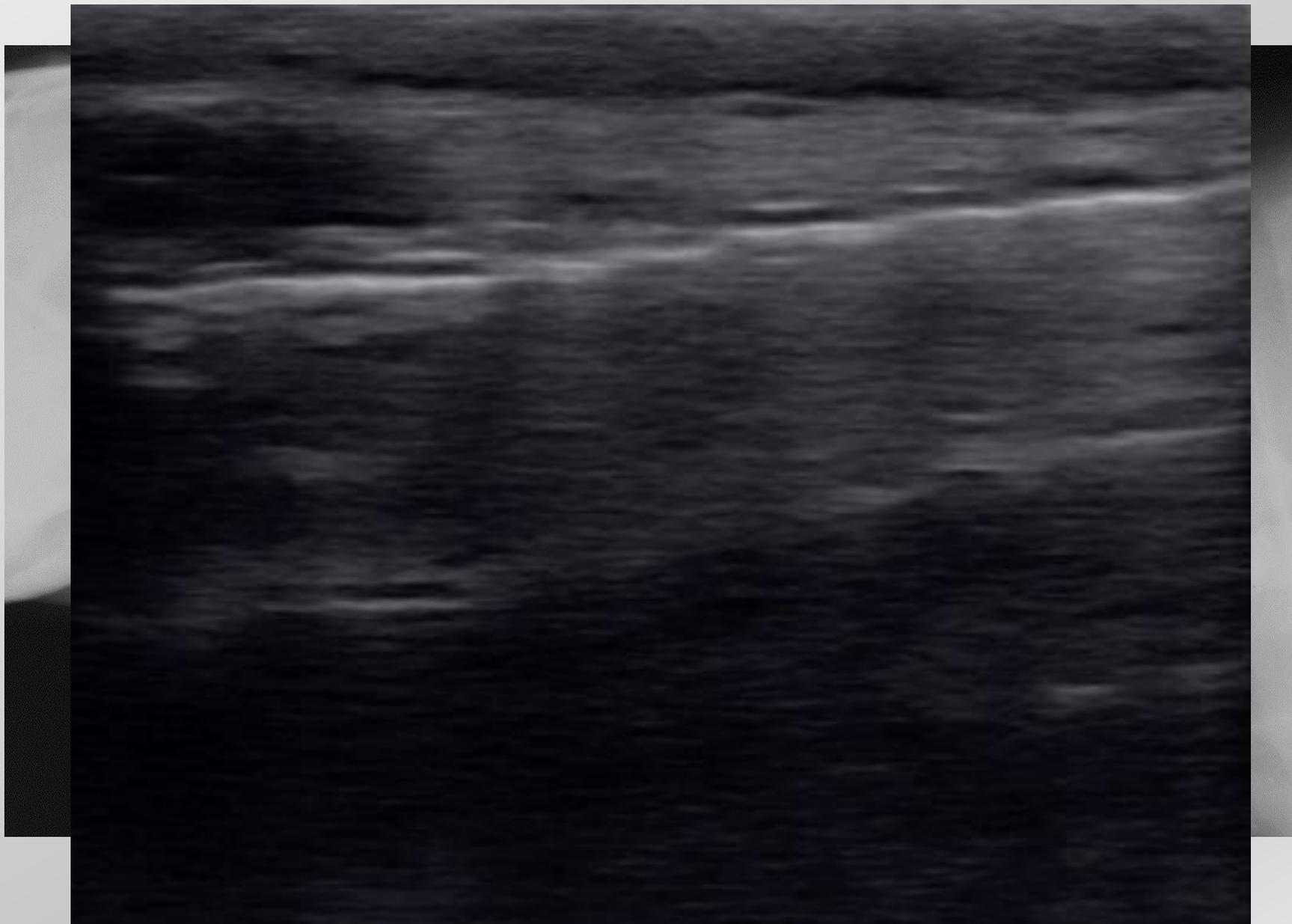




ESÓFAGO



Tráquea



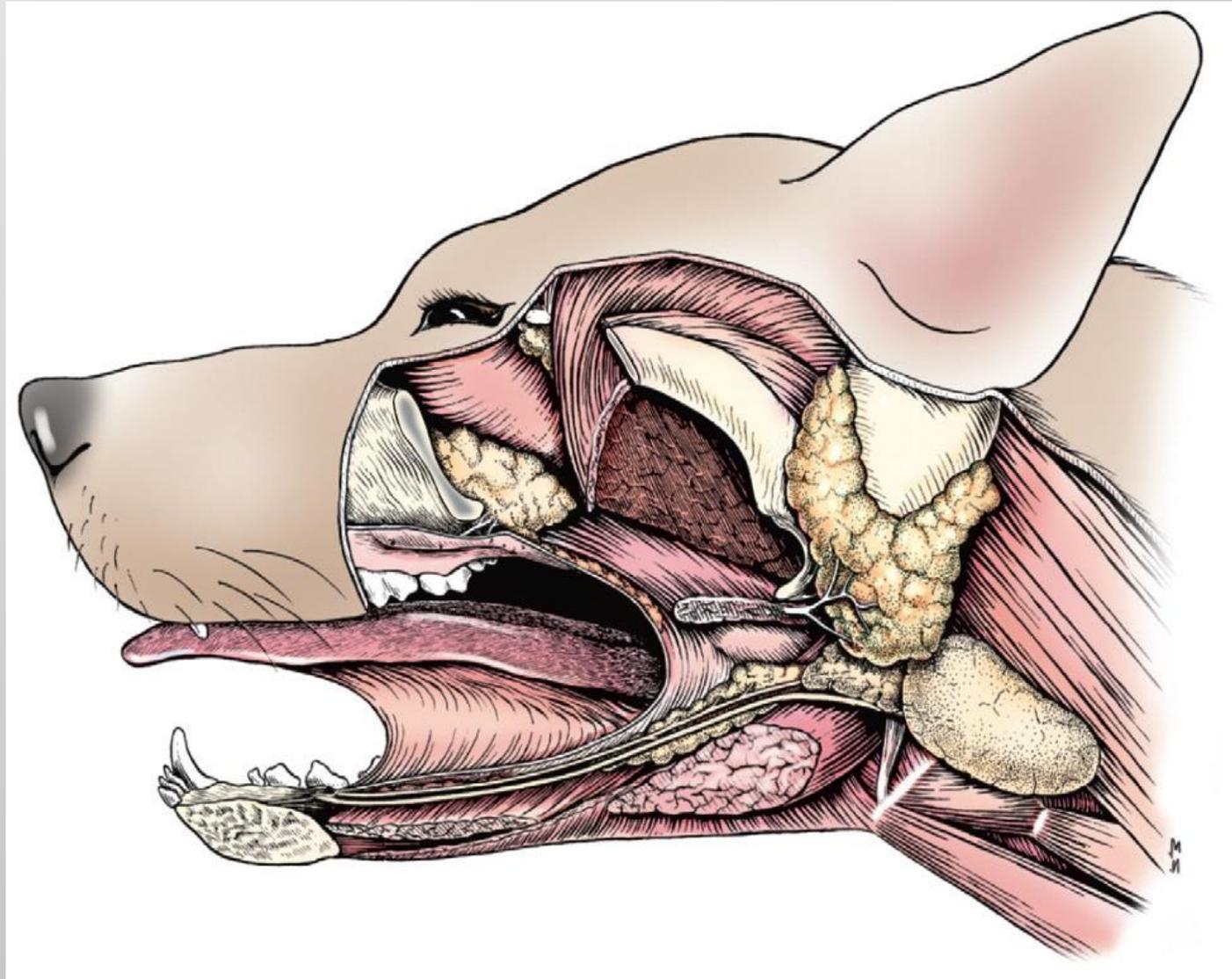
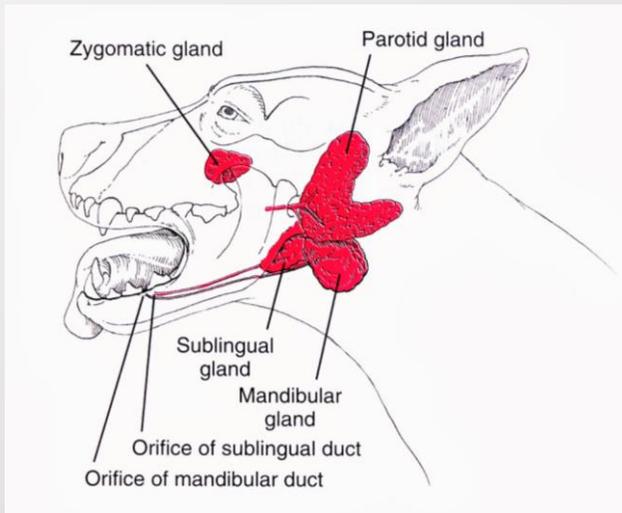
Glándulas salivales

