



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

**Echo Gumbs** History: Echo presents to MVCT for a skull CT. Pre- and post-contrast study submitted in both soft tissue and bone algorithm. Echo developed epistaxis about 2 weeks ago. Small mass visible in nostril.

**SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL**

**Canine** A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull in a bone and soft tissue reconstruction is provided for review.

**BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Leonberger** Triadan 108, 208, 305 are absent.

**SEX** A small amount of fluid attenuating material is attached to the nasal conchae, L>R. The left nasal opening is obliterated by a soft tissue attenuating and mild contrast enhancing (57 HU pre and 74 HE post contrast), plaque like mass, measuring approximately 17 x 10 x 20 mm in size.  
**Neutered Male**

**AGE** Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.  
12 Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals present moderate mineralization of the wall.

**INTERPRETED BY** 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.  
**Sebastian Schaub, DVM Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI**

**HOSPITAL NAME** The mandibular lymph nodes are mild to moderately enlarged and rounded, uniform soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing.

**Mobile Veterinary CT COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Plaque like soft tissue mass left nostril
- Small amount of exudate in nasal cavity bilaterally, L>R
- Lymphadenopathy mandibular lymph nodes
- Bilateral dystrophic mineralization of the external ear canals – suspect chronic otitis externa
- Multiple absent teeth

**REFERRING VET**  
**Erin Henderson, DVM**

**INVOICE INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

20459 The CT study is fitting the history of nasal mass that might be a source for the epistaxis, the mass is highly concerning for neoplasia – such as squamous cell carcinoma or melanoma. Granuloma is a potential (e.g., eosinophilic, Leishmaniasis, mycotic). If not done so yet, FNA sampling or biopsy of

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**PATIENT** the mass is recommended. Potential treatment options should be discussed with oncologist and surgeon, based on the results of the advanced diagnostic tests.

Echo Gumbs

There is no evidence of a mass in the nasal cavity.

**SPECIES** Other possible causes for epistaxis include immune mediated disease, non-specific rhinitis (e.g. lymphocytic plasmocytic), hyperviscosity syndrome (e.g. Leishmaniosis), other causes for coagulopathy or systemic hypertension.

Canine

**BREED**

Recommend FNA sampling of the mandibular lymph nodes to differentiate between reactive hyperplasia or metastatic disease.

Leonberger

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

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**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub,  
DVM Dr. med. vet.  
DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Mobile Veterinary CT

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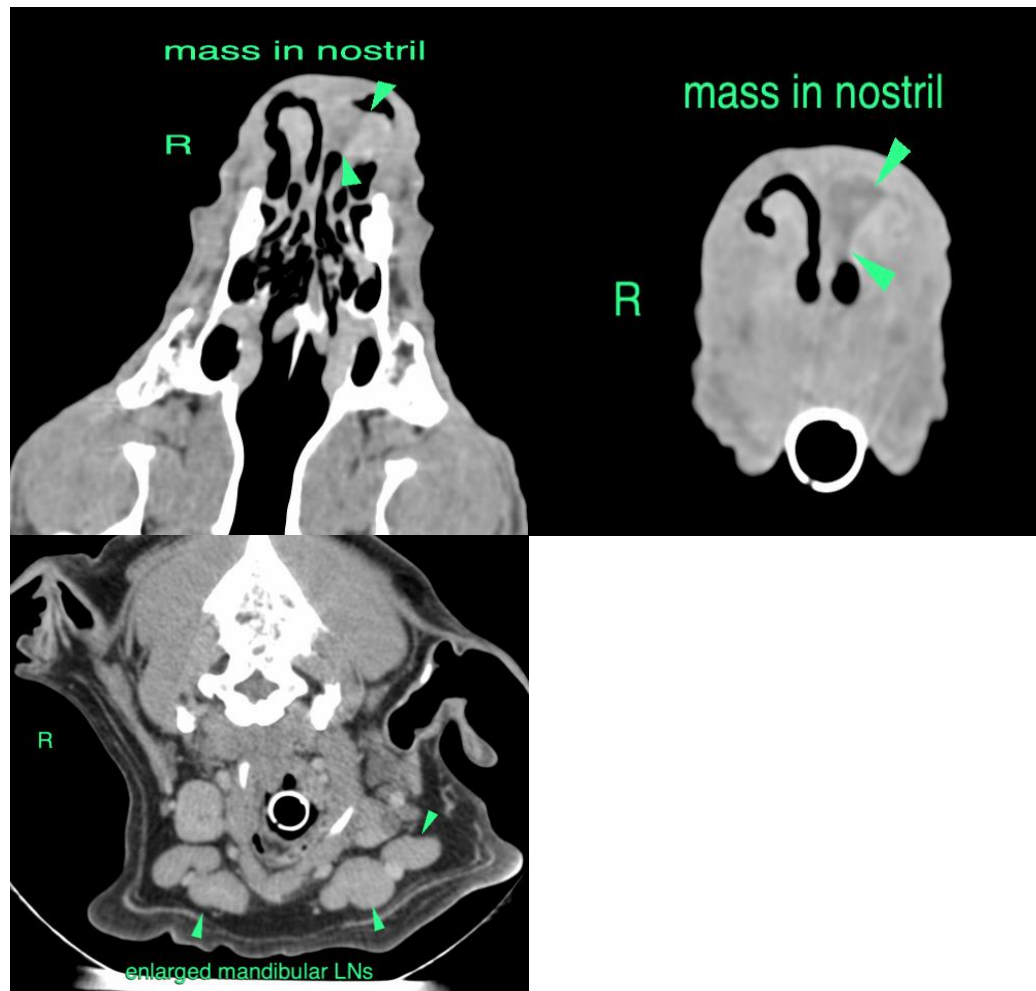
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.



**PATIENT**

Echo Gumbs 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.

**SPECIES**

**Sebastian Schaub**, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
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Canine

**BREED**

Leonberger

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

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