SonoPath Teleradiology
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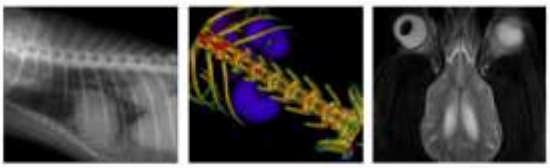

SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Vinny Wasilausky

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

16 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

Meaux

INVOICE

47569

DATE

9-28-21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Upper airway congestion, epistaxis

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The head conformation is brachycephalic with an open fontanel.

The dentition is incomplete. Severe periodontal disease of the remaining teeth is seen.

A large irregular shaped ill-defined soft tissue attenuating mass with heterogeneous contrast enhancement is seen within the caudal half of the left nasal cavity. Upper airway obstruction is noted. The mass extends into the nasal fundus and causes polyostotic aggressive osteolysis of the left bony orbita, left maxillary, frontal, palatinal, and nasal bones as well as the nasal septum allowing for extension of the mass into the left orbita, oral cavity, and right nasal cavity. Early intracranial invasion is seen. Measurements can only be approximated and are 2.5 cm in length, 2.0 cm in height, and 1.8 cm in width. Severe regional turbinate destruction is noted.

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

The tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, and the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

The brain presents no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The brain parenchyma is homogeneous and within normal limits for attenuation and distribution of contrast enhancement. The ventricular system is non-dilated and symmetric.

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio of < 0.5. The attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern are uniform.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior within the left nasal cavity with invasion of the oral cavity, left orbita, early intracranial invasion, and right nasal cavity invasion.
- No evidence of regional lymphadenomegaly.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are compatible with a malignant nasal neoplasia. Adenocarcinoma, other carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, and other are theoretical differential diagnoses. Histology will be required for a definitive diagnosis of the tumor type and samples may either be obtained by means of rhinoscopy. Direct sampling through the left dorsum of the nose or oral cavity is possible as well.

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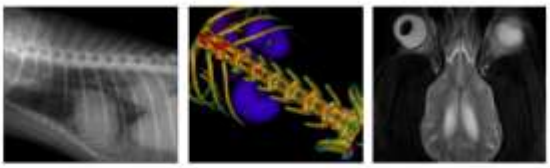

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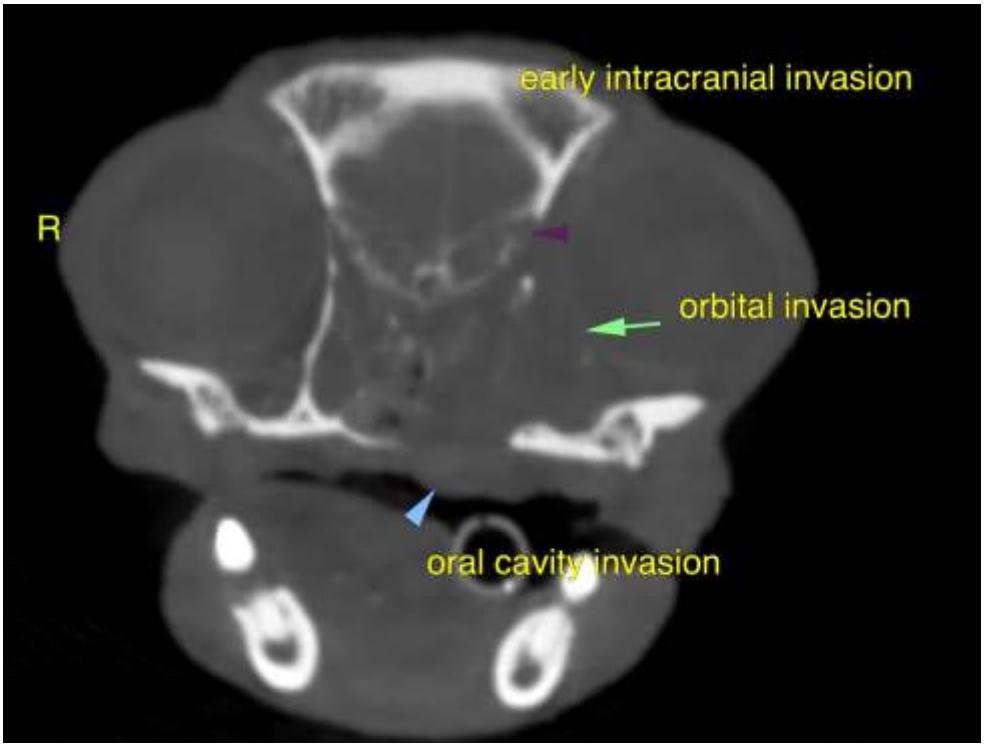

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
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Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com