



PATIENT

Finn Webster

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Jack Russell

SEX

Male

AGE

12

WEIGHT

11.3

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Olivia Jarvis

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Trust -
Ellesmere Port

REFERRING VET

Andale Veterinary
Centre

INVOICE

73364

DATE

1-19-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History:

- LHS unilateral epistaxis. Only fresh blood, no clots. Has been dripping blood for a couple months, some days a larger quantity of blood can be found
- No known trauma to face, and well in himself otherwise. He does have a history of dental disease.
- His bloods are consistent with chronic inflammation.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The tooth elements 101, 106, 201, 209, 301-303, 311, 401-403 are absent. The upper incisor teeth present a generalized horizontal bone loss and widened periodontal space. Triadan 108, 208 and 210 present a significant widened periodontal space. The remaining teeth present a horizontal bone loss in all jaw quadrants.

The left nasal cavity is obliterated by uniform soft tissue attenuating and mild irregular contrast enhancing material. Destruction of the associated nasal conchal structures is seen. The horizontal plate of the left palatine bone presents moth eaten osteolytic lesions and is perforated.

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

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, 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 is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

Originating from the right thyroid gland, a uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing, well-defined, ovoid shaped mass is seen; measuring 2.4 cm in diameter and 3.5 cm in length.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Left nasal soft tissue mass with semiaggressive osteolytic lesions along the horizontal plate of the left palatine bone
- Soft tissue mass right thyroid gland without vascular invasion
- Generalized periodontal disease, most accentuated 108, 208 and 210
- Multiple absent teeth, see above

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The left nasal soft tissue mass is consistent with primary nasal soft tissue neoplasia. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma lymphosarcoma, other. Rhinoscopy including biopsy can be performed for specification. The Adam tumor stage is 3.



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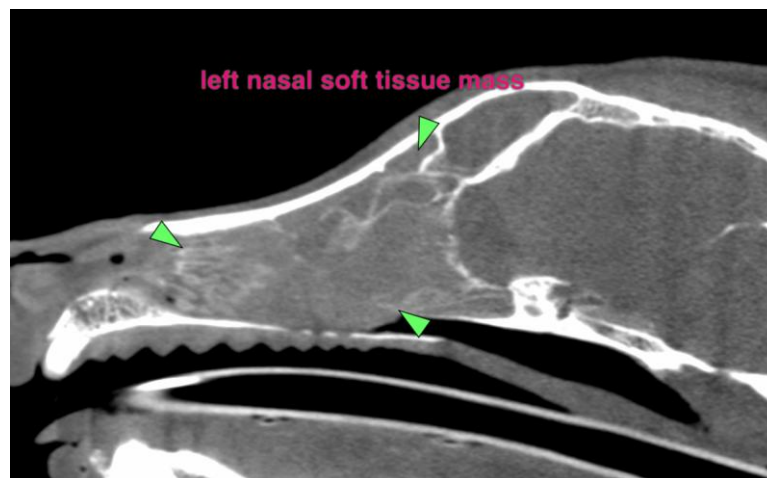
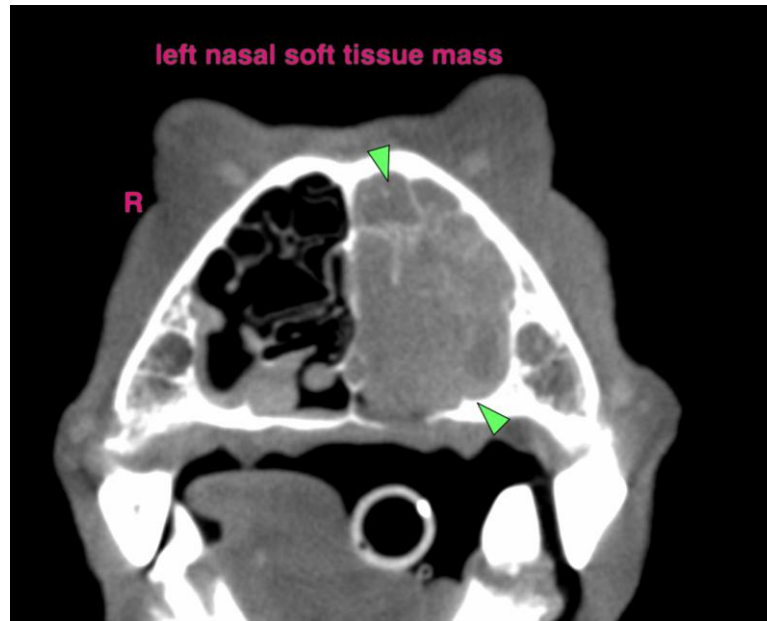
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The right thyroid mass is most consistent with a second entity and primary thyroid neoplasia – thyroid carcinoma is most likely – is the diagnosis.





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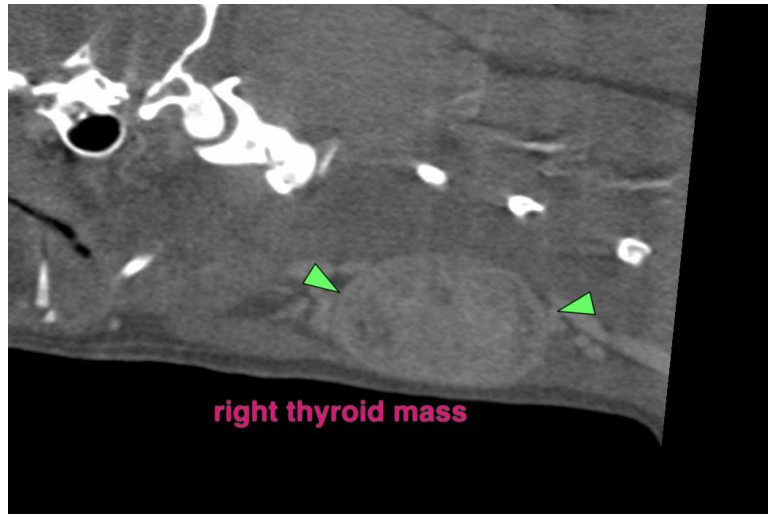
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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