



PATIENT

Cleo Dyrek

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

9 Years

WEIGHT

6 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Samantha Short

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health Care
Denver

REFERRING VET

Dr. Cathryn Sayer

INVOICE

13090

DATE

01/10/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

L sided nasal discharge, hyporexia, weight loss.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: NSF other than high end T4.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

A high-resolution plain CT study of the skull is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The crown of the tooth elements 202, 203, 307 is absent and the respective roots are retained within the alveolar bone. A moderate amount of mineral attenuating material is attached to the crowns of the maxillary premolar teeth

The left nasal cavity is obliterated by expansile, uniform soft tissue attenuating material. Destruction of the associated nasal conchal structures is seen. The left maxillary bone and medial wall of the left orbital cavity present moth-eaten osteolytic lesions and lateral deviation of the perpendicular plate of the left palatine bone into the left orbital cavity is seen. The cribriform plate is distorted ny presents multiple moth-eaten defects. The nasal septum is deviated to the right by the mass effect. In the caudoventral aspect the left nasal soft tissue material is extending into the choana, that is completely obliterated. The left frontal sinus is filled with soft tissue material.

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

The left tympanic bulla is filled with uniform soft tissue material; the osseous lining is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

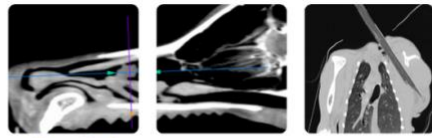
The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Expansile left nasal soft tissue mass with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions and perforation of the cranial fossa
- Secondary complete upper airway obstruction
- Left sided otitis media
- Absent triadan 202, 203 and 307 with retained roots
- Dental tartar

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The left nasal soft tissue mass is highly suggestive for primary nasal soft tissue neoplasia. Differentials include lymphosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, other. Rhinoscopy including biopsy can be performed for specification. The Adam tumor stage is 4.



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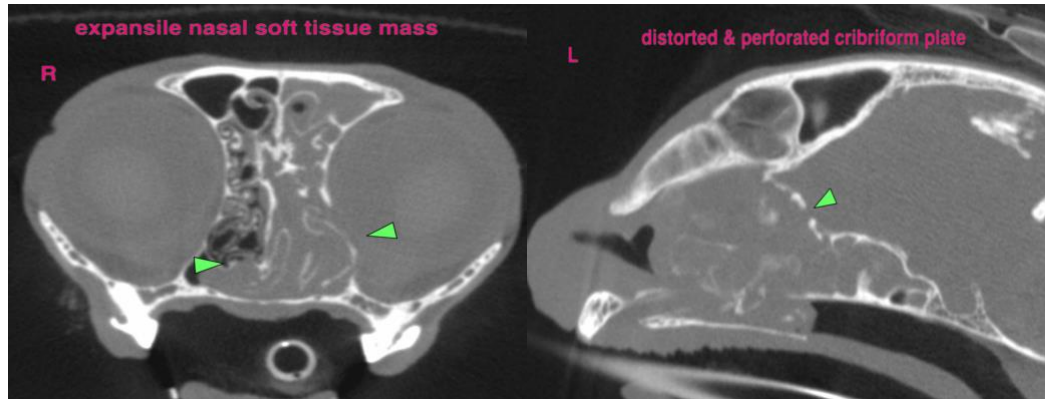
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
info@sonopath.com