



PATIENT

Mulan Serrano

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pitbull

SEX

FS

AGE

13Y

WEIGHT

61lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

MH

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Medical Center
of Mt. Pleasant

REFERRING VET

Elaine Beck, DVM

INVOICE

74089

DATE

3-9-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Unilateral left sided nose bleeds

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The CT study reveals a large, ill-defined, soft tissue attenuating mass occupying most of the left nasal cavity. The lesion is associated with marked destruction of the nasal turbinates. Within the mass there is foci of central mineral attenuation. The mass demonstrates poor heterogeneous contrast enhancement and is surrounded by fluid attenuating material both rostral and caudal to the lesion within the left nasal cavity. Fluid attenuating material is present within the left frontal sinus consistent with secondary sinus effusion and/or obstruction related to the nasal cavity mass. There is no evidence of aggressive osteolysis. The cribriform plate and hard palate remain intact.

The right nasal cavity appears aerated with preserved turbinate architecture.

The regional lymph nodes appear within normal size and morphology with no CT evidence of lymphadenopathy.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large destructive mass within the left nasal cavity with turbinate destruction and internal mineralization.
- Secondary fluid accumulation within the left nasal cavity and left frontal sinus.
- No CT evidence of cribriform plate invasion or regional lymphadenopathy.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Primary nasal neoplasia is the most likely diagnosis. Features supporting neoplasia include the large unilateral soft tissue mass, extensive turbinate destruction, and presence of mineralization. Common primary nasal tumors in dogs include carcinomas and sarcomas. The lack of cribriform plate invasion suggests the disease may still be confined to the nasal cavity and sinus. Chronic granulomatous disease such as fungal or inflammatory granuloma are considered less likely but cannot be fully excluded without tissue sampling. Rhinoscopy and tissue biopsy for definitive diagnosis and histopathology are recommended. Culture should be performed as well since infectious/chronic inflammatory disease remains a differential consideration. Consider oncology consultation if neoplasia is confirmed.



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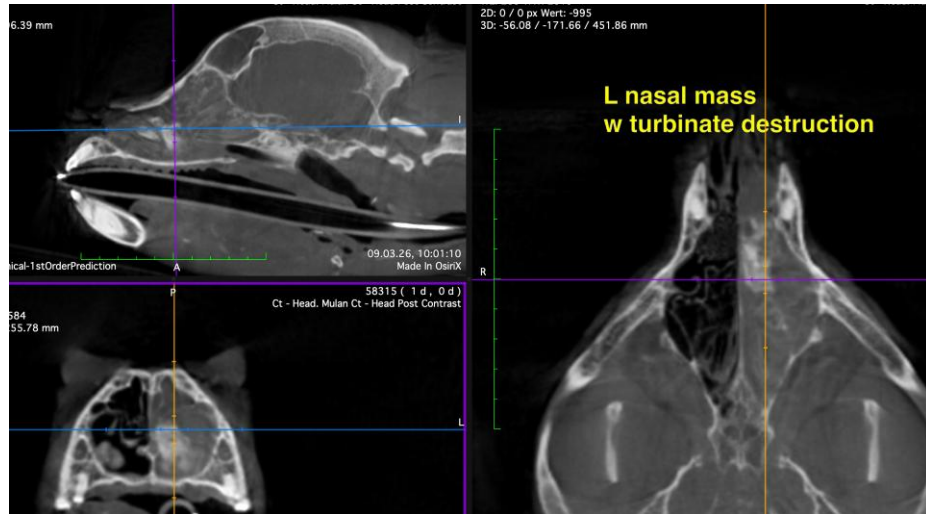
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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