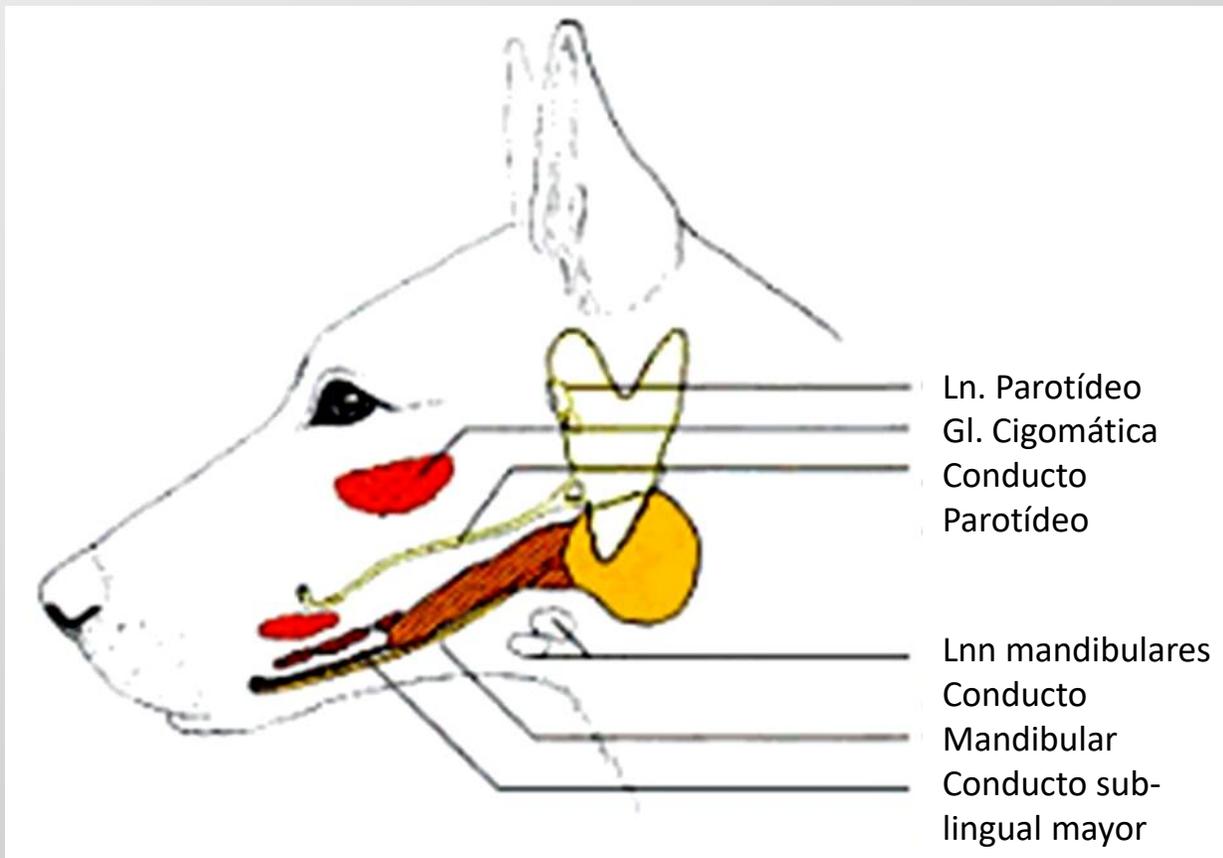
❖ Parótida

❖ Mandibular

❖ Sublingual

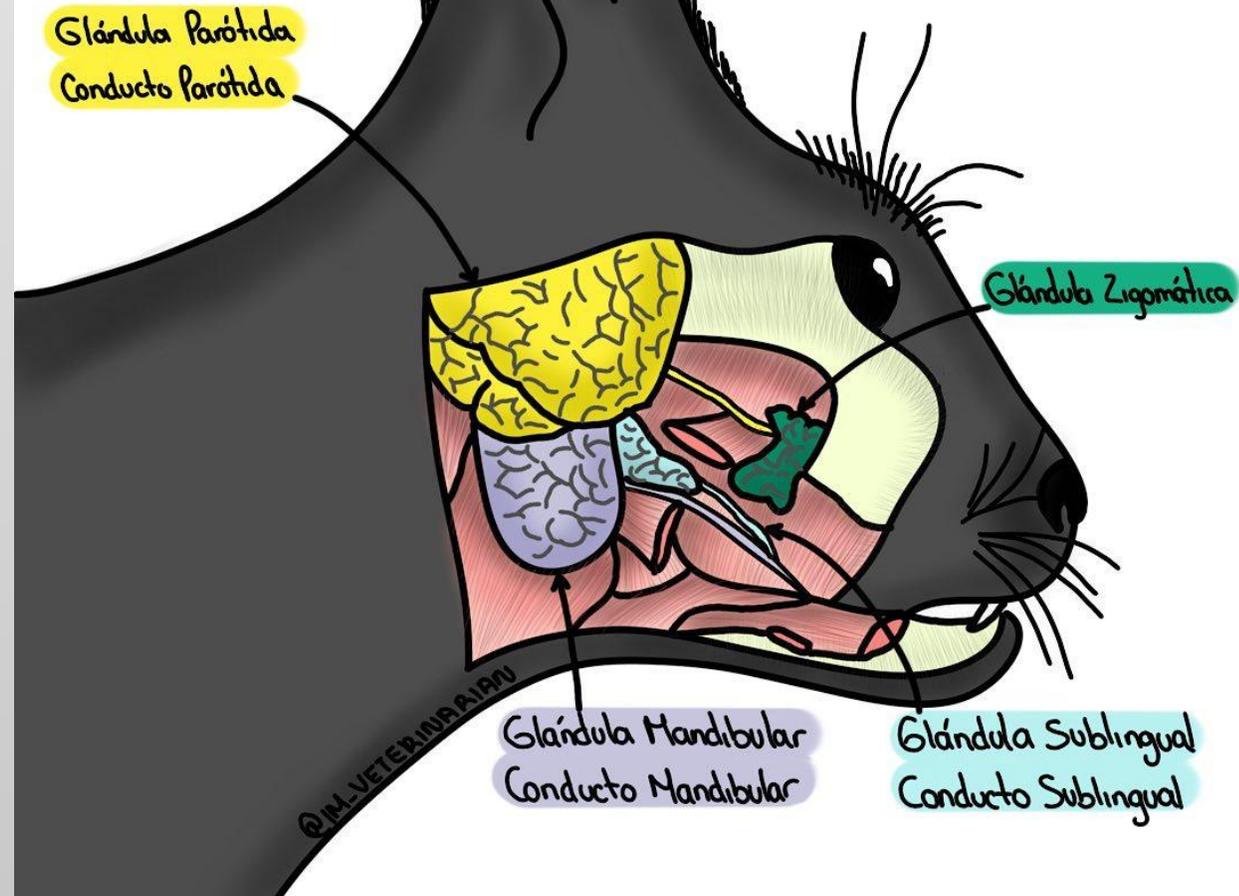
❖ Zigomática

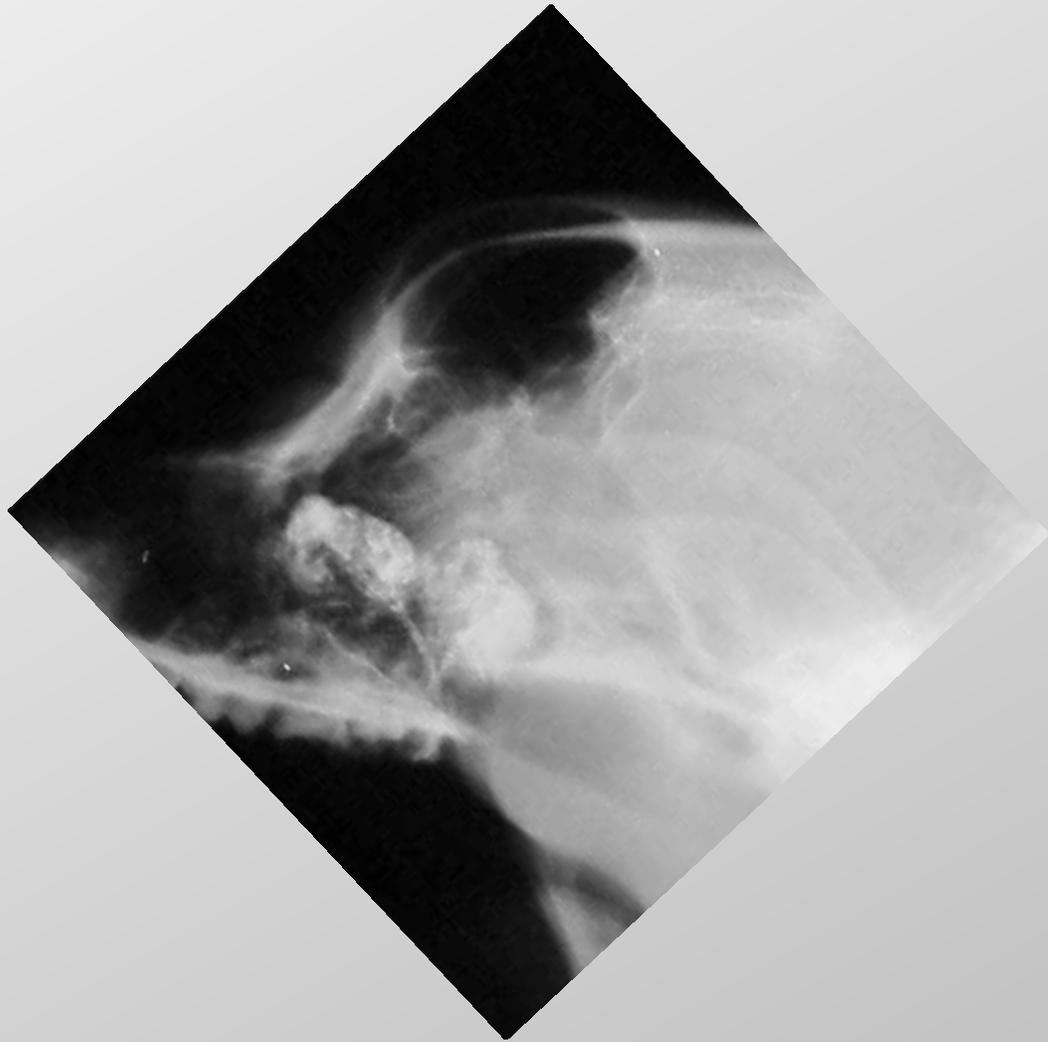




- Glándula parótida
- Glándula mandibular
- Glándula sublingual monostomática
- Glándula sublingual polistomática
- Glándula cigomática

GLÁNDULAS SALIVALES DEL GATO





Gl. Parótida: corte longitudinal



Gl. Parótida: corte transversal



Gl. sublingual: corte longitudinal



Gl. Mandibular: corte longitudinal

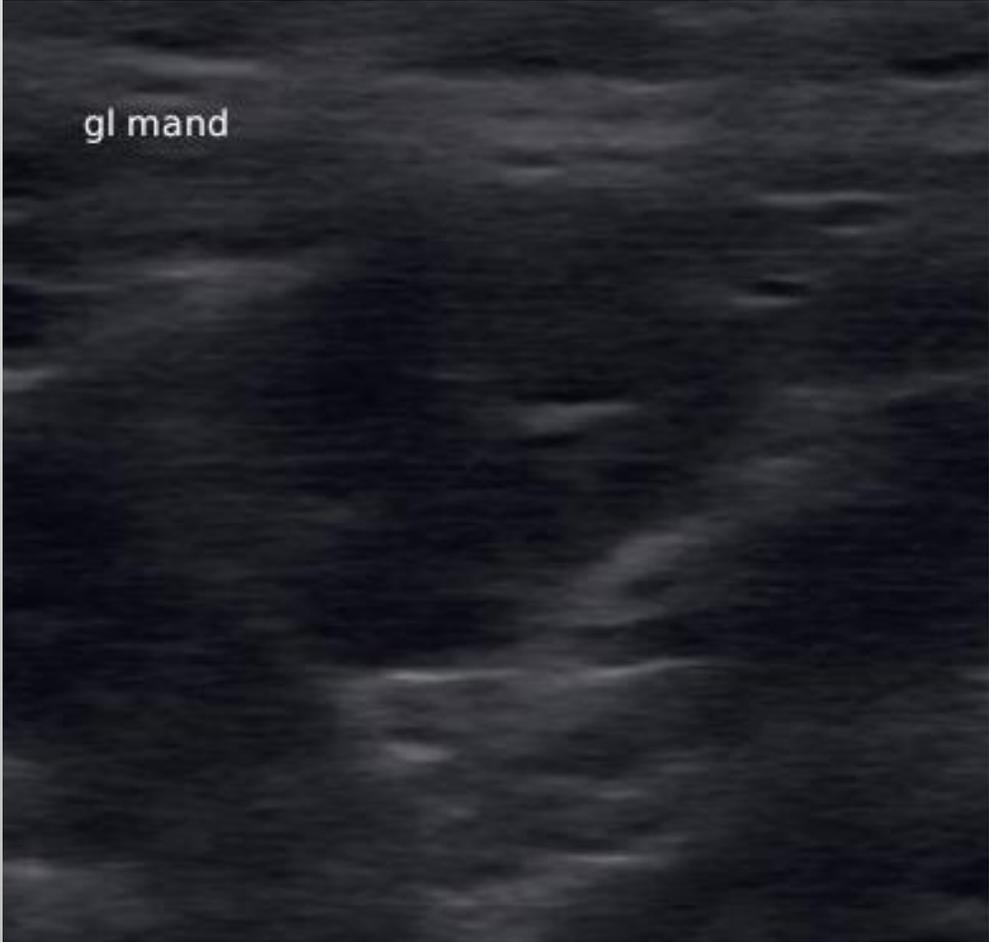
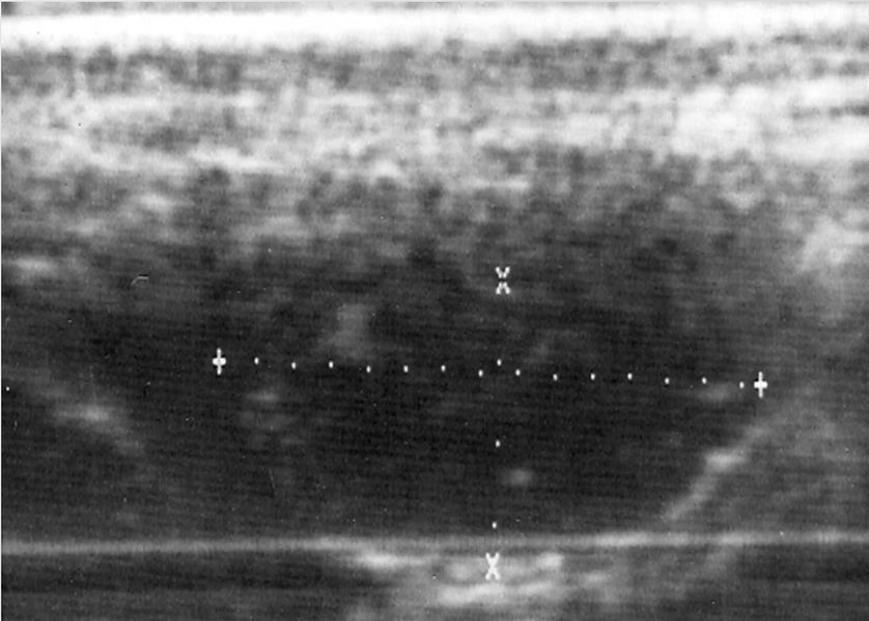


GLÁNDULAS SALIVALES

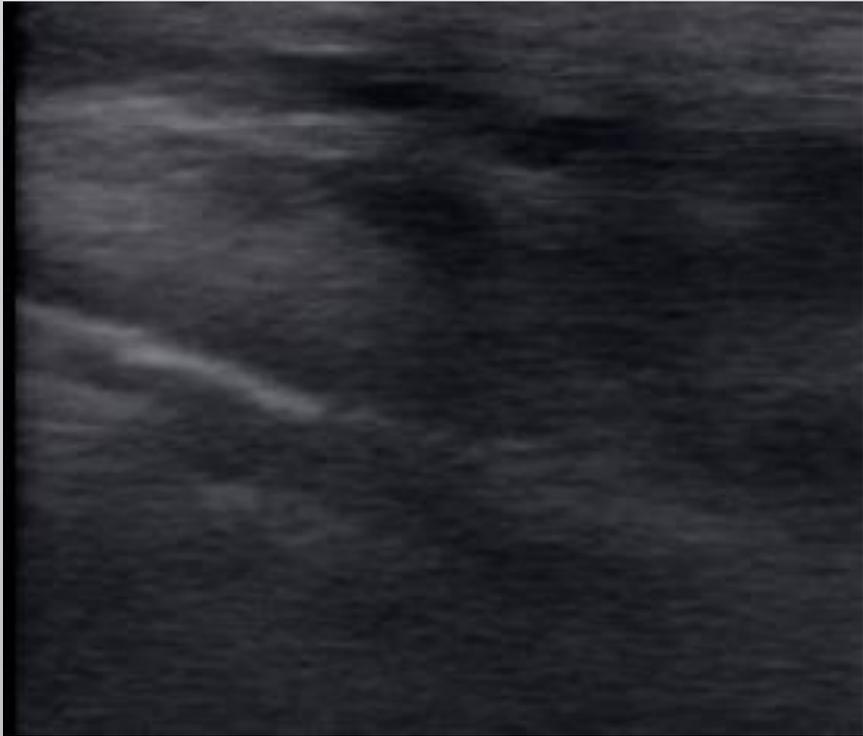
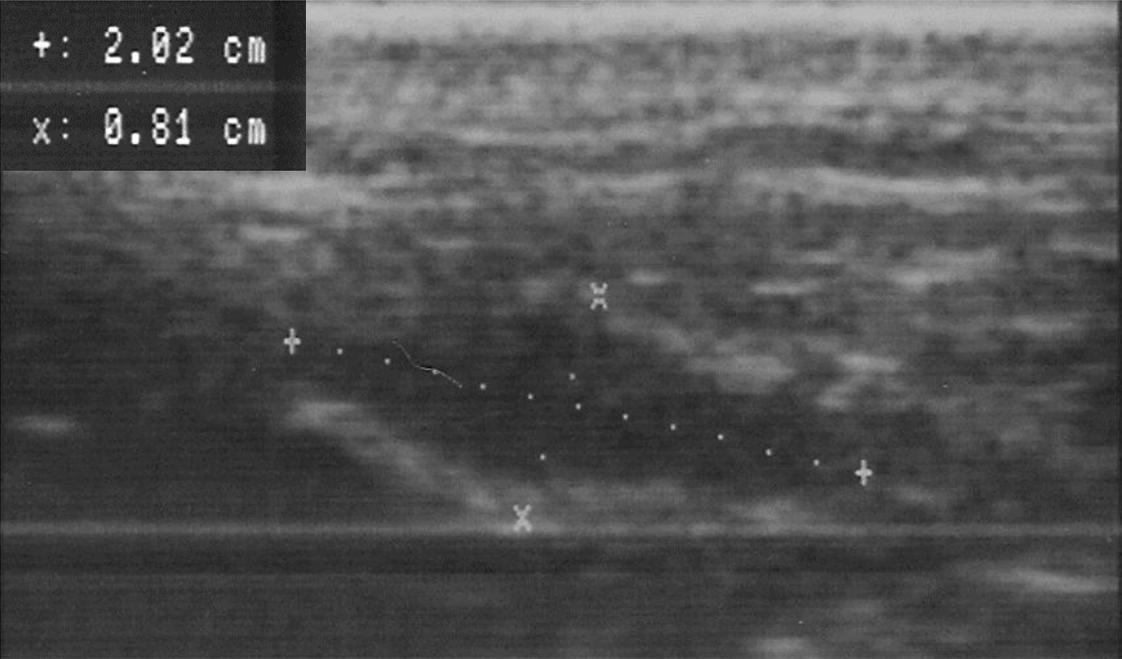
Alteraciones ecográficas

- Sialocele
- Quistes
- Abscesos
- Litiasis
- Inflamación (sialoadenitis)
- Neoplasias

GLÁNDULA MANDIBULAR



GLÁNDULA SUBLINGUAL

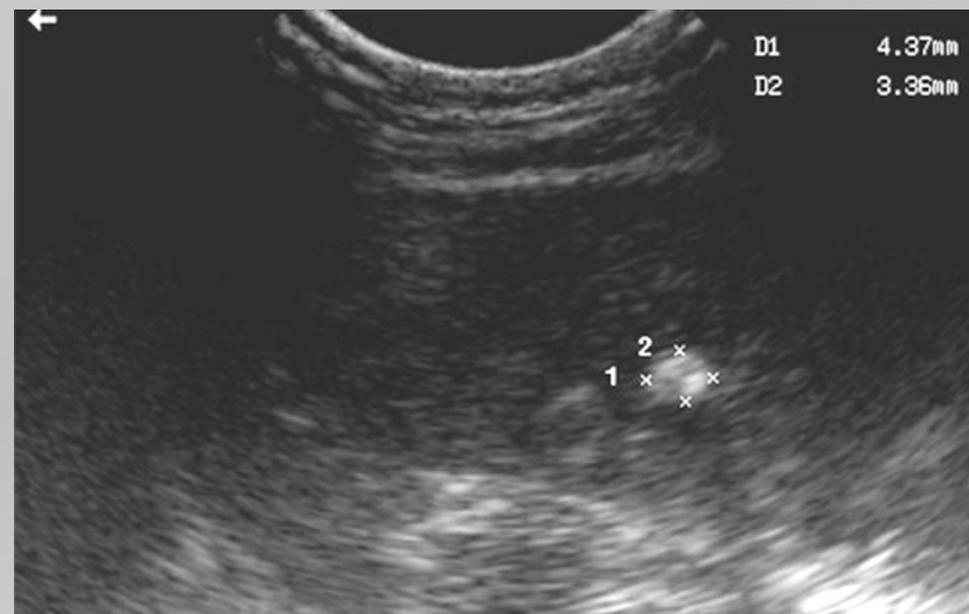
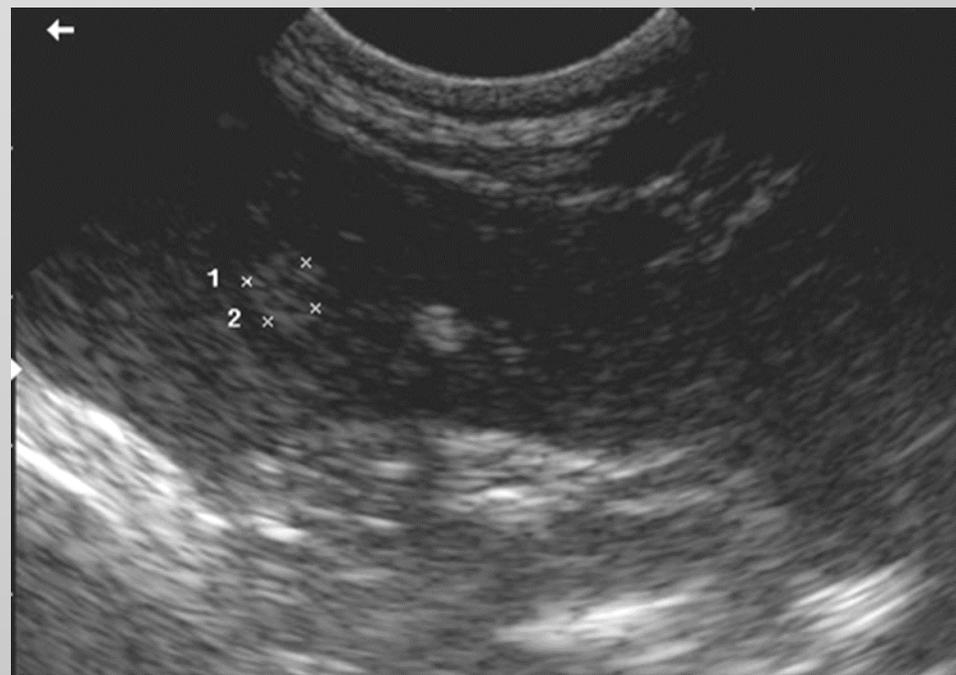
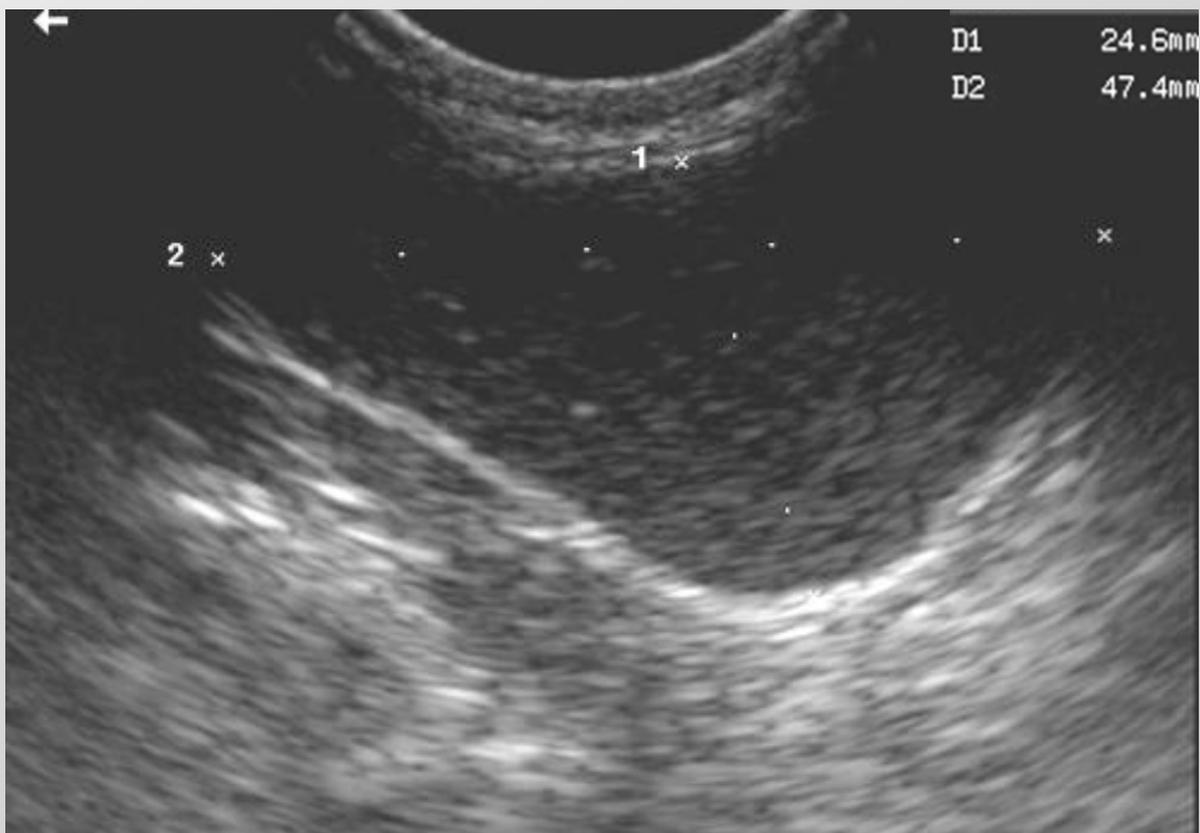


