



**PATIENT**

Sophie Crosher

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

9/3/22 acute onset increased upper respiratory noises/nasal congestion/nasal planum swelling, non-responsive to antibiotics; no other prior history known (new client)  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC/Chemistry prior to CT showed leukocytosis and hyperglobulinemia Biopsies of right and left nasal cavity following CT pending

**SPECIES**

Feline

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD**

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

**BREED**

American Shorthair

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

A large cavitory soft tissue mass with predominance of peripheral enhancement is seen onto the dorsum of the nose. The mass measures approximately 4.5 cm in length, 2.5 cm in height, and 2.5 cm in width. Lesion margins are severely ill-defined and blend into the nasal bones as well as into the bilateral maxillary and palatal bone as well as the bony orbita which all present severe permeative aggressive osteolysis. Extensive osteolysis of the cribriform plate and frontal bones allowing for intracranial extension of the mass is seen as well. The nasal turbinates and conchae are completely destroyed with an empty nasal cavity except for the proliferative soft tissue changes. The frontal sinuses are filled with fluid attenuating contrast negative material. The aggressive osteolytic changes of the left frontal bone blend into the left parietal and temporal bones.

**SEX**

Female Spayed

**AGE**

9

The medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are moderately enlarged with peripheral enhancement and contrast sparing centers of the nodes.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Large cavitory mass of the nose with extensive polyostotic aggressive osteolysis and intracranial extension.
- Bilateral medial retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Petroglyph Animal Hospital

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Differential diagnosis includes malignant soft tissue neoplasia such as soft tissue sarcoma, carcinoma including squamous cell carcinoma, and less likely adenocarcinoma, and round cell neoplasia as well as fungal rhinitis such as with cryptococcus and cryptococcoma formation. Rhinoscopy with sampling has been performed already for further definition.

**REFERRING VET**

Whitney Jones

Consider fine needle aspiration of the medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes for further definition and differentiation between metastatic disease and fungal suppurative lymphadenitis as well.

**INVOICE**

54644

**DATE**

10-17-22



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Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

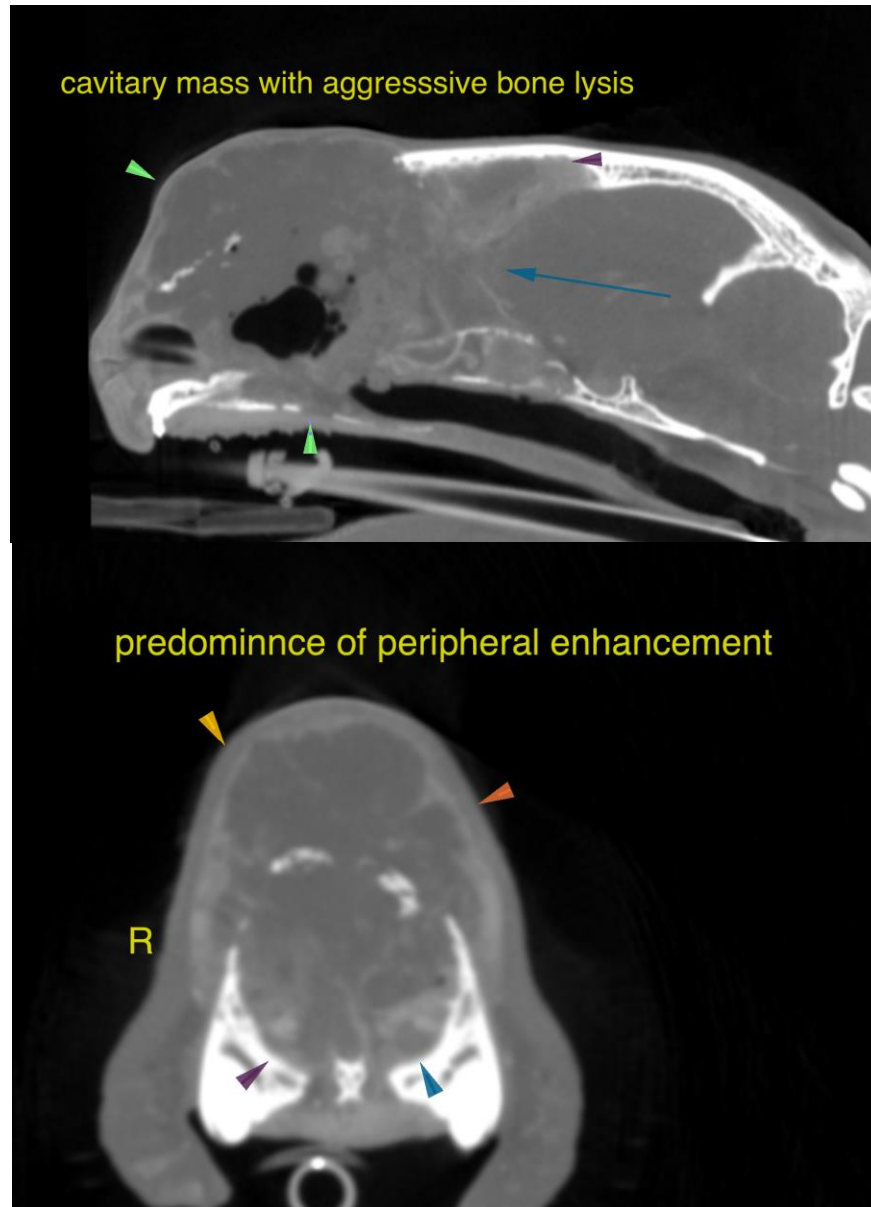
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

**SPECIES**

Feline

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

**BREED**

American Shorthair

**Nele Eley**, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI  
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Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology  
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