

Avian Respiratory Disease. Part 2—The Head

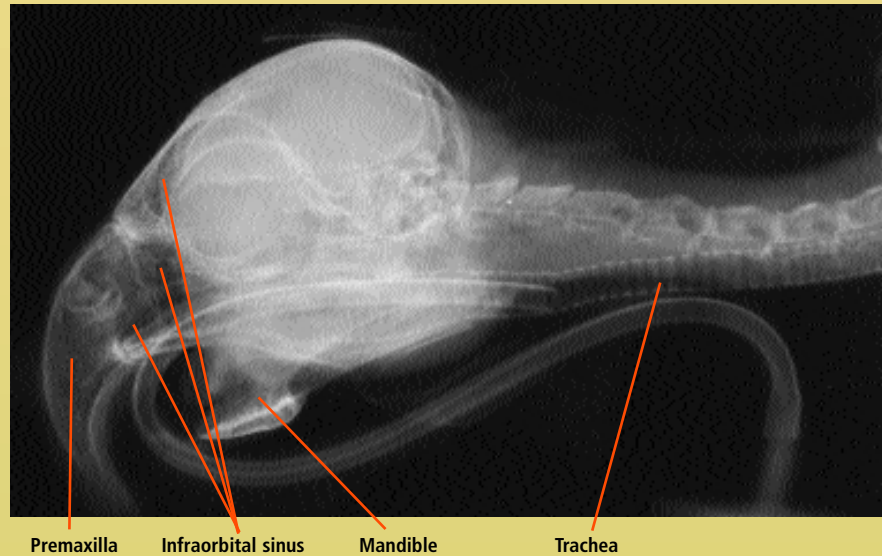
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The avian respiratory system is extensive and complex. Becoming familiar with the normal presentation of respiratory anatomy through use of different imaging techniques will enhance a clinician's ability to make a diagnosis. This is the second of two articles using radiographic images and computed tomography (CT) to compare normal respiratory structures of the avian respiratory system. Note that the size of the patient dictates the size of the CT image. In this case, the patient is very small; thus, the images have become somewhat blurry with enlarging. Nevertheless, contrast is an important factor in CT imaging and the structures are quite clear. This article focuses on the head; the first part (May 2003) addressed the body. ■

