



PATIENT

Winnie Reed

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

15

WEIGHT

10.2

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Steph and Alisha

HOSPITAL NAME

Petroglyph AH

REFERRING VET

Eric Randall, DVM

INVOICE

35572

DATE

1/22/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History of swelling on the left side of the Maxilla with nasal congestion and severe halitosis

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Multiple teeth are absent.

The left maxillary bone, left palatine bone, left hamulus of the pterygoid bone, and left zygomatic bone present advanced permeative osteolytic lesions with partial complete destruction of the osseous lining of the left nasal cavity. A uniform soft tissue attenuating and irregular contrast enhancing mass is centered on the respective osseous structures. The soft tissue mass is protruding into the left nasal cavity and left orbital cavity; the left ocular bulb is displaced dorsally by the mass effect. The right maxillary teeth are floating in the soft tissue mass.

An intraluminal filling defect is appreciated in the left facial vein.

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

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 left mandibular lymph nodes are prominent.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions left maxillary, palatine, zygomatic and pterygoid bone with associated soft tissue mass
- Secondary left sided mild exophthalmos
- Thrombus in left facial vein
- Lymphadenopathy left mandibular lymph nodes
- Multiple absent teeth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings are consistent with biologically aggressive primary soft tissue neoplasm, centered on the osseous lining of the left nasal cavity – differentials include squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, fibrosarcoma, other. Biopsy/FNA sampling can be performed for specification.

The odds for metastatic spread to the left mandibular lymph nodes are increased.



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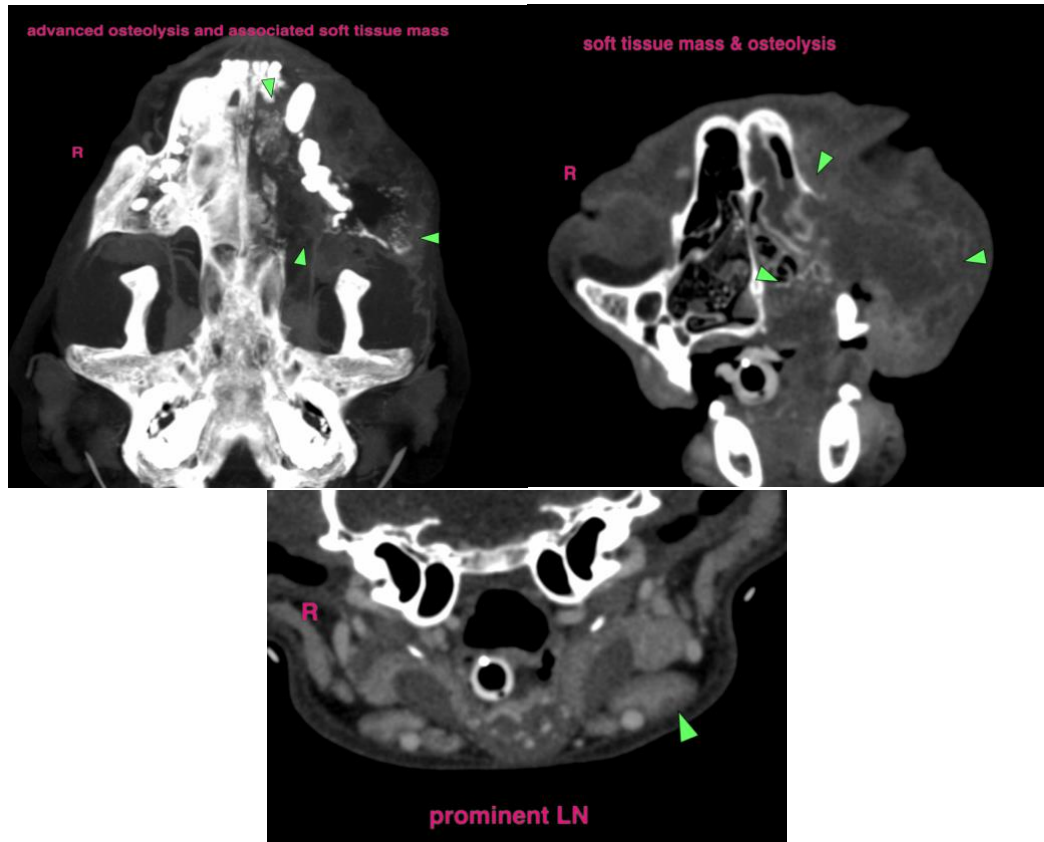
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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