



PATIENT

Melody Hill

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8

WEIGHT

21 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Allie

HOSPITAL NAME

Bell Parkway
Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Susa Oram

INVOICE

73461

DATE

3/4/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Right-sided nasal mass effect was an incidental finding during a routine pre-dental CT scan. Head CT with contrast was performed AFTER dental cleaning and multiple extractions. Owner has not noted any nasal discharge or sneezing, but patient has been snorting when she gets excited for the past few months.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: overweight (BCS 7/9), grade 3/4 dental disease prior to procedure Pre-op CBC: HCT read as 36% but manual PCV was 58%, mild lymphopenia Pre-op chem: total protein 9.5 (manual w/ refractometer 9.4), ALP 501

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post-contrast studies available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The CT study reveals a well-defined, thin-walled cavitory lesion within the mid third of the right nasal cavity, measuring approximately 23 mm x 14 mm. The lesion is surrounded by a thin, smooth, well demarcated osseous wall. Displacement and compression of the adjacent nasal turbinates with mild thinning and outward remodeling of the surrounding bone is seen. The nasal septum is mildly deviated toward the left at the level of the cavitory lesion. The lesion contains predominantly fluid attenuating material without contrast enhancement. No aggressive osseous destruction is identified.

Mild to moderate bilateral nasal fluid accumulation within the nasal passages is seen. The cribriform plate remains intact. A mild to moderate amount of fluid is present in the bilateral frontal sinuses.

Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged.

Post-procedural dental changes consistent with recent extractions and dental cleaning are present.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Well-defined cavitory lesion in the right nasal cavity.
- Bilateral rhinosinusitis.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals a well-defined cavitory lesion in the right nasal cavity. The characteristics suggest a non-aggressive expansile process. Most likely differentials include mucocele or mucus retention cyst of the nasal cavity or chronic obstructive inflammatory cystic lesion. Chronic encapsulated inflammatory lesion or abscess is considered far less likely. The findings are not suggestive of neoplasia. The bilateral rhinosinusitis may be associated with the obstructive lesion or recent anesthesia/dental procedure. Rhinoscopic evaluation and sampling may be considered. Endoscopic removal/marsupialization could also be considered if treatment is desired or clinical signs develop.



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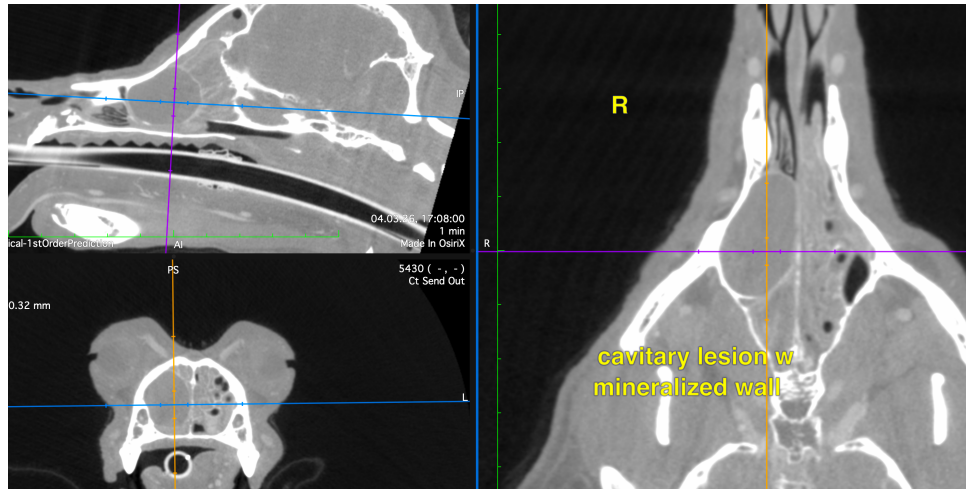
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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