



**PATIENT**

Gordo Orsoria

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

PATIENT PRESENTS WITH A MASS ON THE NOSE AND DIFICULTY INHALING.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD**

Plain and post IV contrast studies available for review.

**BREED**

Mixed

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

The CT study reveals a large irregular ill-defined mass within the nasal cavities. The mass measured approximately 10 cm length x 4.0 cm height x 4.0 cm width. Bilateral distribution of the mass with the larger part of the mass being situated within the right nasal cavity is seen.

**SEX**

Male

There is evidence of regional turbinate destruction as well as severe polyostotic aggressive bone lysis involving the hard palate, right maxillary and nasal bones, frontal bone, cribriform plate and skull base.

**AGE**

14

The mass extends into the right side of the face and onto the dorsum of the nose as well as into the right frontal sinus, nasal fundus and cranial vault with a mass effect onto the bilateral olfactory bulbs and frontal lobes. Extension into the right orbita is noted as well.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

An additional extra axial mass with broad base to the cerebral falx 8 mm x 4 mm size is seen with a mass effect onto the right parietal lobe of the brain.

A small intramuscular lipoma is noted within the left lateral masseter muscle.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

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San Francisco de Asis

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Nasal soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior and extension into the cranial vault, right orbita, nasal fundus and onto the dorsum of the nose.
- Extra axial neoplasia of the brain with broad attachment to the cerebral falx and dural tails.
- Intramuscular lipoma left masseter muscle.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Ramos

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**INVOICE**

14265ag

The CT findings are compatible with malignant neoplasia of the nasal cavities with intracranial extension as well as extension into the right orbita, nasal fundus and onto the dorsum of the nose. Nasal adenocarcinoma is a primary differential diagnosis. Other carcinoma, round cell neoplasia and soft tissue sarcoma cannot be ruled out entirely yet are thought less likely. Note the extent of the both of the tumors with intracranial extension and intracranial mass effect. Also note the presence of an additional extra axial mass of the brain with broad attachment to

**DATE**

06/30/2023



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the cerebral falx and the right parietal lobe region. Differential diagnosis includes meningioma or extra axial metastases of the carcinoma, round cell neoplasia or other cannot be ruled out entirely yet is thought less likely.

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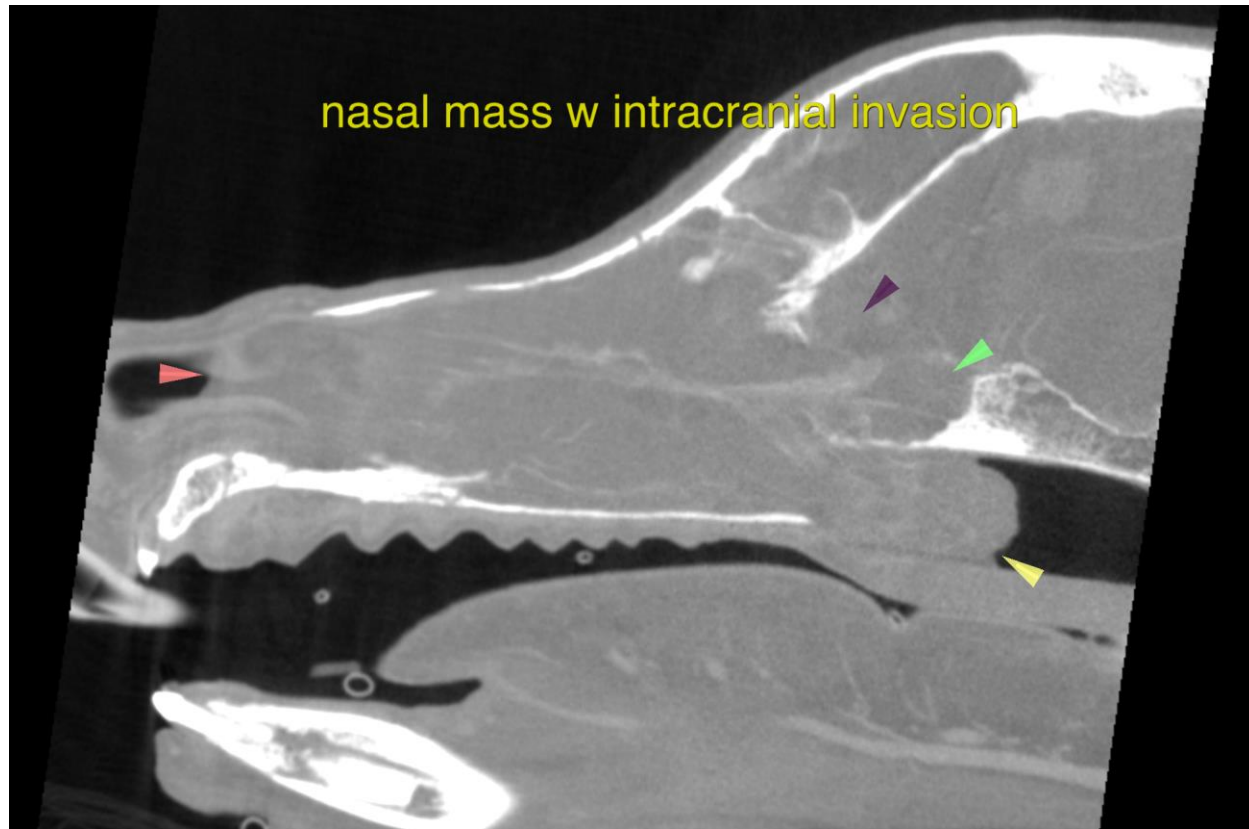
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**The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.**

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.

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