



PATIENT

Gus Galante

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

MN

AGE

11.5Y

WEIGHT

3.75kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

EH

HOSPITAL NAME

Crown Veterinary
Specialists and
Associates

REFERRING VET

Carly Bloom

INVOICE

73400

DATE

1-20-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History:

- Gus is an 11 year old, CM DSH. Since about March 2025, he's had progressive nasal signs including stertor, sneeze, and nasal discharge. These signs improve for about 10 days after Convenia but recur. They improved after nasal flush, but recurred. On exam, Gus has inspiratory effort when breathing with his mouth closed, minimal bilateral nasal air flow, inspiratory stertor, referred upper airway noise, and nasal discharge. We found the nasopharyngeal mass, and we performed tru-cut biopsy, as well as fine-needle aspiration. These results are pending. Recovery was uneventful.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Mild hemoconcentration, mild mature neutrophilia, and mild hyperglycemia suspected secondary to stress.

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, 201, and 407 are absent. A retained distal root of triadan 407 is seen.

In the nasal cavity a moderate amount of fluid attenuating material is attached to the nasal conchal structures. The mid segment of the nasopharynx is obliterated by a uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous mild contrast enhancing mass that presents a broad base to the roof of the nasopharynx.

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

Both tympanic bullae are partially filled with fluid attenuating material. 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.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Nasopharyngeal soft tissue mass
- Secondary bilateral otitis media – likely due to obstruction of the orifices of the Eustachian tubes
- Secondary obstructive rhinitis
- Absent triadan 101, 201, 407

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The nasopharyngeal soft tissue mass is compatible with primary soft tissue neoplasia – such as lymphosarcoma (possibly of the nasopharyngeal tonsils) or sarcoma. Biopsy of the nasopharyngeal mass has already been performed for specification – results are pending.



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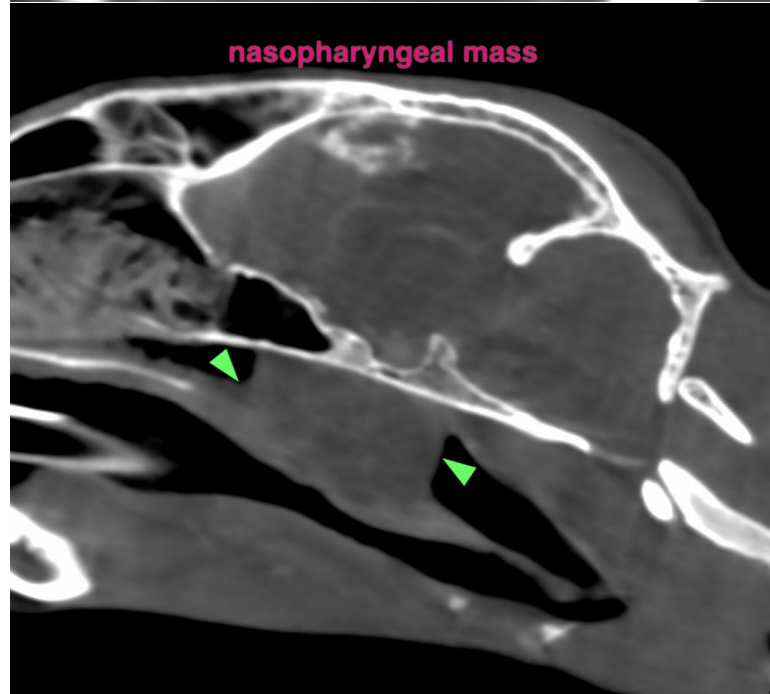
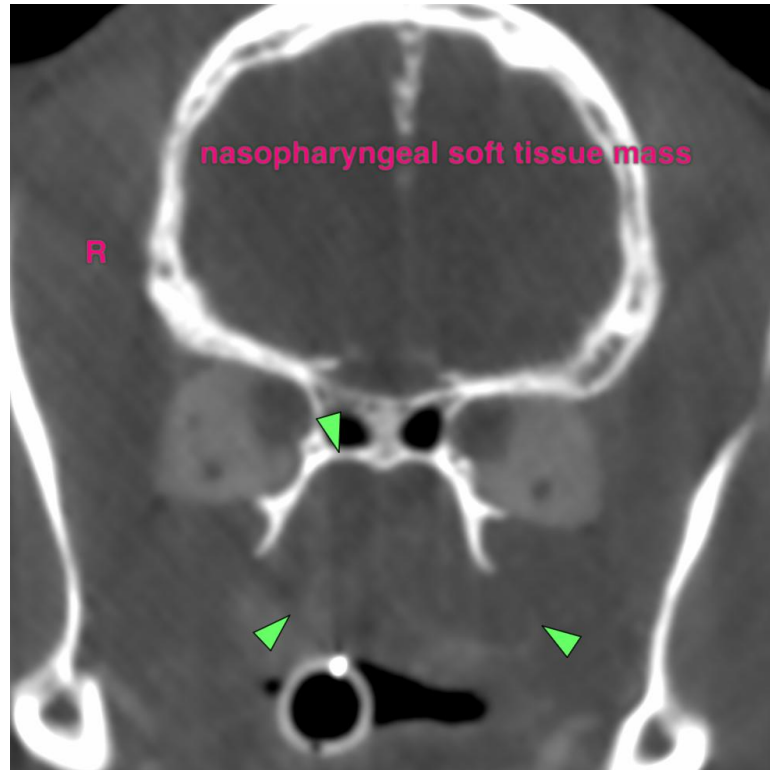
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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