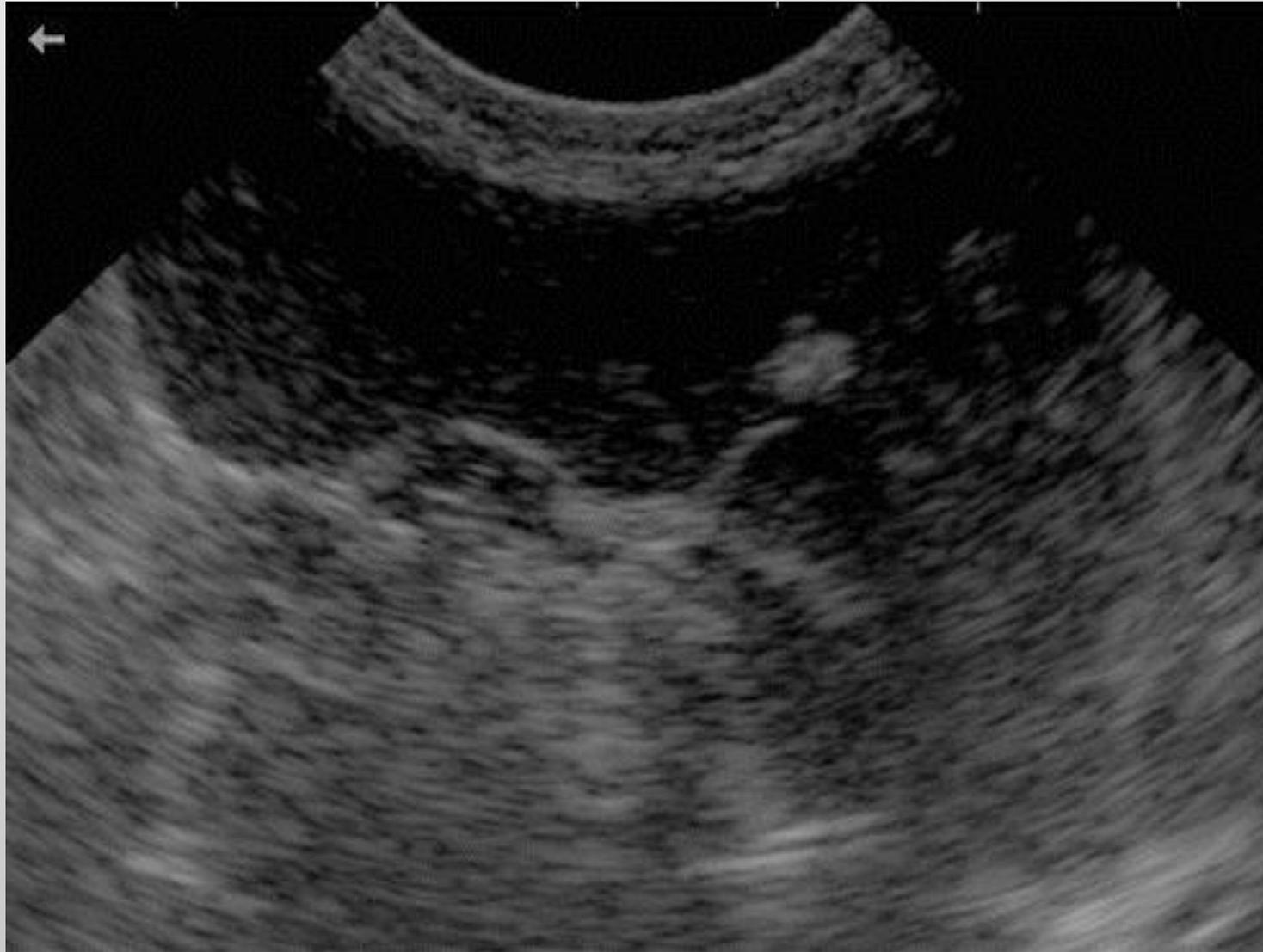
SIALOCELE GLÁNDULA SUBLINGUAL





SIALOADENITIS + LITIASIS

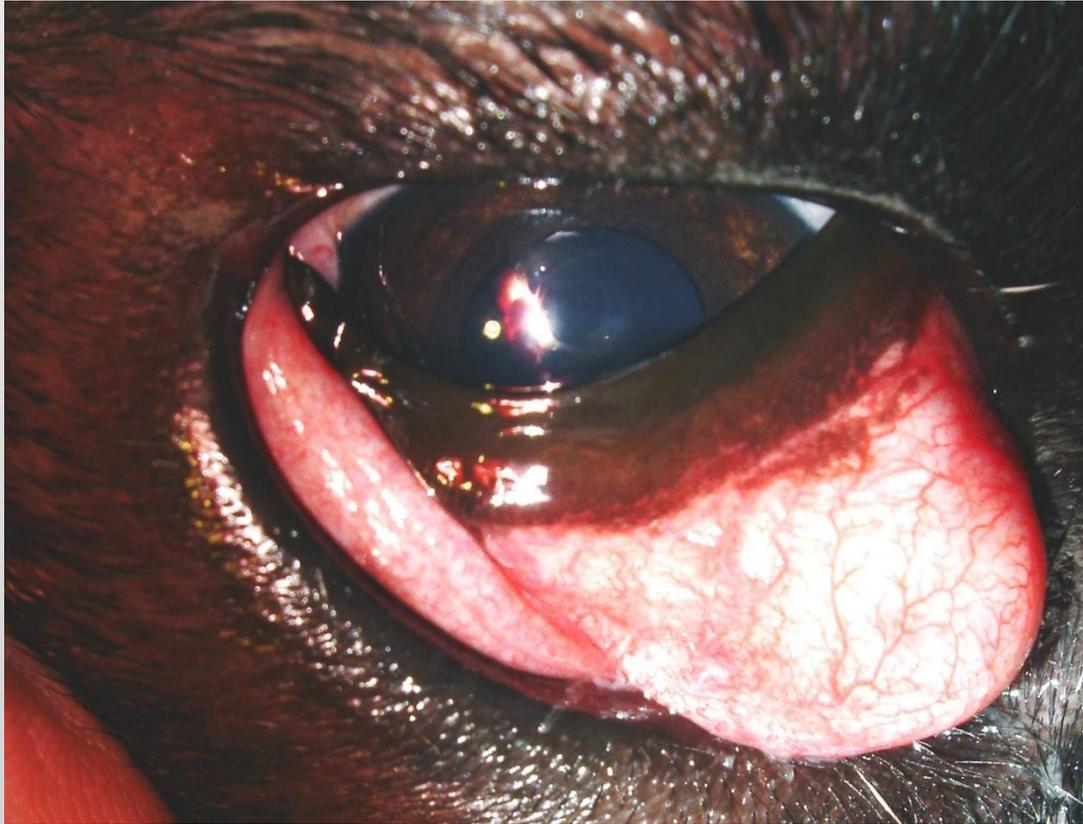




SIALOCELE CRÓNICO

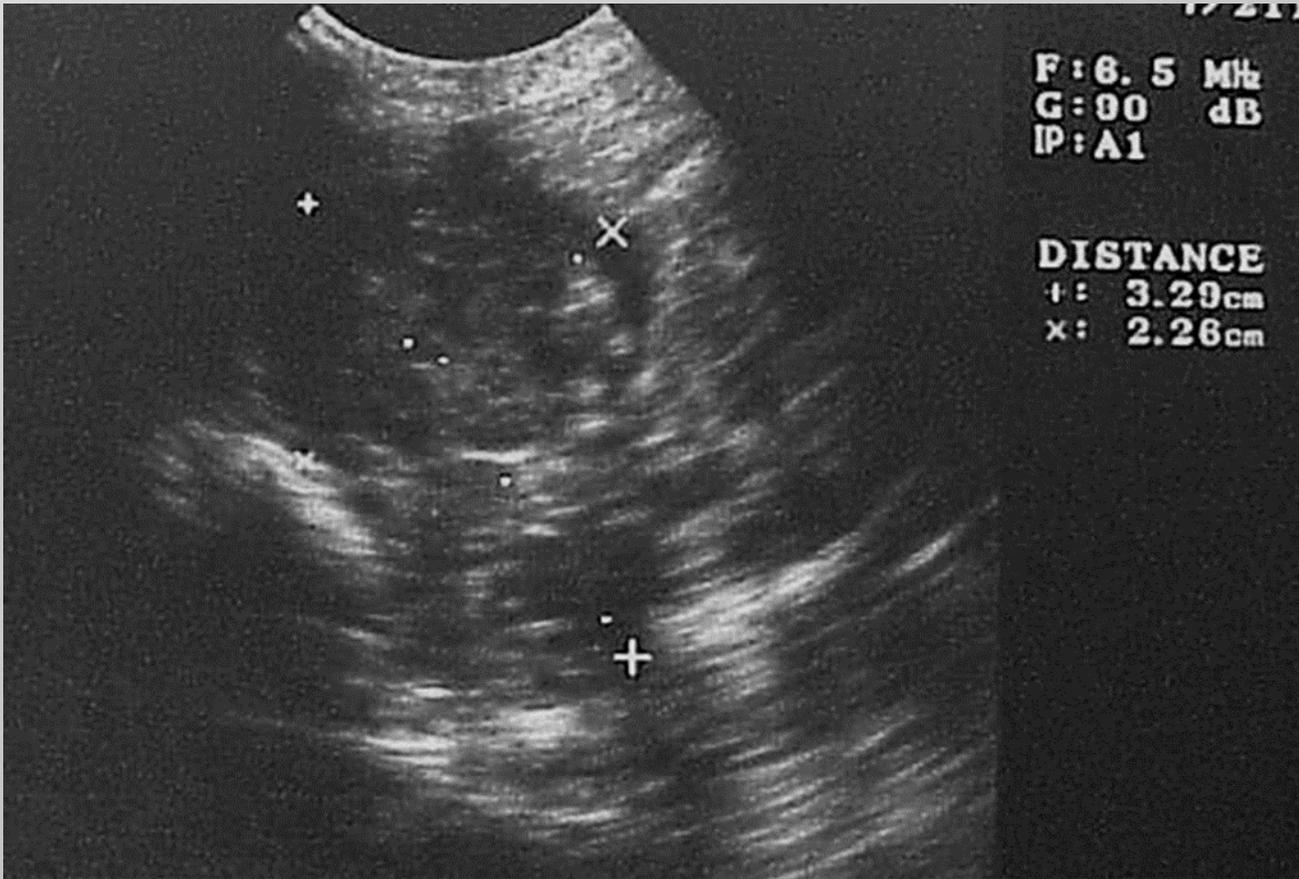
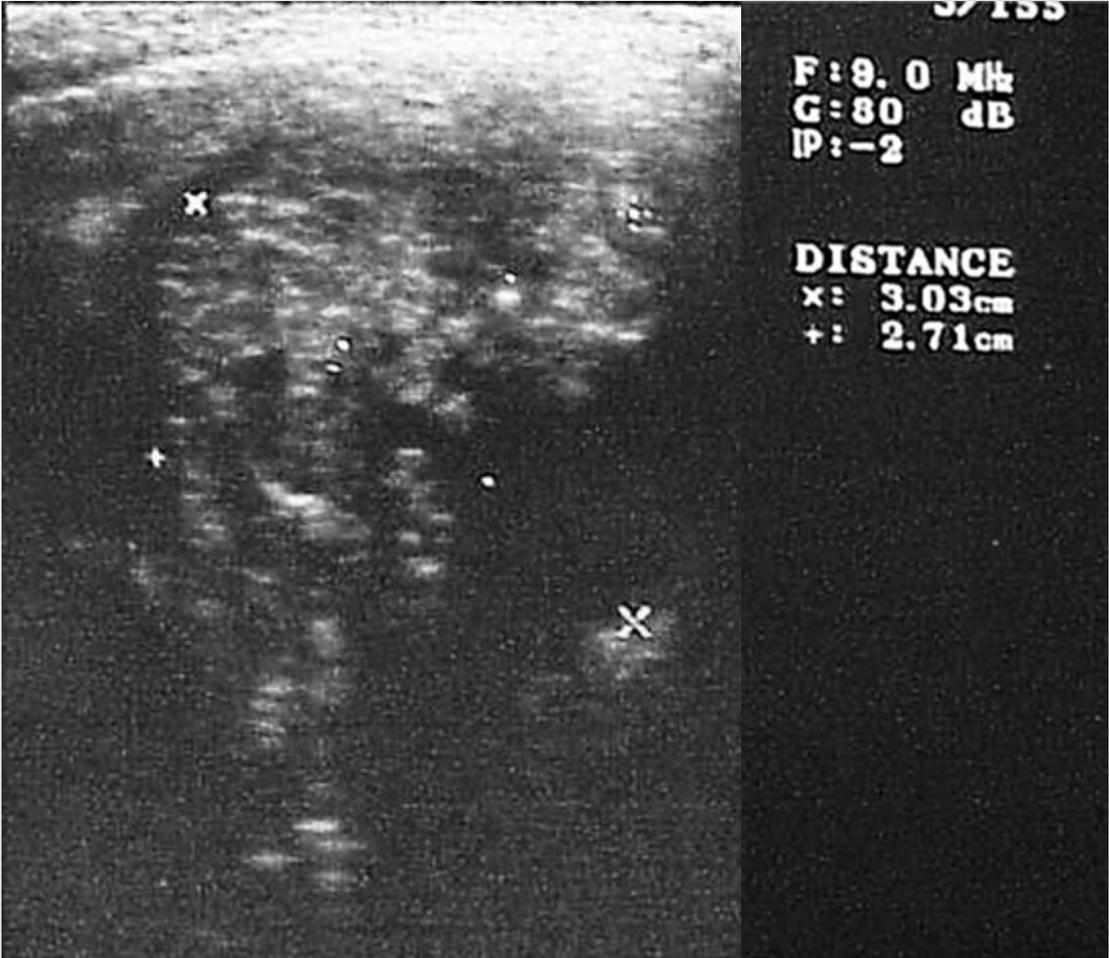


