



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Lucy Surratt History: Focal ~2cm soft expansile mass effect protruding through dorsal aspect of caudal nasal bone/rostral aspect of frontal bone between eyes. Nasal congestion, sneezing.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Leukocytosis with neutrophilia

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull, and a post-contrast CT study of the thorax are provided for review.

BREED

Chihuahua Mix

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

SEX

Multiple teeth are absent. Triadan 104 presents a moderate widened periodontal space.

Spayed Female

The right nasal cavity is obliterated by expansile, soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass. Advanced destruction of the associated right nasal conchal & turbinate structures is appreciated. The right maxillary bone, right palatine bone and nasal bone bilaterally present aggressive osteolytic lesions. The right nasal mass is perforating the osseous lining and bulging dorsally into the subcutaneous tissue at the nose. The nasal septum is perforated and deviated to the left. In the caudal aspect, the nasal mass is protruding up into the choana. The right frontal sinus is filled with fluid attenuating material.

AGE

13 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Care Surgery Center

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bleakley

The right mandibular lymph nodes are mildly prominent.

Thorax

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

INVOICE

20698

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform and considered within normal limits.

DATE

1/20/23



PATIENT The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

Lucy Surratt The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.

SPECIES The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior with randomly distributed interspersed punctuate mineralization.

Canine

Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

BREED

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Chihuahua Mix

- Biologically aggressive right nasal soft tissue neoplasia with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions of the associated osseous structures and subcutaneous extend
- Mild lymphadenopathy right mandibular lymph nodes
- Periodontal disease 104
- Multiple absent teeth
- Pulmonary osteomas
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

13 Years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The nasal mass is compatible with primary neoplasia originating from the right nasal cavity with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions and perforation of the osseous lining of the right nasal cavity – the mass is protruding into the subcutaneous tissue at the dorsal aspect of the nose, explaining the appreciated clinical signs. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, other. FNA sampling/biopsy of the subcutaneous swelling (might be cavitated and yield only mucus like material) ± rhinoscopy including biopsy can be used as advanced diagnostic tests. Based on the results of the advanced diagnostic tests, the chances of radiation therapy can be discussed with oncologist. The Adam tumor stage is T3.

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Consider complementing workup by FNA sampling of the right mandibular lymph nodes, to differentiate between reactive hyperplasia or metastatic disease.

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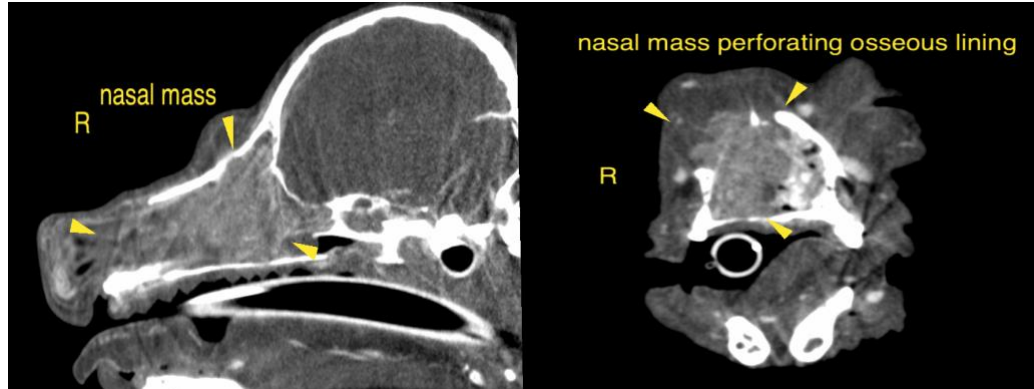
Dr. Bleakley

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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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