



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Sam Gardiner Nasal discharge and congestion duration 8 months. Does respond to antibiotics but worsens again as soon as antibiotics are stopped.

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Very high globulin, otherwise unremarkable.

Feline **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD**

Plain study only available for review.

BREED **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

DSH/Siamese An ill-defined soft tissue attenuating mass is seen in the right nasal cavity measuring 34 by 25 by 20 mm approximately. Regional turbinate destruction and osteolysis of the right maxillary nasal and palatine bone as well as of the nasal septum and cribriform plate is seen.

SEX MN The mass extends into the right orbit and partially into the left nasal cavity, nasal fundus and into the cranial vault through the cribriform plate with aggressive biological locally invasive behavior.

AGE The paranasal sinuses are obstructed and fluid filled.

15yr An ill-defined soft tissue mass appears to be present along the left maxillary alveolar margin with local bone lysis.

INTERPRETED BY The dentition presents near complete prior extractions.

Nele Eley (Ondreka), DVM Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI Mild enlargement of the bilateral submandibular and retropharyngeal lymph nodes is seen.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health Care
Denver

- Soft tissue mass of the right nasal cavity with paranasal extension and aggressive biological behavior
- Intracranial extension and right orbital extension
- Suspect left maxillary gingivostomal mass with secondary aggressive bone lysis, left maxilla

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET Cathryn Sayer The CT study reveals a nasal neoplasia with aggressive biological behavior. Differential considerations include nasal carcinoma and less likely lymphoma or mesenchymal neoplasia. The involvement of the right orbit, contralateral nasal cavity and cranial vault is seen.

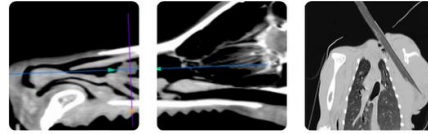
INVOICE

The findings of the left maxilla suggest presence of neoplasia or severe chronic gingival stomatitis with regional osteomyelitis.

23916 Tissue diagnosis of the nasal mass and left maxillary alveolar margin would be required for definitive diagnosis. Palliative treatment may be considered. The prognosis is very guarded to poor owing to the extensive locally invasive growth with intracranial invasion.

DATE

02/18/2026



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Sam Gardiner

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH/Siamese

SEX

MN

AGE

15yr

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley (Ondreka),
DVM Dr. med. vet.,
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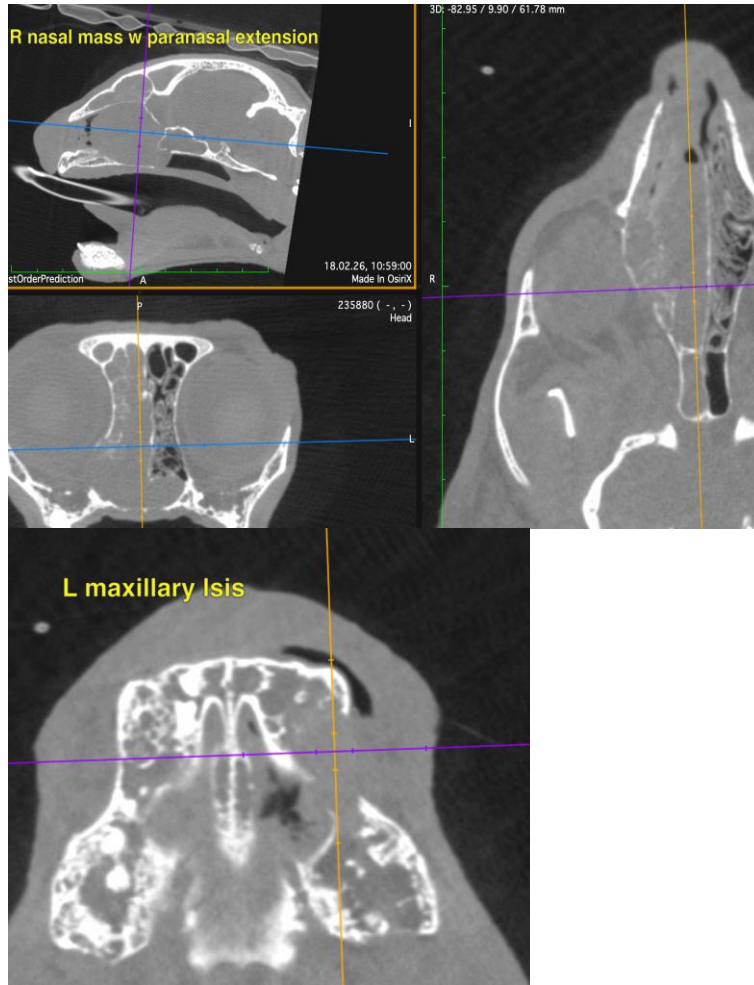
Cathryn Sayer

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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.

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



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