



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Kramer Hernandez Patient presented for Skull CT Scan to further evaluate chronic nasal discharge/congestion and severe upper respiratory sounds unresponsive to antibiotic therapy.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Leukocytosis

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Canine Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Miniature Schnauzer The CT study reveals a large ill-defined and irregular shaped soft tissue attention mass within the mid and caudal third of the right nasal cavity. The mass measures approximately 3.0 cm length, 2.2 cm in height, and 2.3 cm in width. Severe regional turbinate destruction is noted as well as polyostotic aggressive osteolysis involving the right and left palatal, right maxillary and nasal bones, bony nasal septum, and right bony orbita. The mass extends into the medial and ventral aspect of the orbita, left nasal cavity, oral cavity, and nasal fundus. Mild mucosal swelling is noted within the right frontal sinus. The cribriform plate is intact.

SEX

MN

AGE

11 Years

The right submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes present mild symmetric enlargement with maintained short to long axis ratio and contrast enhancement.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior within the right nasal cavity with extension into the right orbita, oral cavity, left nasal cavity, and nasal fundus.
- Mild right medial retropharyngeal and submandibular lymphadenomegaly.

INTERPRETED BY

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

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are compatible with a malignant soft tissue neoplasia with secondary polyostotic aggressive bone lysis. The neoplasia is situated within the mid and caudal third of the right nasal cavity, however, extends into the left nasal cavity, right orbita, nasal fundus, and oral cavity. Differential diagnosis includes adenocarcinoma, other carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, and other. Final diagnosis will require sampling for histology. Samples may be obtainable through the defects in the nasal or palatal bone as well as by means of rhinoscopy.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

REFERRING VET

Borecky

The lymph nodes changes are equivocal for reactive hyperplasia versus early metastatic disease. Consider fine needle aspiration for further definition.

INVOICE

51233

DATE

3-29-22



PATIENT

Kramer Hernandez

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Miniature Schnauzer

SEX

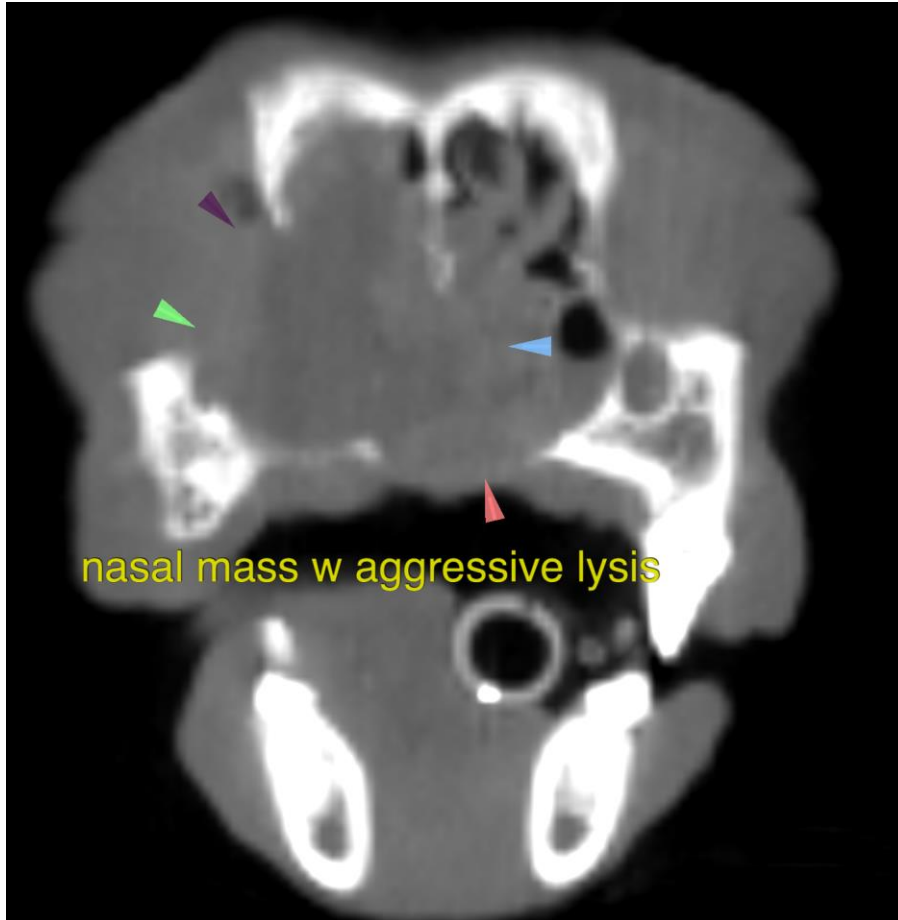
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

REFERRING VET

Borecky

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