



PATIENT

Maui Davis

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Right side facial swelling.
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Increases upper airway sounds. Biopsy obtained from right nasal cavity., histology results pending.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain study available for review.

BREED

American Eskimo

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The CT study reveals an approximately 7.5 x 2.8 x 2.3 cm sized nasal soft tissue mass. The mass is mostly situated within the left nasal cavity (at least according to the patient's set up. Please double check with the clinical history of right sided facial swelling.) Extensive turbinate destruction is noted as well as polyostotic aggressive osteolytic changes involving the bony nasal septum, cribriform plate, frontal bone, left bony orbita, left nasal, and maxillary bones as well as of the hard palate. The mass extends through the osteolytic defects into the cranial vault, left frontal sinus, right nasal cavity, left orbita, into the oral cavity, and into the left side of the face. The left frontal sinus is filled with the mass and fluid attenuating material.

SEX

FS

AGE

14 Years

Note the presence of severe periodontal disease with alveolar and tooth root resorption as well as dental nasal fistula of the triadan 104 (or 204).

Multiple resorptive changes of the dental roots are seen.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
 Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Nasal soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior with bilateral extension into the face and cranial vault.
- Dental nasal fistula secondary to severe chronic periodontal disease with alveolar bone lysis.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Dental Clinic

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are compatible with a malignant nasal soft tissue neoplasia with intracranial, orbital, facial, intraoral, and bilateral nasal extension. Secondary obstructive frontal sinusitis is noted. Differential diagnosis includes nasal adenocarcinoma, other carcinoma, and less likely round cell neoplasia or soft tissue sarcoma. The findings are not compatible with rhinitis. Note the extensive growth and aggressive behavior of the tumor with intracranial extension and mass effect.

REFERRING VET

Donald Otten

INVOICE

59435

DATE

7-18-23



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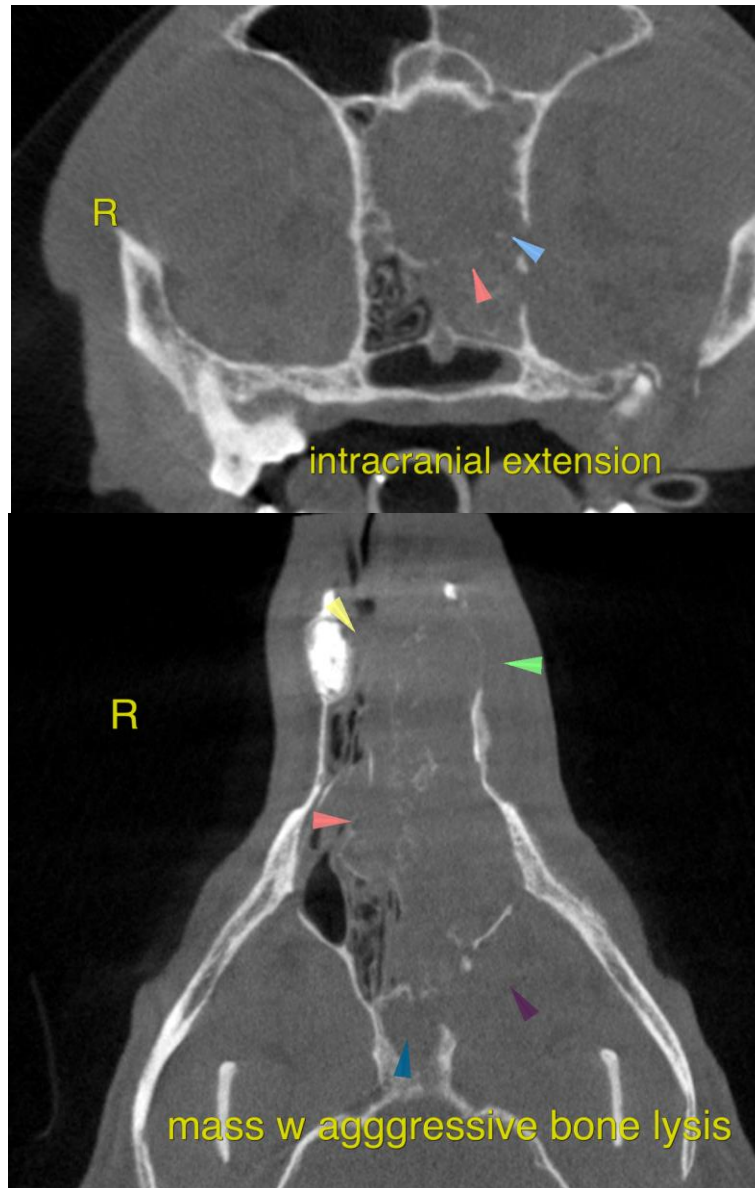
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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