



PATIENT

Shaylee Tran

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Late onset seizures
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Decreased Alkp 14 U/L

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

German Shepherd

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

An ill-defined loosely arranged soft tissue attenuating mass is seen within the mid and caudal aspect of the left nasal cavity. The mass causes extensive aggressive osteolysis of the neighboring bones including the nasal, maxillary, palatal, and frontal bone, as well as the cribriform plate. Regional turbinate destruction is noted. Loosening of the premolar teeth in the left upper dental arcade is seen. The mass presents intracranial extension with heterogeneous contrast enhancement and rightward shift of the cerebral falx level with the frontal, temporal, and parietal lobes.

SEX

FS

The left frontal sinus is filled with fluid attenuating material.

AGE

9 Years, 7 Months

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external auditory meatuses present within normal limits.

The left submandibular lymph nodes present mild enlargement.

The salivary glands present within normal limits.

HOSPITAL NAME

Bridgwater
Veterinary Hospital
and Wellness Centre

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior within the left nasal cavity with extensive intracranial extension.
- Mild left submandibular lymphadenomegaly.

REFERRING VET

Dr. T. Guinn

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are compatible with a malignant soft tissue neoplasia of the left nasal cavity with intracranial extension. Adenocarcinoma or other carcinoma is thought by far most likely. However, lymphosarcoma, esthesioneuroblastoma, and other cannot be ruled out entirely. Final diagnosis would require sampling for histology; however, the prognosis appears poor.

INVOICE

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The lymph node changes may represent early metastatic disease versus reactive hyperplasia.

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11-1-21



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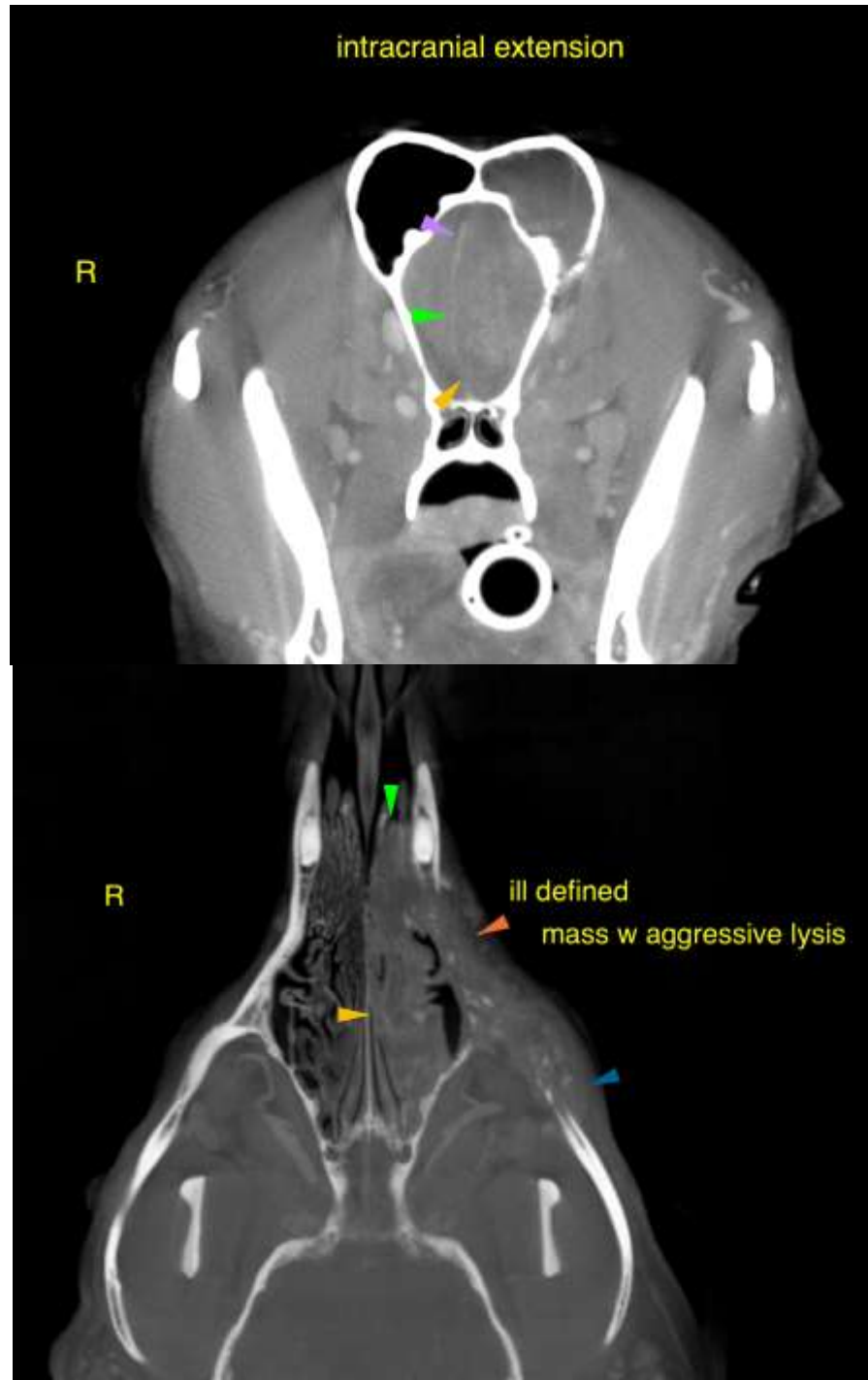
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

SPECIES

Canine

Nele Eley, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
European Specialist in Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, Cert. Radiology,
Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com

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