



PATIENT

Alfie Janusz

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Swelling above bare , suspect osteosarcoma, no improvement on ABS or NSAIDS, Now occluding nares
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: NAD

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

British Shorthaired

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A large irregular shaped and ill-defined soft tissue attenuating mass is occupying the mid and caudal third of the left nasal cavity. The mass measures approximately 3.6 cm in length and 3.6 cm in height. Extensive destruction of the nasal conchae and turbinates is seen as well as severe polyostotic aggressive bone lysis involving both nasal, left maxillary, and frontal, as well as the left palatal bones, bony orbita, and cribriform plate allowing for intracranial extension with an extraaxial mass effect onto the left frontal lobe of the brain. The mass also extends into the left orbita and onto the dorsum of the nose as well as into the nasal fundus and right nasal cavity. Severe heterogeneous contrast enhancement is seen on the post-contrast study. The left and right frontal sinus contain fluid attenuating material.

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

8 Years

The dentition is incomplete. Multiple moderate to severe resorptive lesions are seen accentuating the triadans 208 and 404.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The left submandibular lymph nodes are moderately enlarged. The retropharyngeal lymph nodes present within normal limits.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior within the left nasal cavity with intracranial extension, extension into the left orbita, nasal fundus, and right nasal cavity as well as onto the dorsum of the nose.
- Left submandibular lymphadenomegaly.
- Incomplete dentition with multiple FORL and periodontal lesions.

HOSPITAL NAME

Myerscough
Veterinary Group

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are compatible with a malignant soft tissue neoplasia within the left nasal cavity with intracranial extension, extension onto the dorsum of the nose, into the orbita, into the right nasal cavity and nasal fundus. Differential diagnosis includes adenocarcinoma, other carcinoma, round cell neoplasia, and less likely soft tissue sarcoma. Final diagnosis would require sampling for histology which could be considered to establish a final diagnosis; however, it should be noted that the tumor growth is extensive, and the long term prognosis is poor unfortunately.

REFERRING VET

Anthony Dennison

INVOICE

52075

The lymph node changes may represent reactive hyperplasia or early metastatic disease.

DATE

5-12-22



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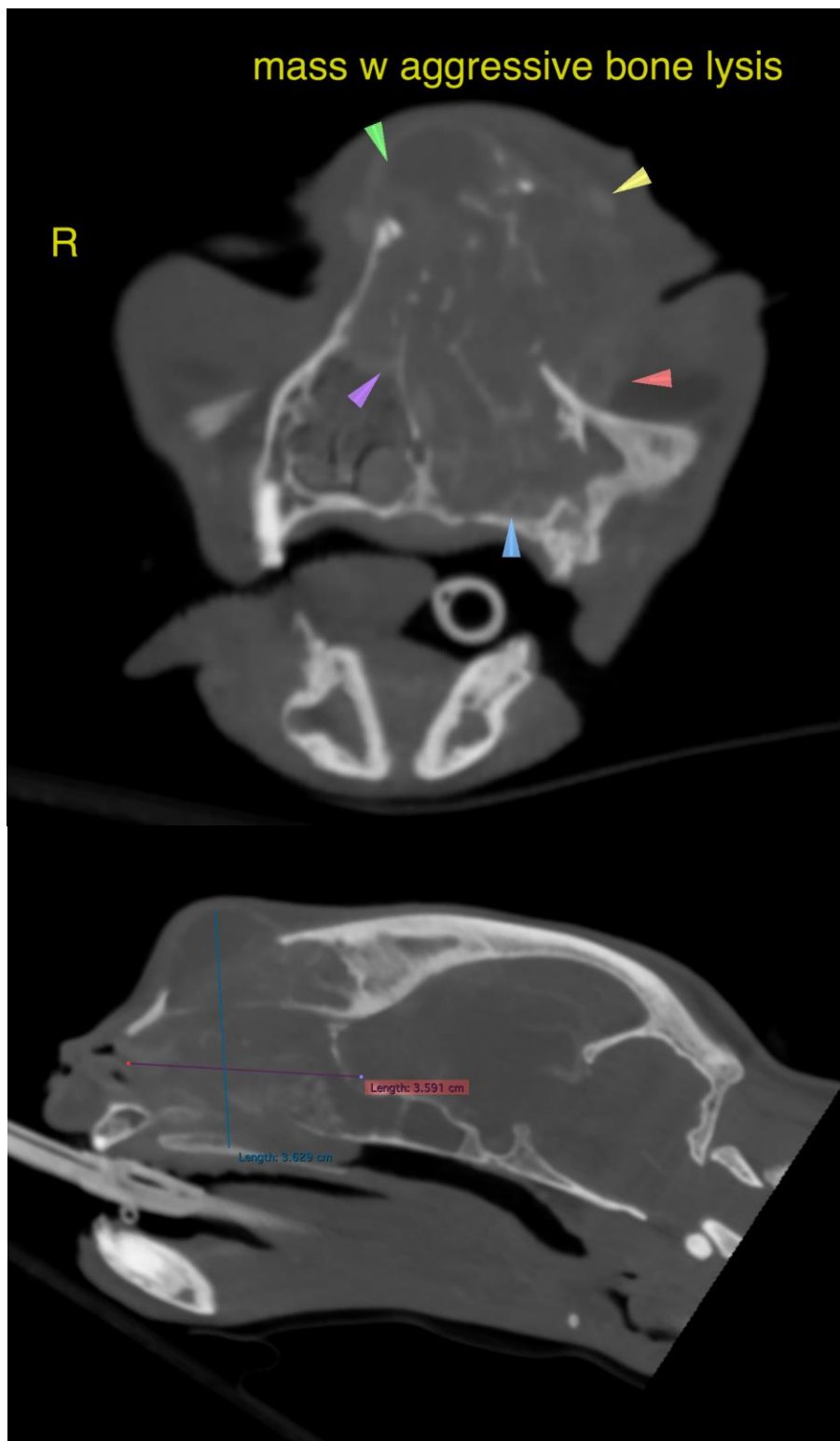
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

SPECIES

Feline

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

British Shorthaired

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Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology
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