Boxer de 1 año con exoftalmos

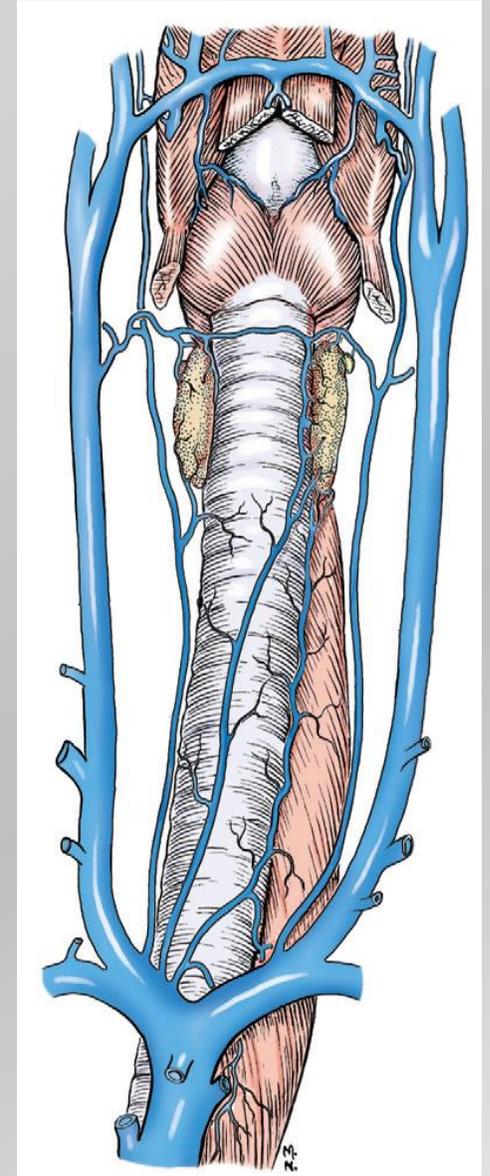
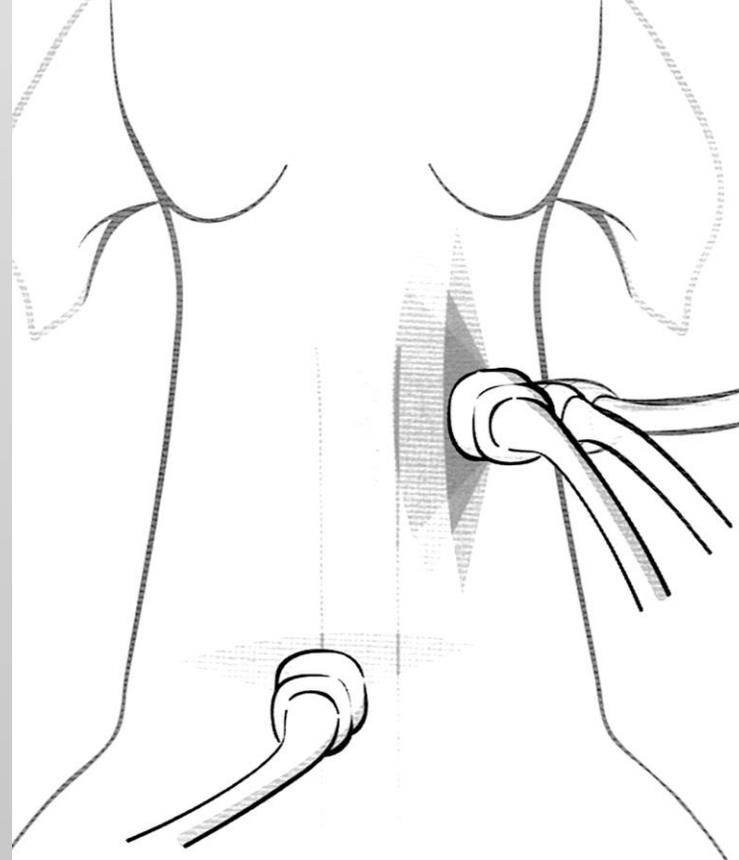
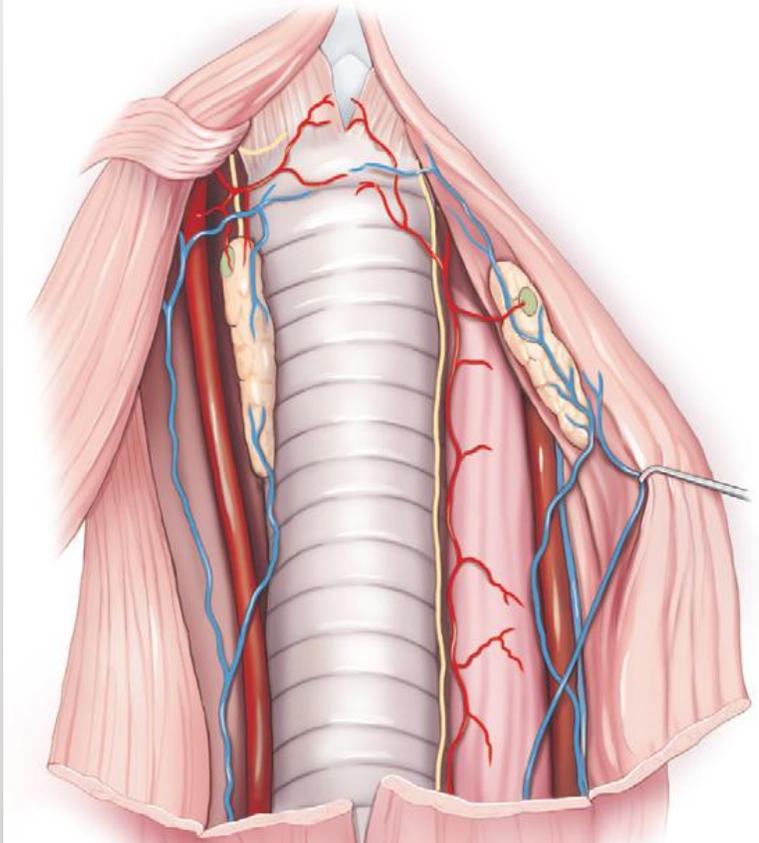


Adenocarcinoma de glándula cigomatica

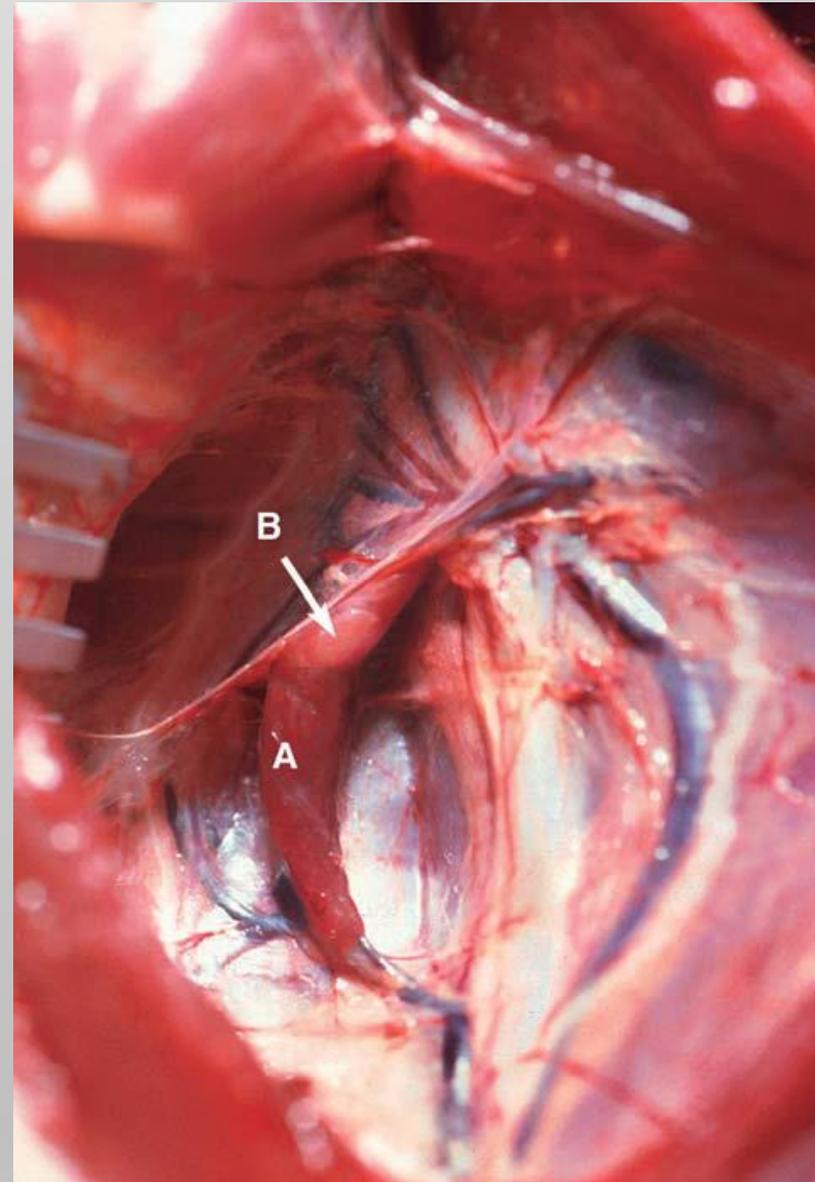
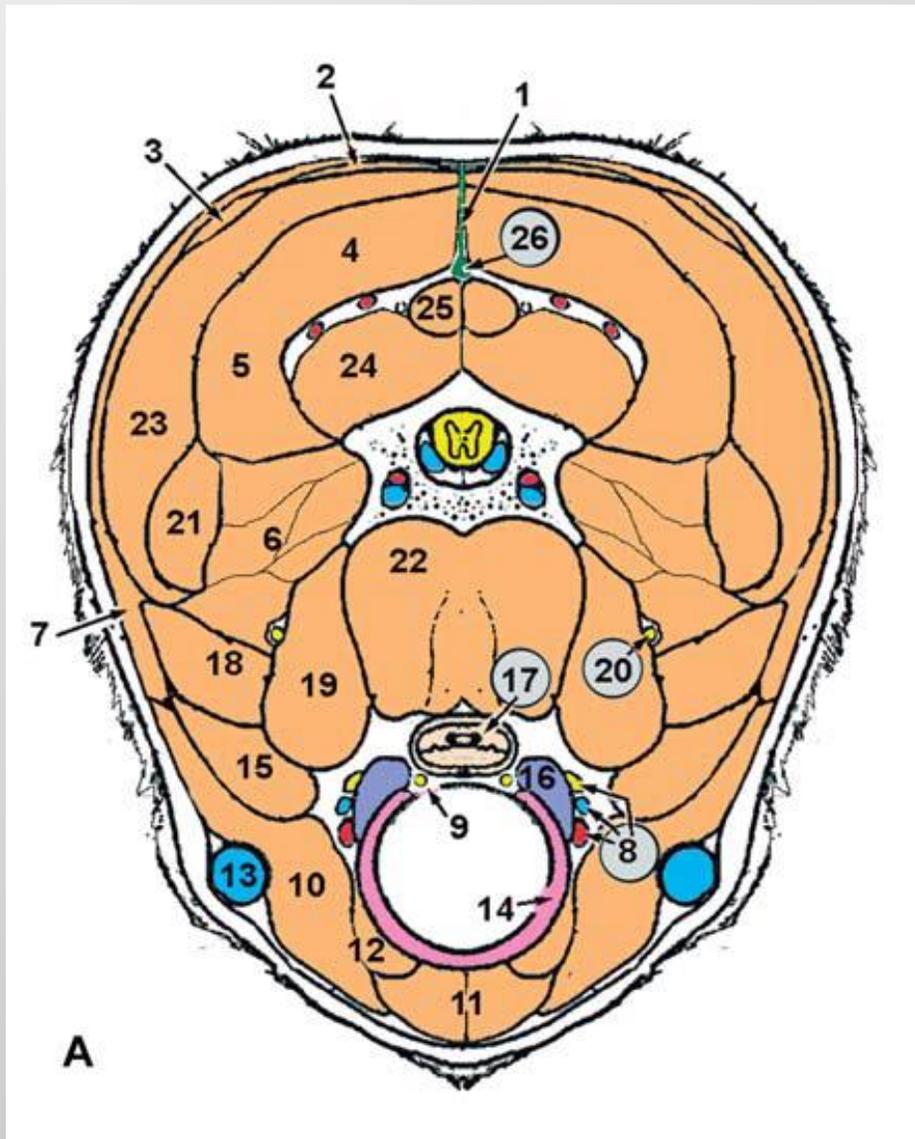
NEOPLASIA GLÁNDULA PARÓTIDA



