



PATIENT

Blackie Garnier

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient came to the clinic a year ago with same clinical signs(bilateral epistaxis) Meds: Amoxi/Clav and Saline Therapy
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC --- EOS mild-moderate increased CHEM --- GLOB mild increased

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

Schnauzer Mix

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

An approximately 3.0 x 2.0 cm sized hypoattenuating soft tissue mass is seen within both nasal cavities. The mass is situated within the mid and caudal third of both nasal cavities and presents extensive turbinate and conchae destruction. Predominance of peripheral enhancement is noted. There is polyostotic aggressive osteolysis of the osseous lining of the nasal cavities including the right nasal and maxillary bones, hard palate, and the right frontal bone. The right frontal sinus is filled with fluid attenuating contrast negative material. The cribriform plate is intact. The mass extends into the nasal fundus. Nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal fluid accumulations are seen.

SEX

M

AGE

16 Years

The retropharyngeal and submandibular lymph nodes present within normal limits.

CORL lesions of the triadans 101 and 201 are noted. However, no dental lesions that would be relevant to the nasal pathology are noted.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior within both nasal cavities with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic changes.
- Obstructive right frontal sinusitis.
- CORL

HOSPITAL NAME

Veterinary Image Center

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are highly suggestive for a malignant soft tissue neoplasia within the nasal cavities including adenocarcinoma, other carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, and soft tissue sarcoma. Osseous neoplasia such as chondrosarcoma and less likely osteosarcoma cannot be ruled out entirely, but this would be an atypical presentation of which. Final diagnosis will require sampling for histology. Large central tumoral necrosis may impede obtaining samples of proper diagnostic yield and multiple samples may be required.

REFERRING VET

Dr. N. Rodríguez,
DVM

INVOICE

54711

DATE

10-19-22



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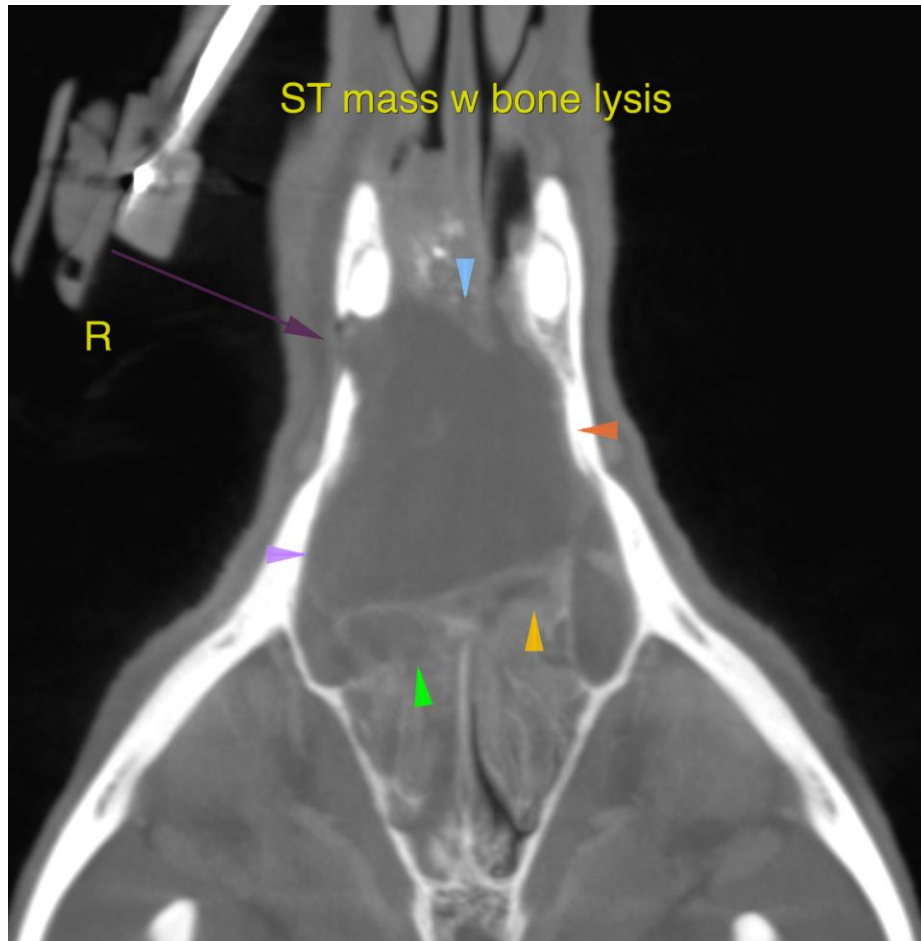
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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