



PATIENT

Abby Czopek

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden Doodle

SEX

Female

AGE

8 Years

WEIGHT

45 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Thomas

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Clinic of
Queens

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kwasnik

INVOICE

35217

DATE

1/3/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Pt has had nasal discharge in the left nostril and other general URI symptoms for 3 months. Some improvement on antibiotics, but symptoms always return.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL & NECK

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The pictured parts of the dentition are complete and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

In both nasal cavities, a small to moderate amount of fluid attenuating material is attached to the nasal conchal structures, L>R. Mild to moderate destruction of the nasal conchal structures is appreciated, L>R. The frontal sinuses are aerated and present a smooth osseous lining. Extending from the caudal segment of the left ventral nasal meatus caudally into the nasopharynx, a curved linear soft tissue attenuating structure is visible.

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.

The included cranial segment of the neck reveals no abnormalities of the osseous and soft tissue structures. The thyroid glands have the expected size and shape.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Curved linear soft tissue structure extending from the left nasal meatus into the nasopharynx
- Destructive rhinitis, L>R

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The linear soft tissue structure extending from the left nasal cavity into the nasopharynx can present a foreign body – such as blade of grass – that serves as trigger for the rhinitis. A differential is a streak of exudate that may be a sequela to non-specific rhinitis (e.g. lymphoplasmacytic, eosinophilic). If not done so yet, recommend rhinoscopy/retrograde evaluation of the nasopharynx to check for foreign material. If foreign body can be ruled out, workup can be complemented by biopsy of the nasal cavity.



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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
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