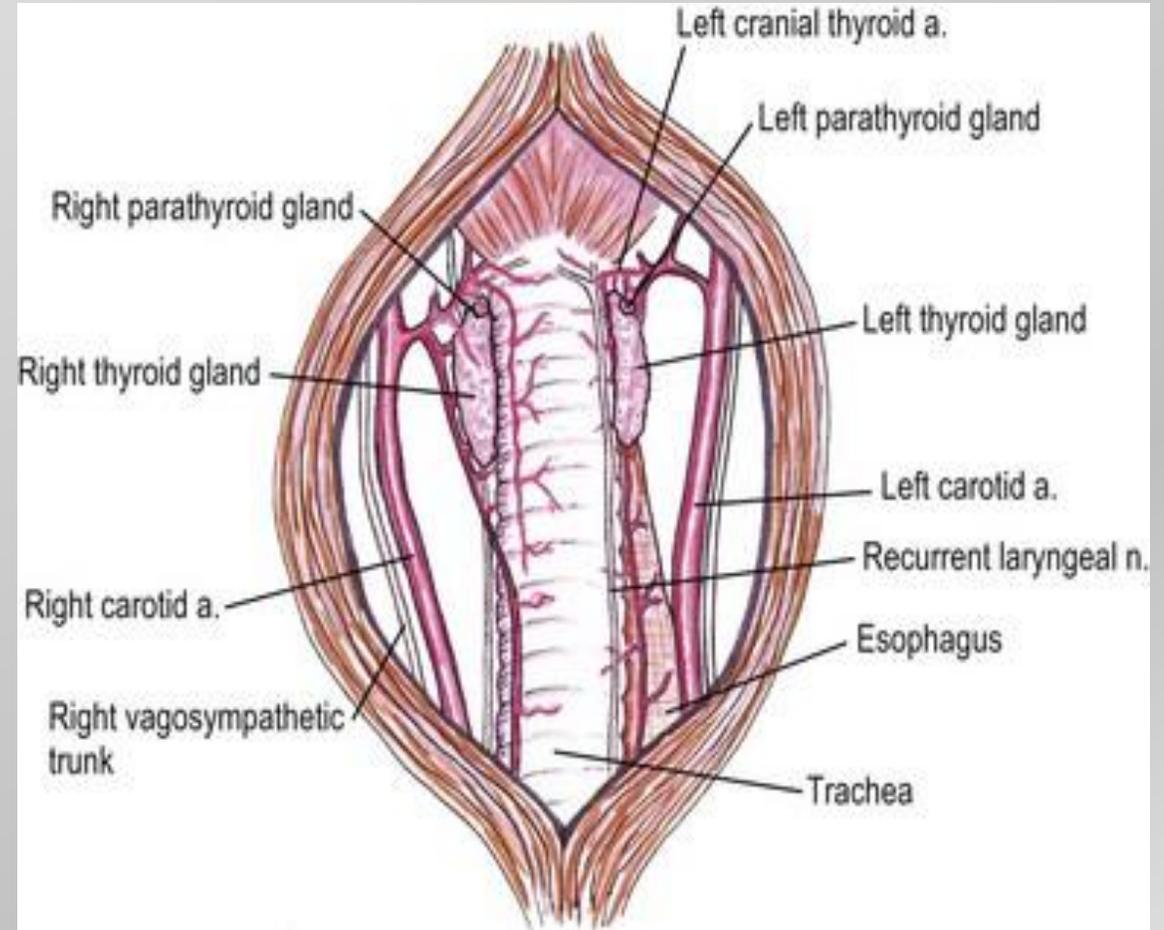
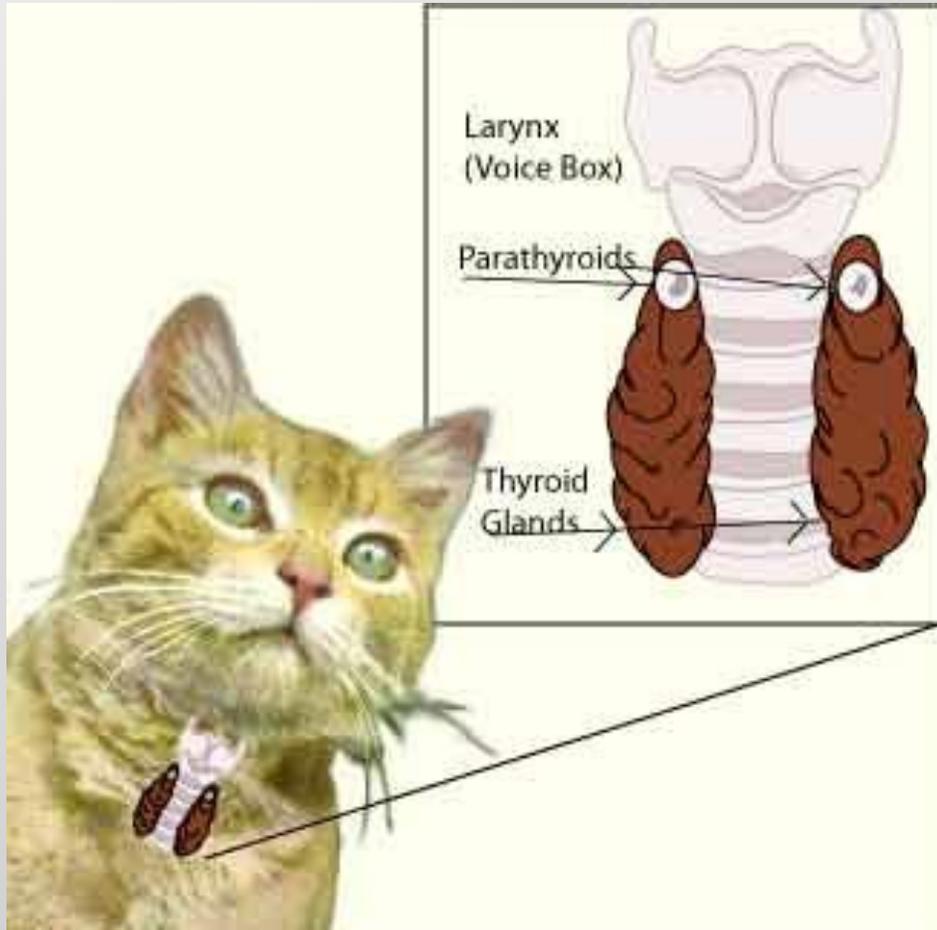
TIROIDES: RECORDATORIO ANATÓMICO



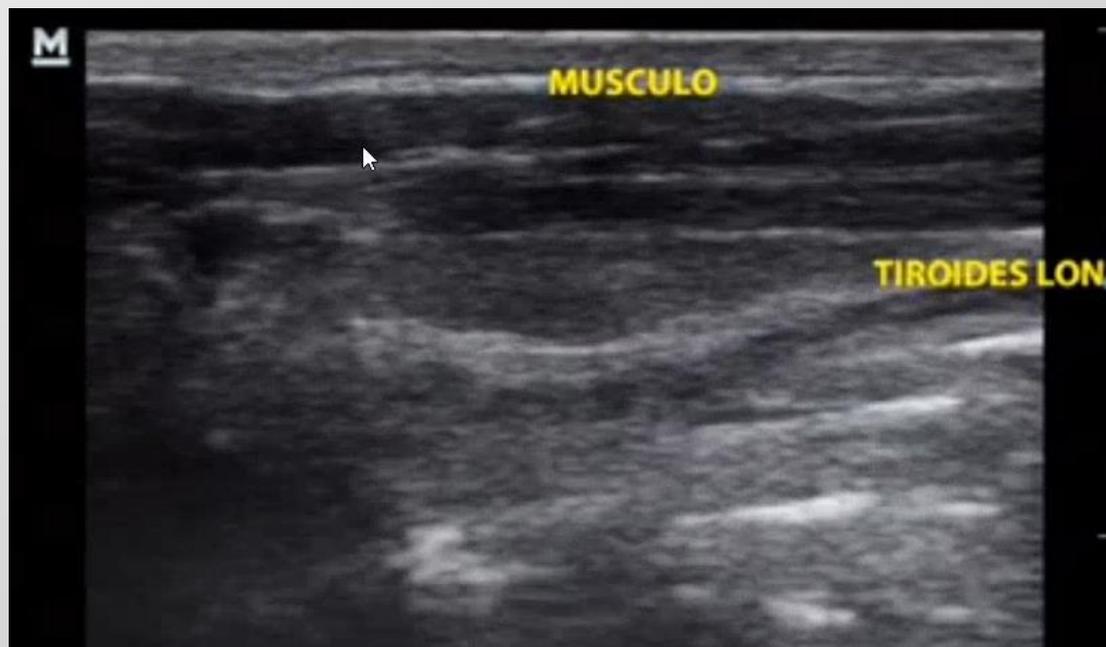
TIROIDES: RECORDATORIO ANATÓMICO



TIROIDES: RECORDATORIO ANATÓMICO



TIROIDES EN FELINOS



TIROIDES FELINO

Citología: adenoma



FELINO, HEMBRA, 7 AÑOS

Principios de 2022

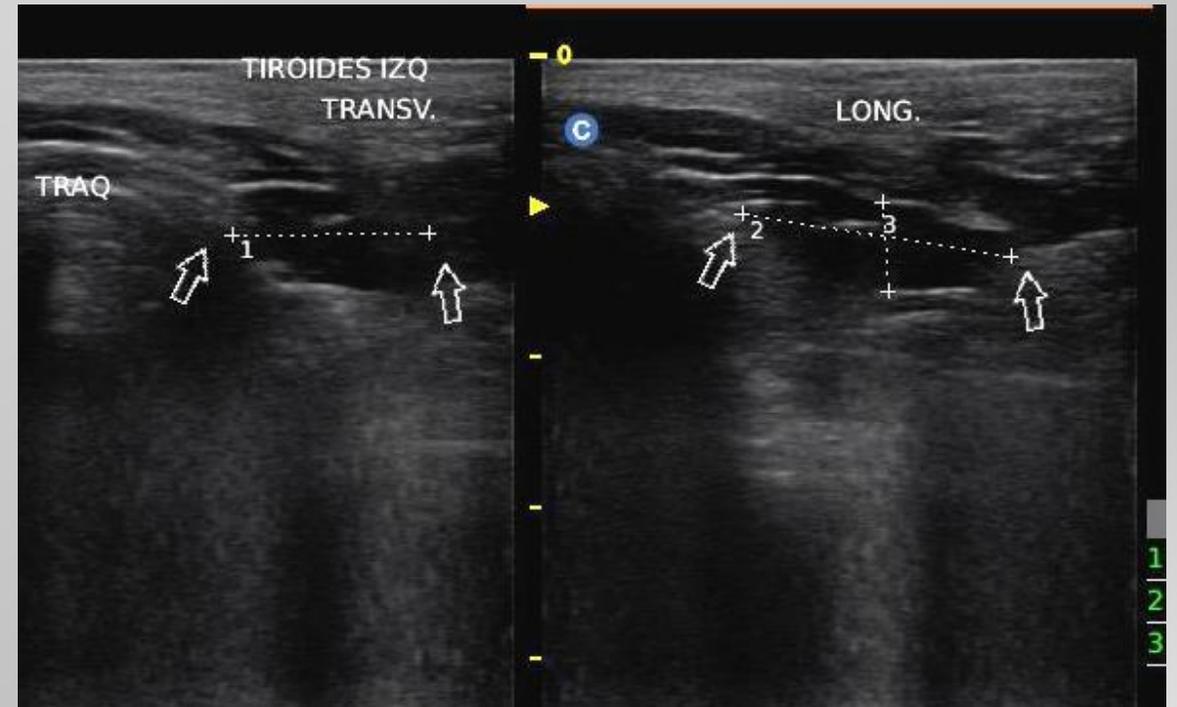
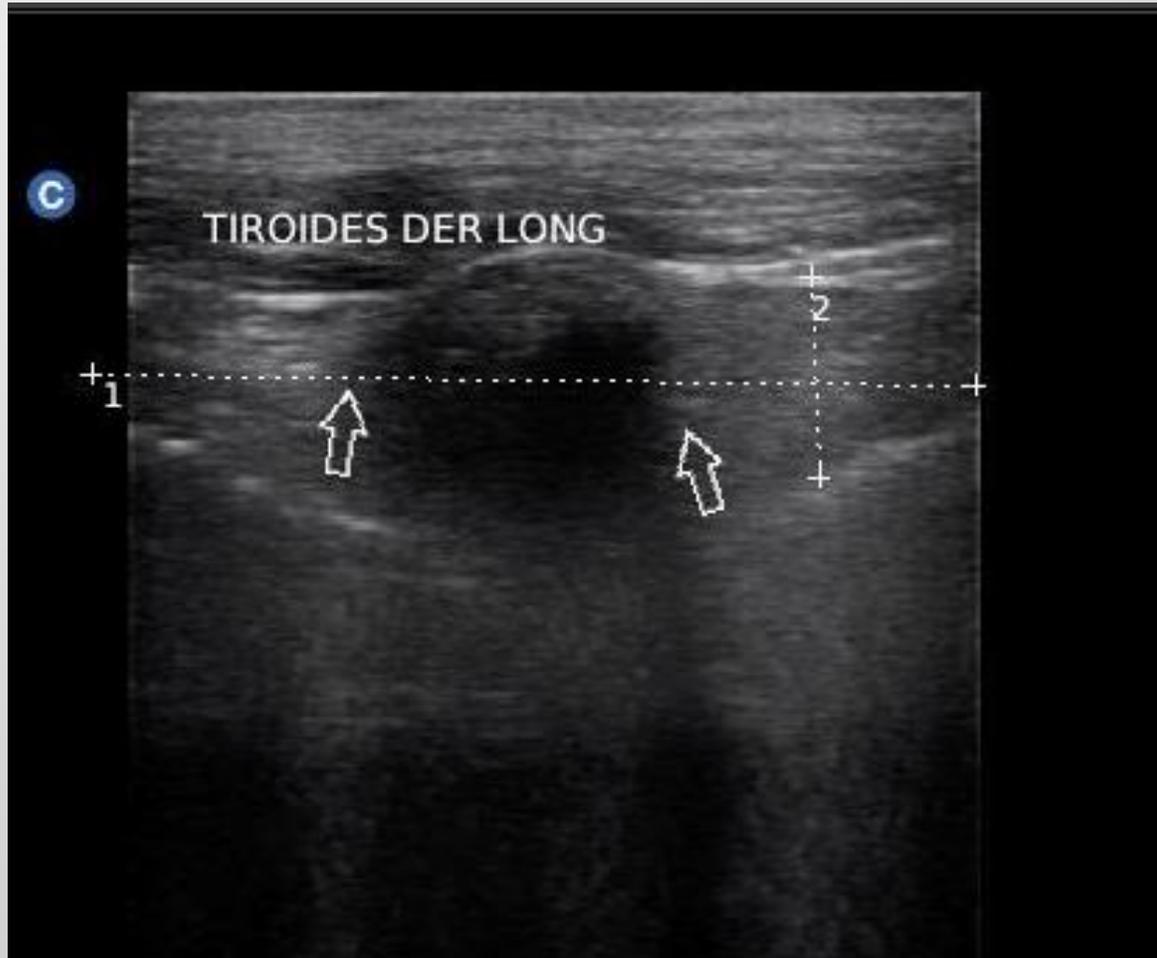


Diciembre 2022



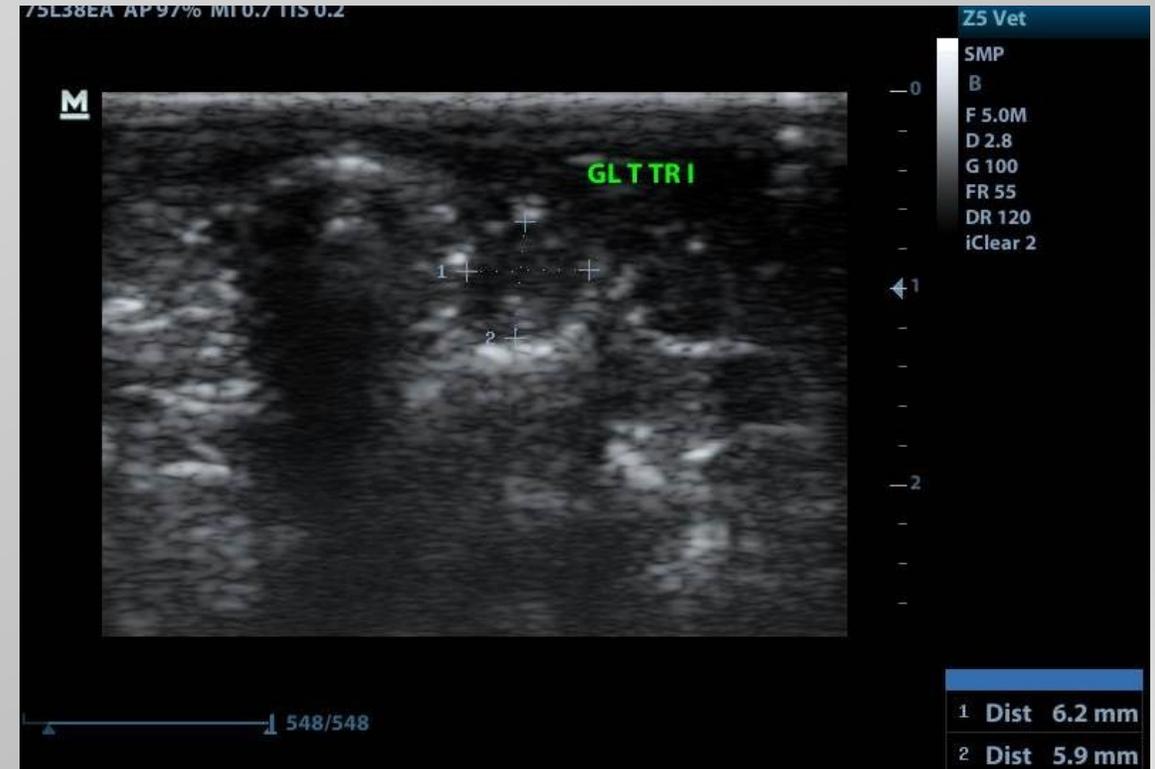
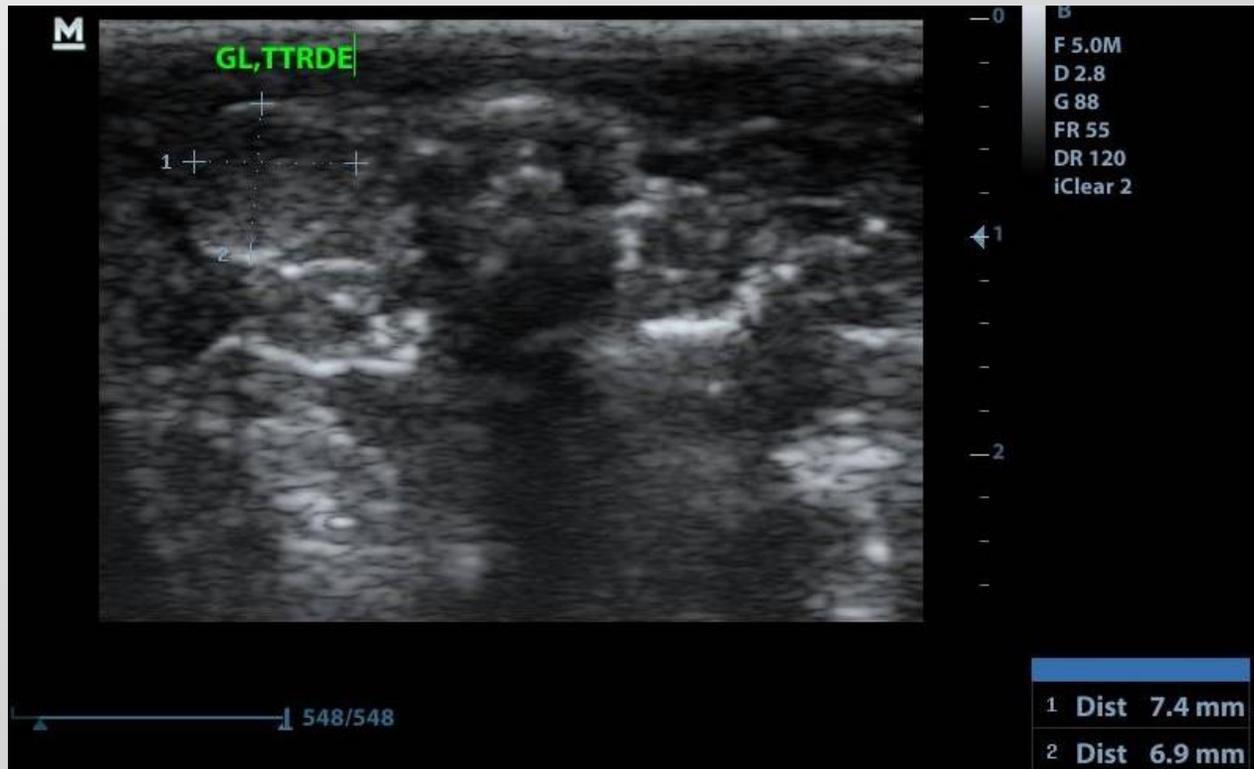
HIPERTIROIDISMO FELINOS

Felino macho, 4 años, castrado, caquexia, diarrea.



