



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Marshall Wolfer Chronic nasal discharge (muroid), congestion.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD**

**SPECIES** Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**BREED** The patient is a brachycephalic dog with small, open fontanelle.

Chihuahua A 3.0 x 1.5 cm sized loosely arranged hypoattenuating mass effect with peripheral rim enhancement and multiple internal gas attenuating areas is seen on the floor of the nasal cavities. Lysis of the nasal septum is seen as well as extensive lysis of the hard palate, right maxillary bone, and cribriform plate allowing for ventral deviation of the soft palate and intracranial extension. There is extensive regional turbinate destruction.

**SEX**

Neutered Male The teeth present multifocal severe periodontal disease with dentonasal fistula formation of the triadans 103, 104, and severe periodontal disease of all maxillary and mandibular molars.

**AGE**

8 Years Both tympanic bullae are filled with fluid attenuating material with a meniscal sign. Moderate bilateral medial retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly and submandibular lymphadenomegaly are seen.

**INTERPRETED BY COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

Nele Eley (Ondreka),  
DVM Dr. med. vet.,  
DipECVDI

- Cavitary nasal soft tissue mass with polyostotic aggressive bone lysis and oral as well as intracranial extension.
- Moderate bilateral retropharyngeal and submandibular lymphadenomegaly.
- Severe multifocal periodontal disease with dentonasal fistulae formation 103, 104, and presumed tooth root abscessation of the maxillary and mandibular molars.
- Bilateral otitis media - primary secretory versus infectious.
- Mild bilateral lateral ventriculomegaly of the brain.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Mobile Pet Imaging

**INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**REFERRING VET**

Meaux

Despite the loose arrangement of the cavitary mass within the nasal cavities, neoplasia is the primary differential diagnosis owing to the presence of polyostotic aggressive bone lysis. Consider lymphosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, fibrosarcoma, and other neoplasia. Final diagnosis will require sampling for histology.

**INVOICE**

50636

Severe destructive rhinitis with necrotizing osteitis cannot be ruled out entirely as a differential diagnosis but is considered by far less likely based on the CT findings.

Consider dental and otoscopic workup as well.

**DATE**

3-1-22



**PATIENT**

Marshall Wolfer

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Chihuahua

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

8 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley (Ondreka),  
DVM Dr. med. vet.,  
DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Mobile Pet Imaging

**REFERRING VET**

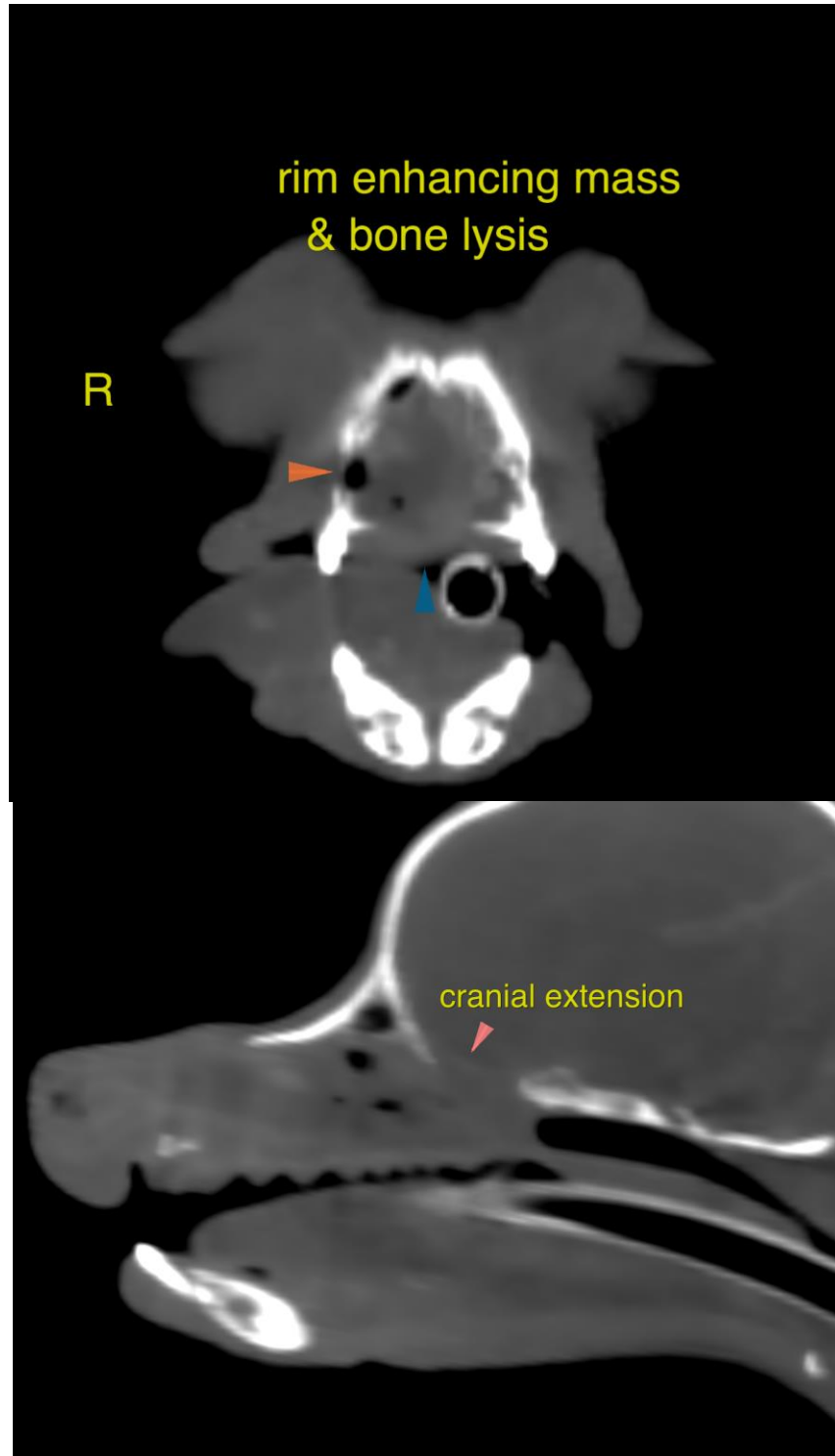
Meaux

**INVOICE**

50636

**DATE**

3-1-22



**PATIENT**

Marshall Wolfer

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.

**SPECIES**

Canine

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**

Chihuahua

**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.  
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

8 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley (Ondreka),  
DVM Dr. med. vet.,  
DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Mobile Pet Imaging

**REFERRING VET**

Meaux

**INVOICE**

50636

**DATE**

3-1-22