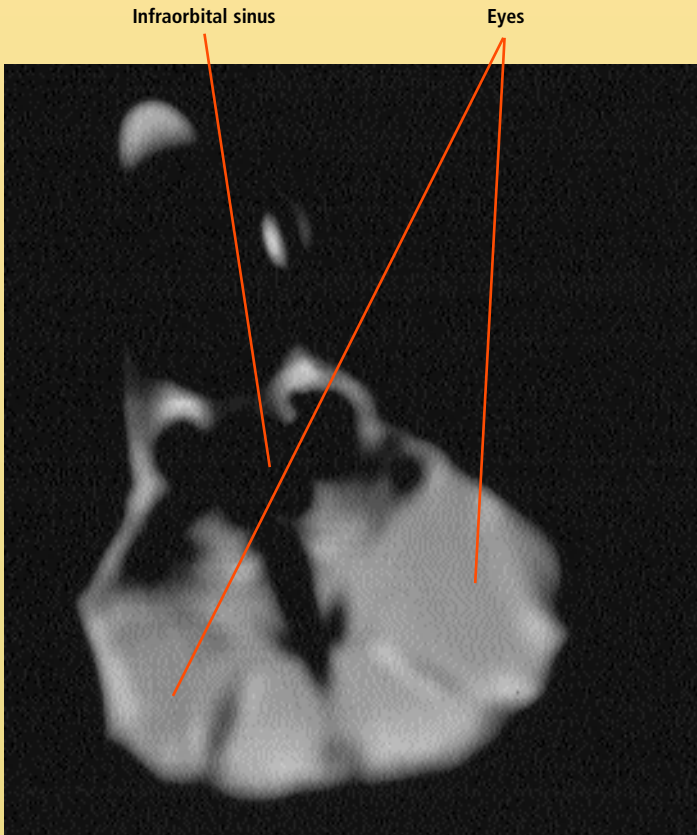
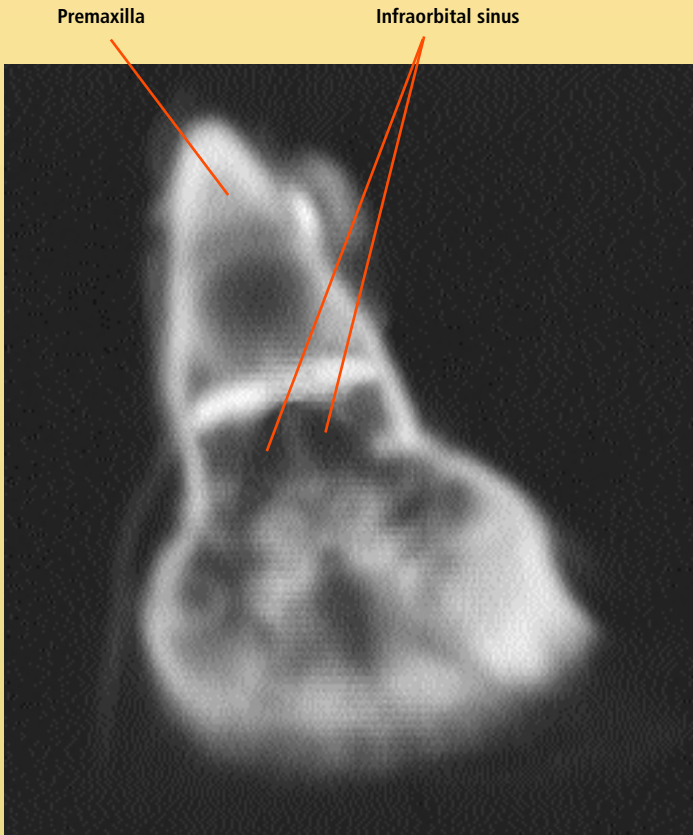


Osseous opening of nasal cavity

Lateral radiograph of the head showing cranial diverticula of the infraorbital sinus

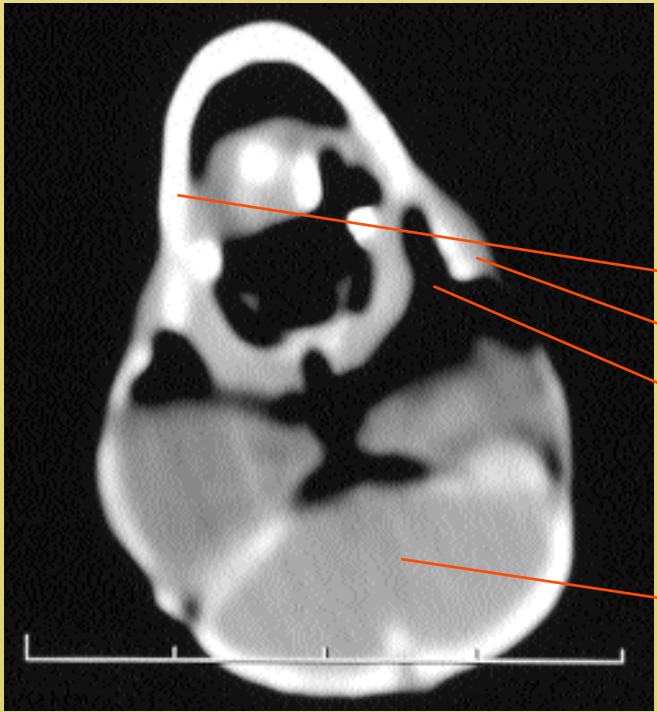


Ventrodorsal radiograph of the head of a Hispaniolan Amazon parrot (*Amazona ventralis*)



CT of the infraorbital sinus and upper respiratory bone structure using bone window

CT of infraorbital sinus using bone window



Different contrast of infraorbital sinus using soft-tissue window on CT

- Premaxilla
- Mandible
- Infraorbital sinus
- Brain

“Windows” on CT imaging equipment allow one to selectively enhance the appearance of various structures and tissues.