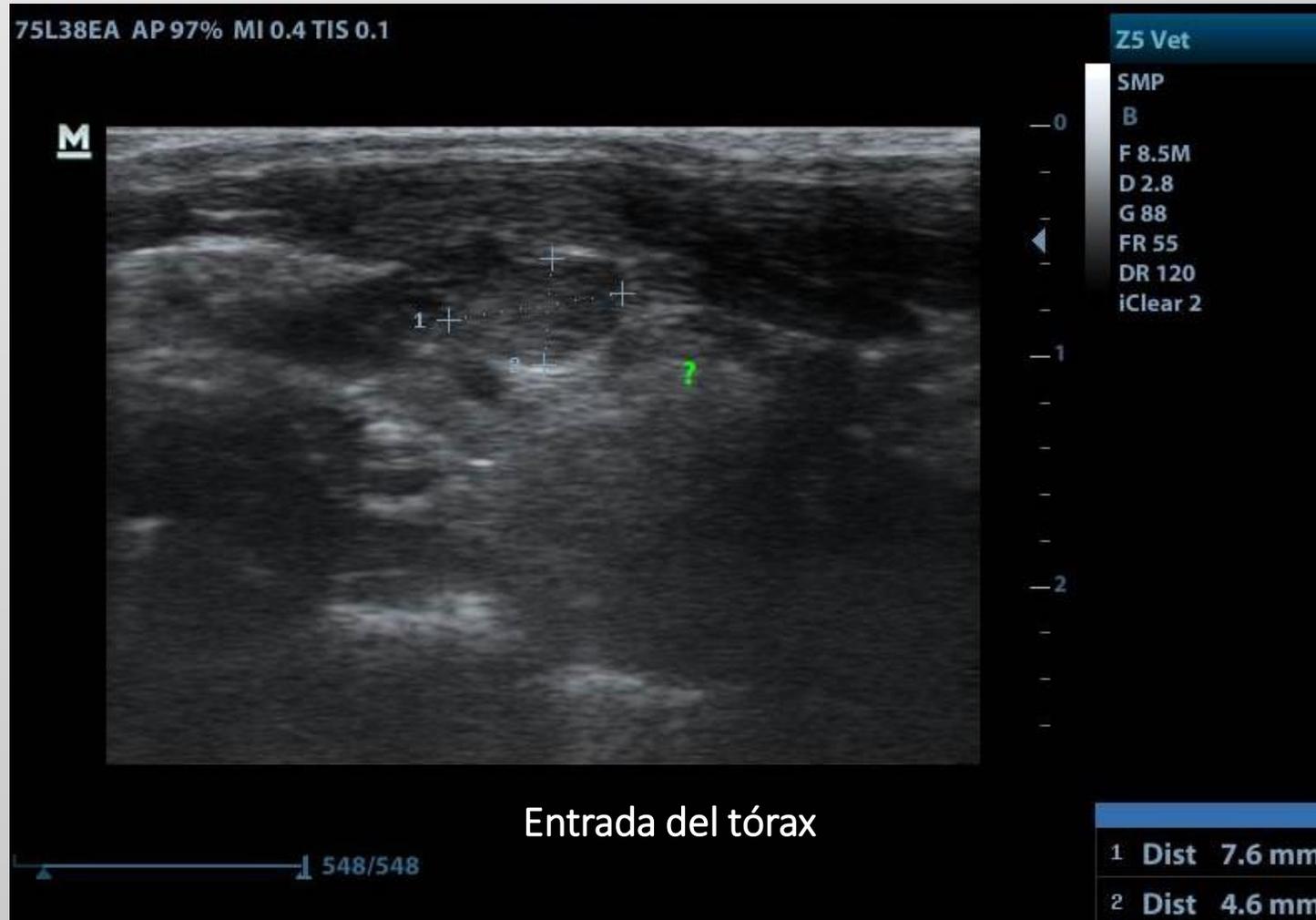
HIPERTIROIDISMO FELINO

Felino hembra, común europeo, 9 años.



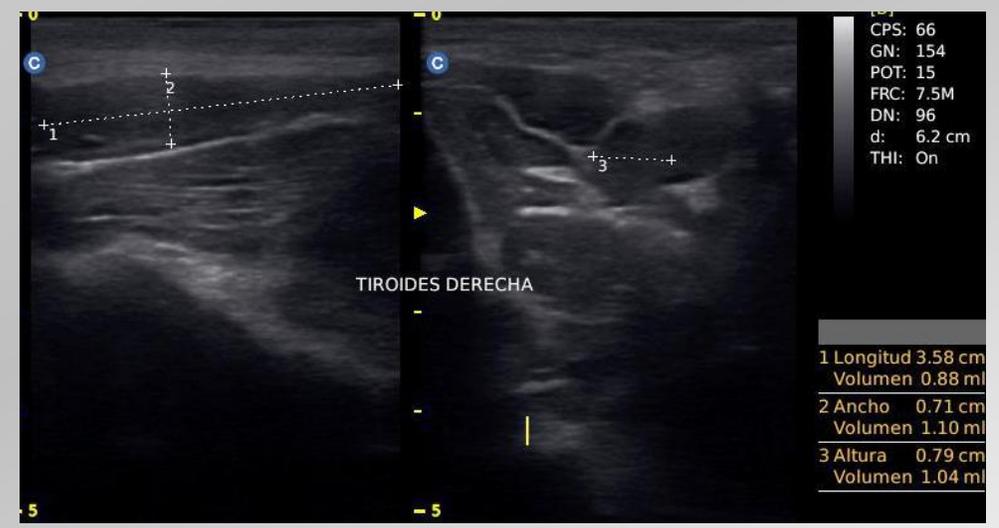
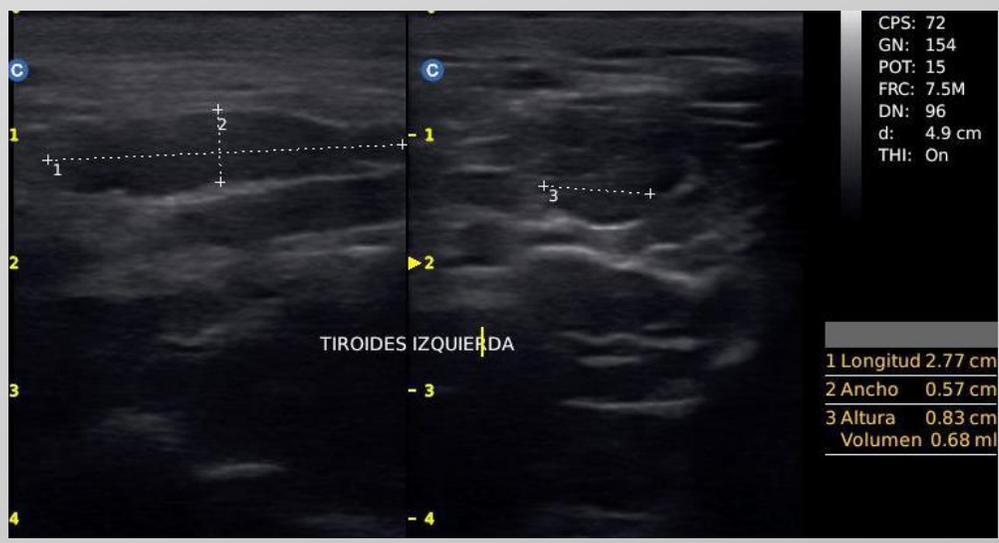
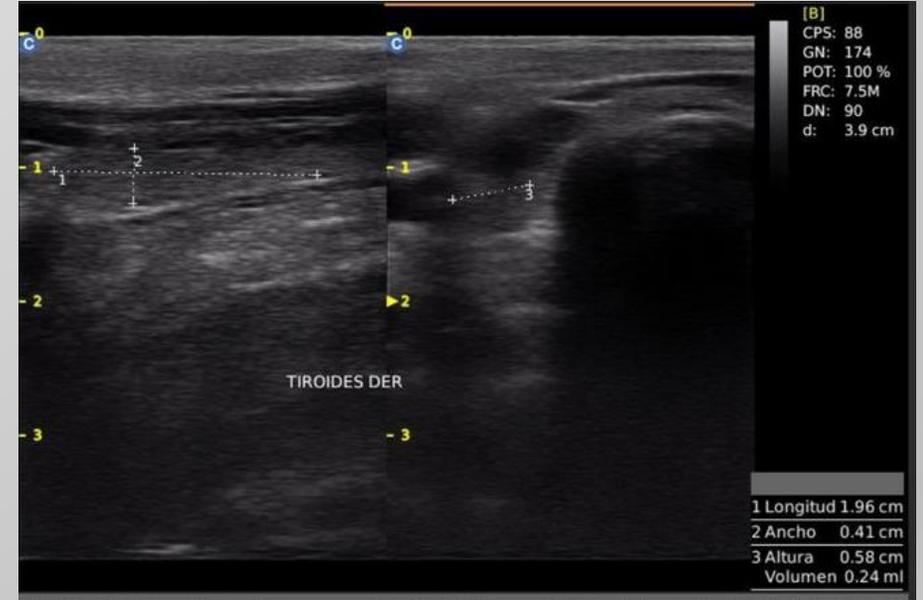
HIPERTIROIDISMO FELINO

Felino hembra, común europeo, 9 años.

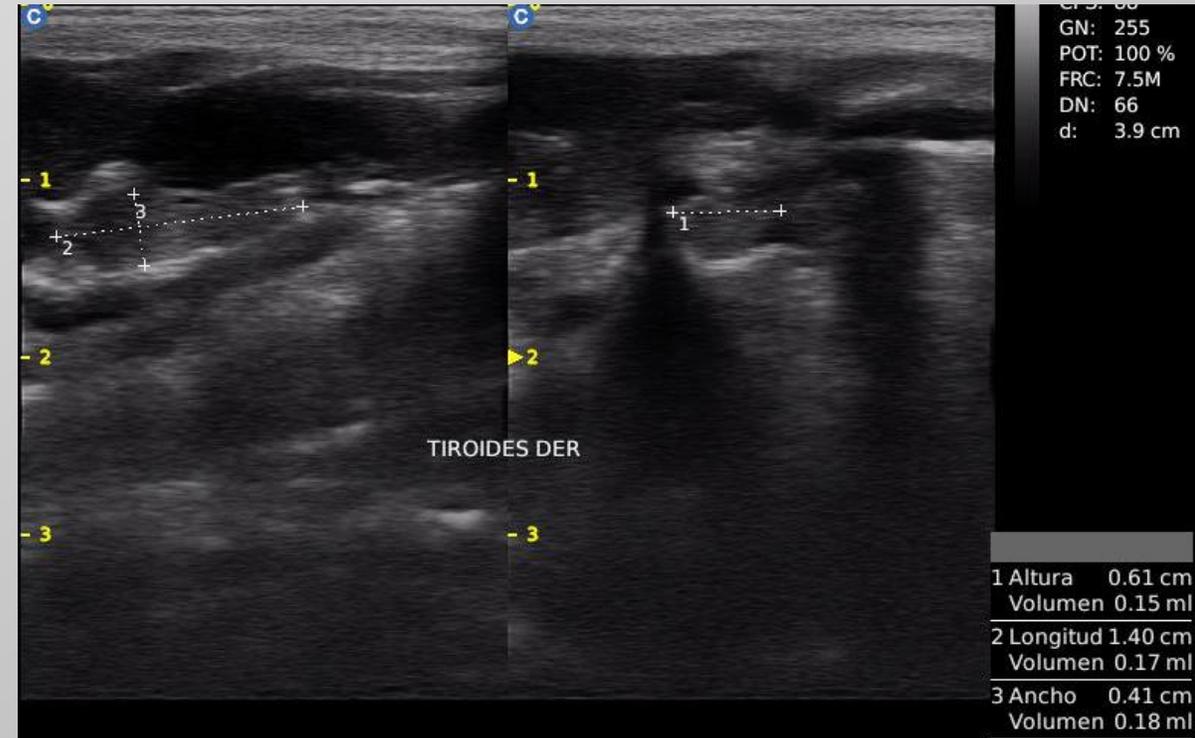


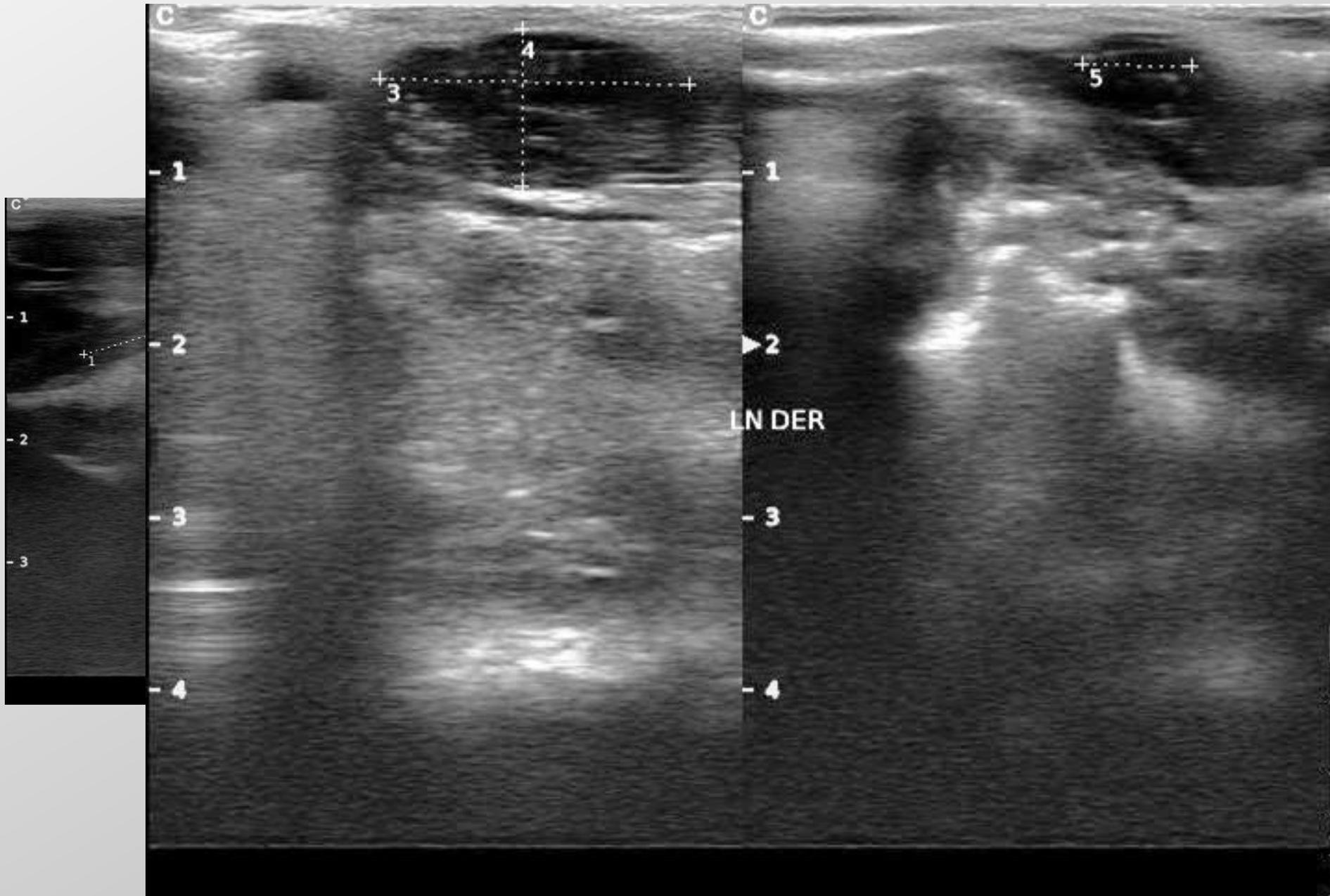
HIPERTIROIDISMO CANINO

Odin: canino, macho, braco alemán, 4 años



INTI: canino, hembra, Dachshund, 2 años



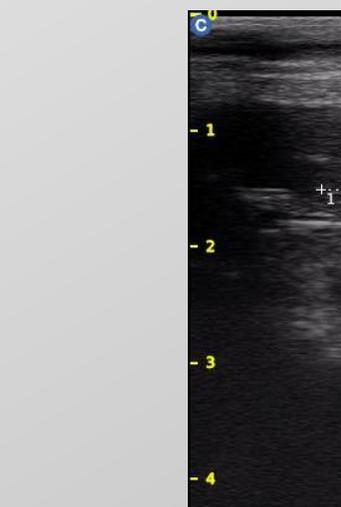


GN: 215
 POT: 100 %
 FRC: 7.5M
 DN: 66
 d: 4.9 cm

GN: 240
 POT: 100 %
 FRC: 7.5M
 DN: 66
 d: 4.9 cm

Altura 0.27 cm
 Volumen 0.07 ml
 Longitud 1.40 cm
 Volumen 0.07 ml
 Ancho 0.56 cm
 Volumen 0.11 ml

1 Ancho 0.21 cm
 2 Altura 0.33 cm
 Volumen 0.04 ml
 3 Distancia 1.79 cm
 4 Distancia 0.91 cm
 5 Distancia 0.63 cm



DER

CPS: 88
GN: 255
POT: 100 %
FRC: 7.5M
DN: 66
d: 4.9 cm

CPS: 88
GN: 255
POT: 100 %
FRC: 7.5M
DN: 66
d: 4.9 cm

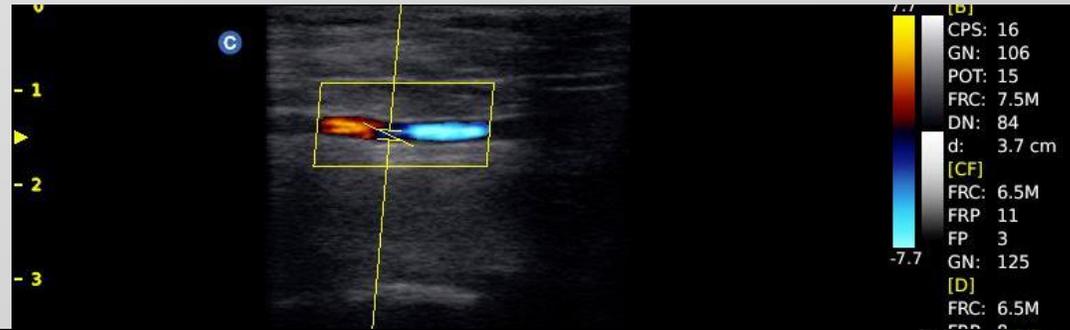
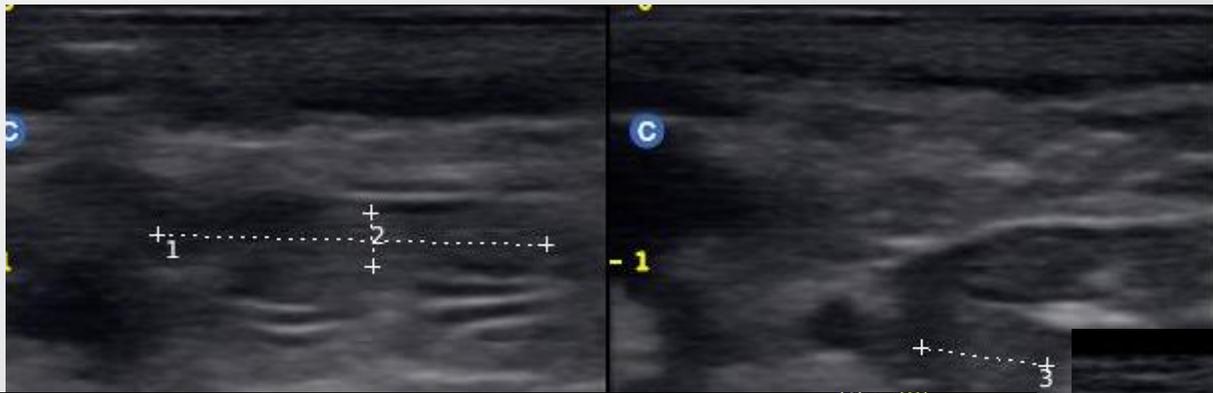
1 Distancia 3.19 cm
2 Distancia 1.32 cm
3 Distancia 0.68 cm

255
100 %
7.5M
66
4.9 cm

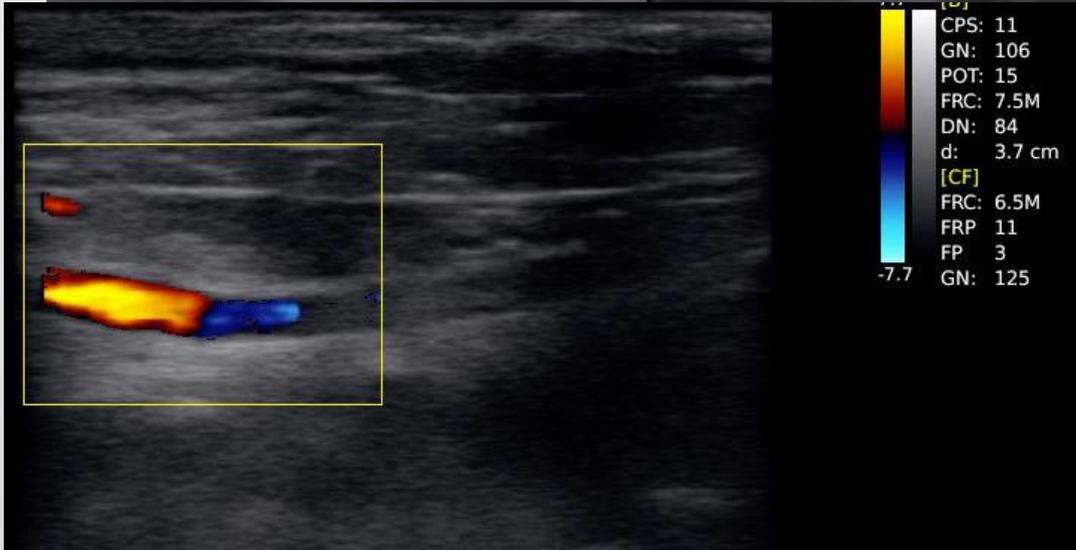
1 Distancia 3.76 cm
2 Distancia 1.98 cm

1 Distancia 1.62 cm
2 Distancia 0.34 cm
3 Distancia 0.67 cm

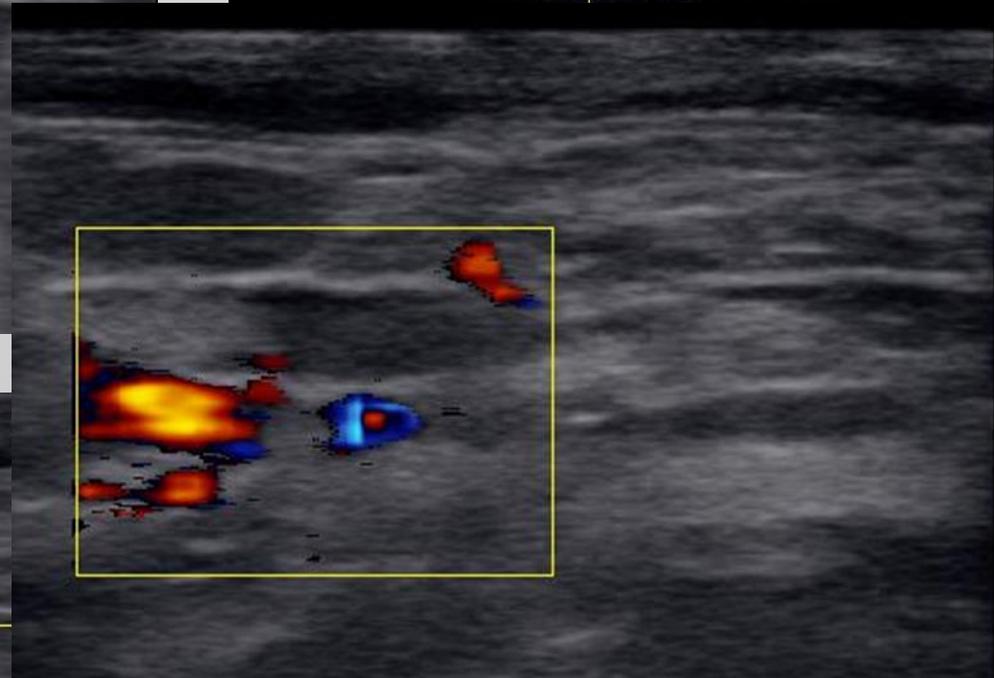
1 Distancia 1.80 cm
2 Distancia 0.71 cm



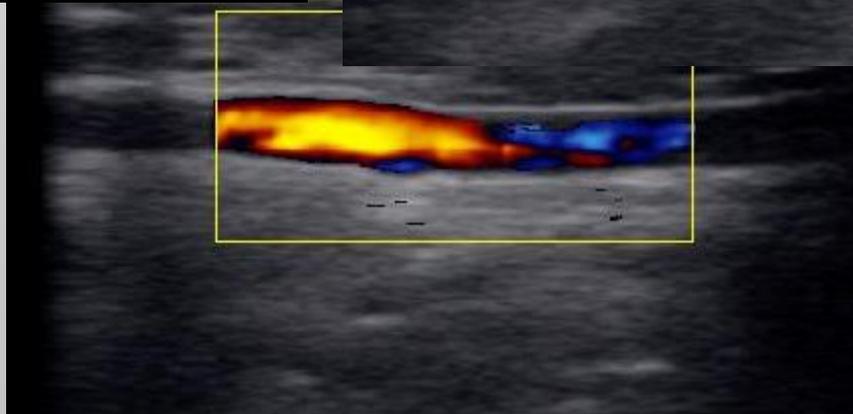
[B]
CPS: 16
GN: 106
POT: 15
FRC: 7.5M
DN: 84
d: 3.7 cm
[CF]
FRC: 6.5M
FRP: 11
FP: 3
GN: 125
[D]
FRC: 6.5M

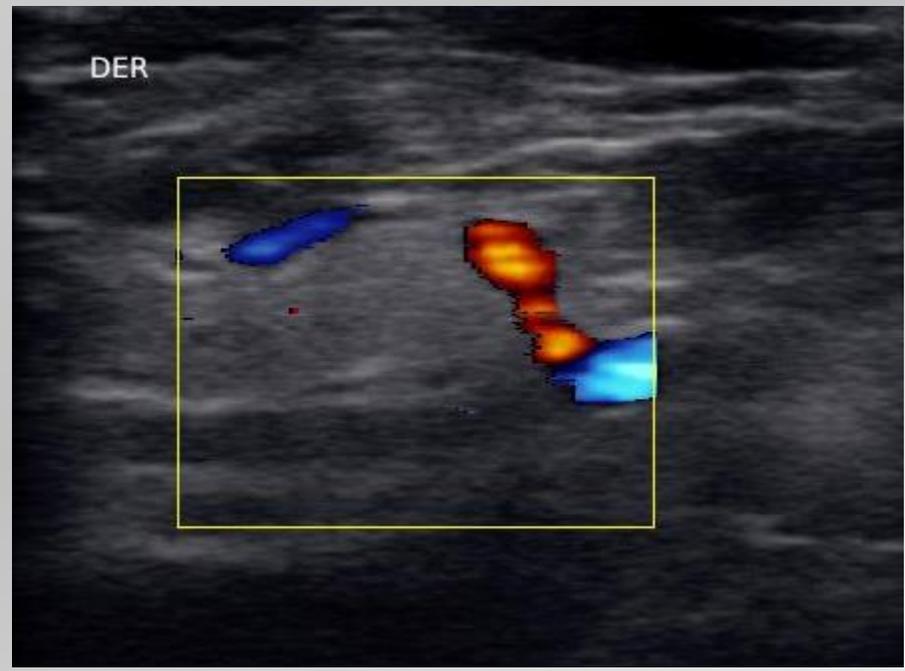
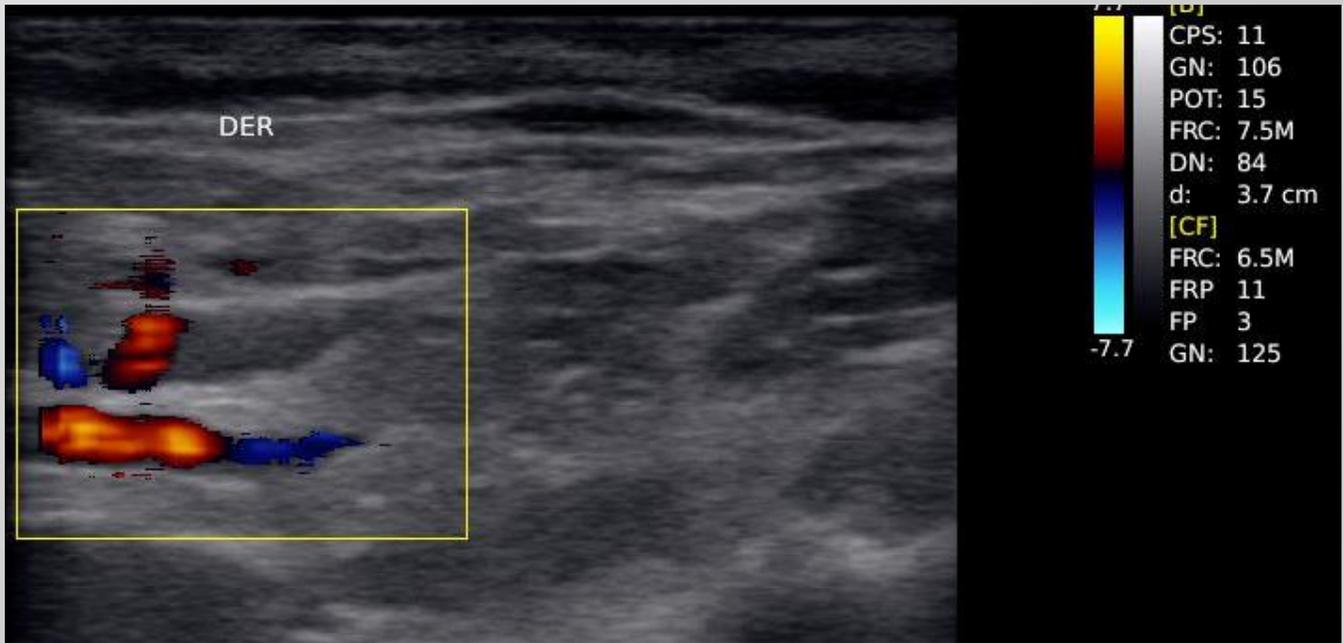
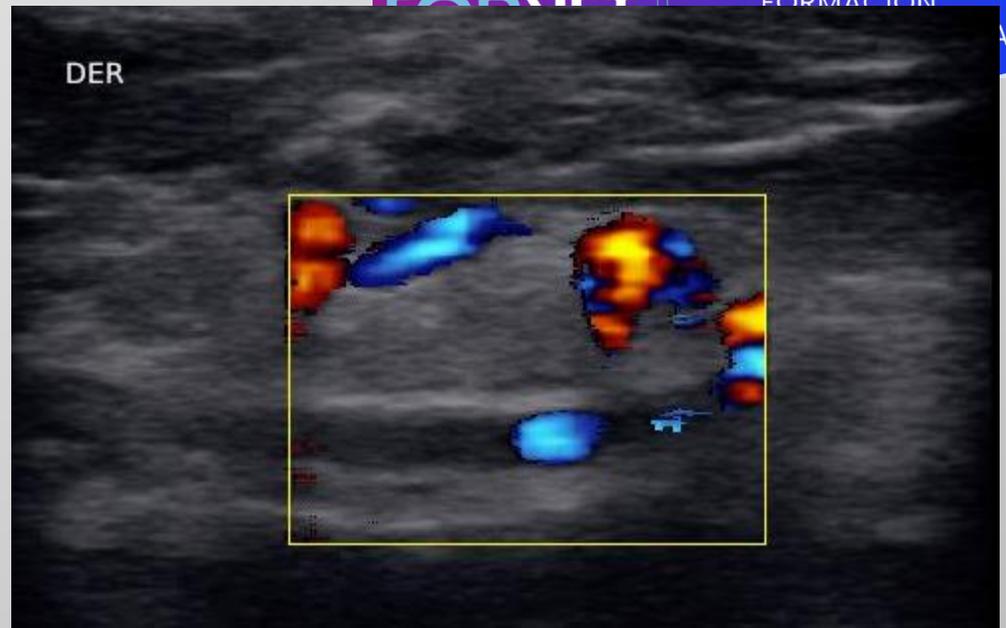
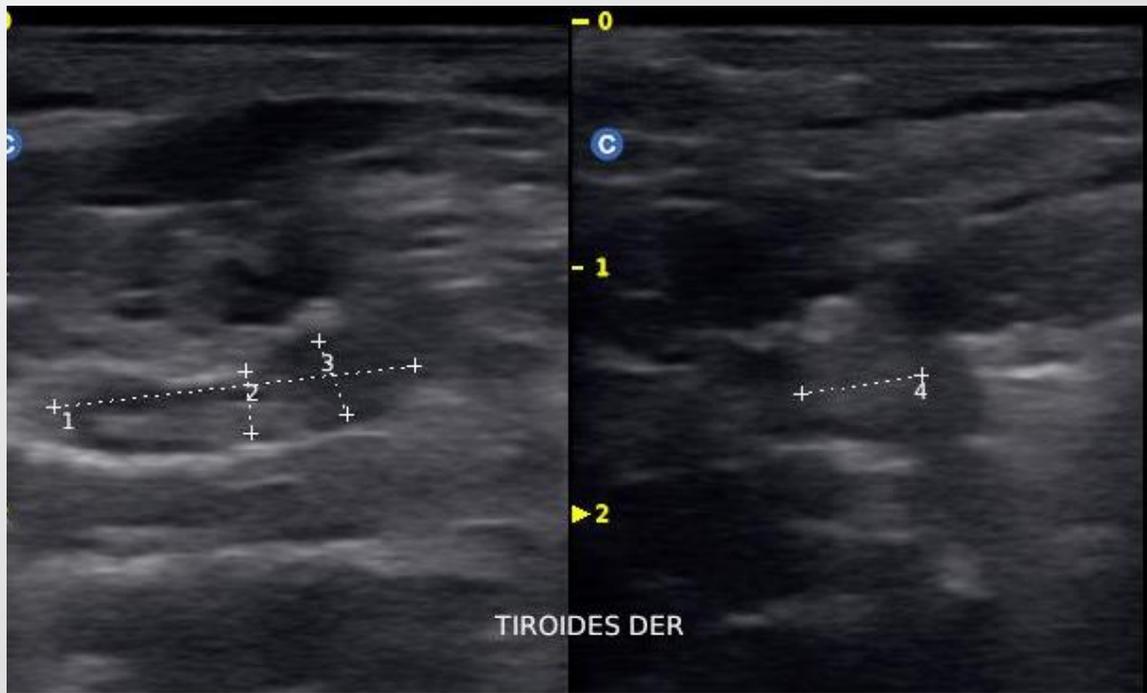


[C]
CPS: 11
GN: 106
POT: 15
FRC: 7.5M
DN: 84
d: 3.7 cm
[CF]
FRC: 6.5M
FRP: 11
FP: 3
GN: 125

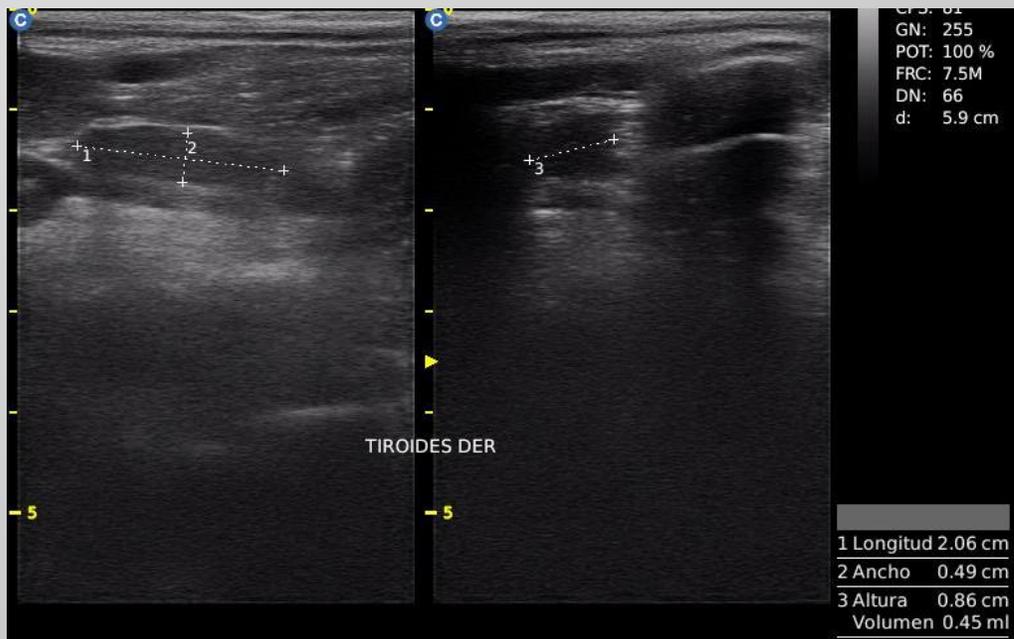
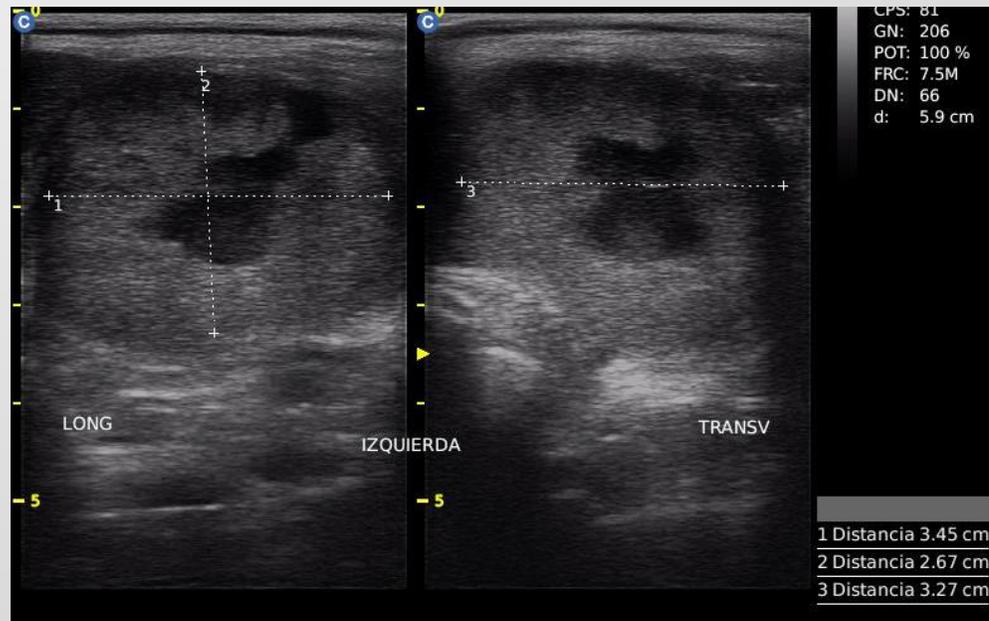


[B]
CPS: 11
GN: 106
POT: 15
FRC: 7.5M
DN: 84
d: 3.7 cm
[CF]
FRC: 6.5M
FRP: 11
FP: 3
GN: 125

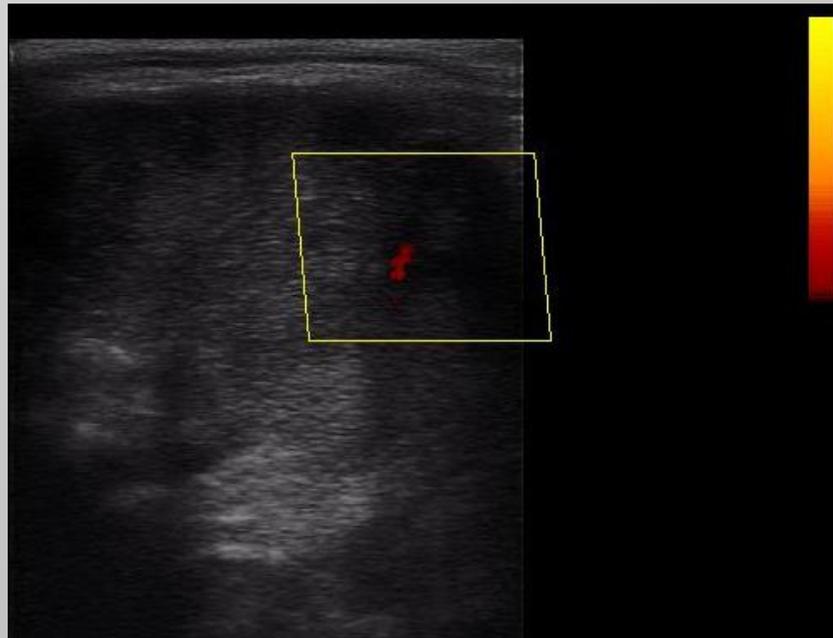
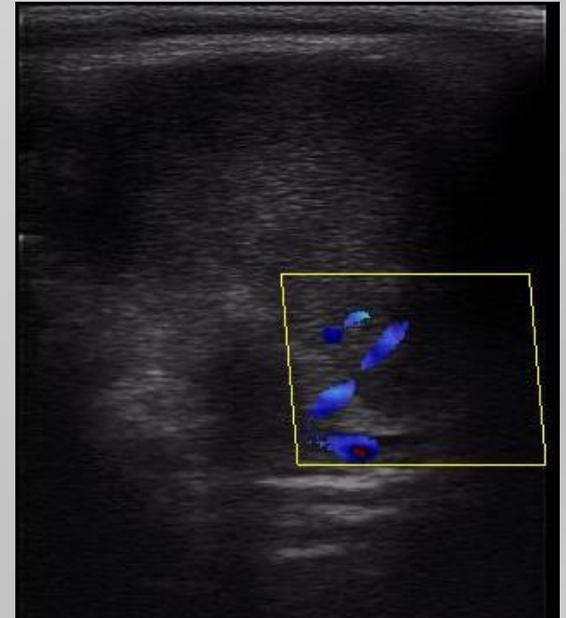


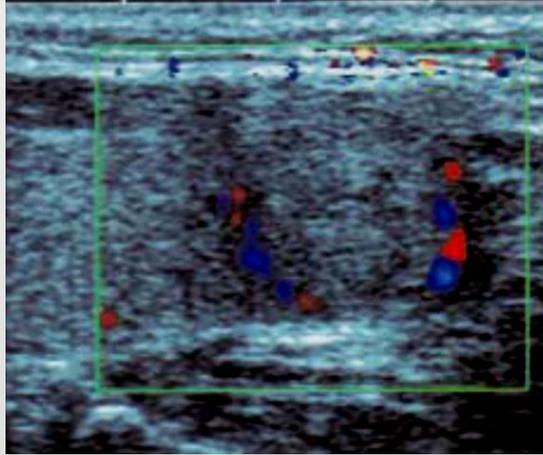


TIFFANY: Canino, hembra, caniche, 12 años

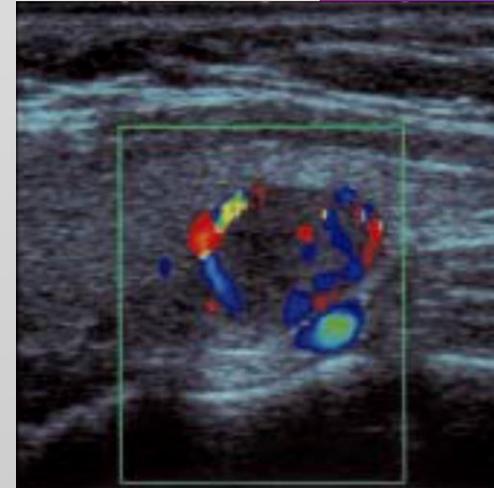


TIFFANY: Canino, hembra, caniche, 12 años

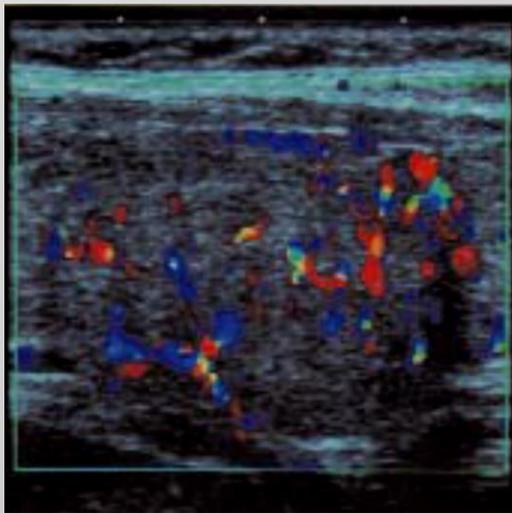




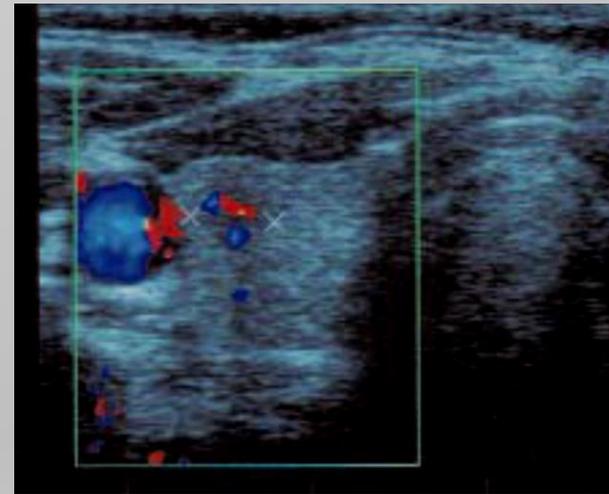
Vascularización periférica



Vascularización periférica predominante y vasos centrales



Vascularización central predominante y vascularización periférica



Vascularización central

TIROIDES CONCLUSIONES

Volúmenes tiroideos

Servicio de Endocrinología (Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias Universidad de Buenos Aires)

TALLA	VOLUMEN
< 5 kg	0,05 -0,1 ml
5-10 kg	0,15 - 0,2 ml
fel < 5 kg	0,05 – 0,2 ml
10-20 kg	0,25 - 0,8 ml
20-30 kg	0,8 – 1,7 ml
> 40 kg	1,5 – 2,2 ml

EVALUACIÓN DE TIROIDES: CONCLUSIONES

Aspecto de evaluación	Ultrasonografía	Centellografía
Volumen tiroideo	+++	+++
Costo	Económico	Oneroso
Anestesia	Sólo en pacientes agresivos	Requisito para el estudio
Logística/ disponibilidad	Sencilla	Compleja
Tiroides ectópica- MTS	Menos sensibilidad y especificidad	Gold estándar
Precisión para hablar de cambios patológicos uni o bilaterales	Menos sensibilidad y especificidad	Gold estándar





Gracias por su atención
apera@fvvet.uba.ar

FORNET

FORMACIÓN
INTEGRAL VETERINARIA