



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pommy Hall
 Seen approximately a month ago due to sneezing and trouble breathing. At the time had bilateral nasal discharge, worse on the RHS. Trialled antibiotics, seemed to improve on meds but gets worse once they stop. Seen again 2 days ago due to sneezing again. Had epistaxis but o thinks it may have been due to trauma from dog hitting nose on the ground from sneezing episodes. Referred for CT scan Pre and post IV Contrast scans performed.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

BREED

Pomeranian

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull and thorax in a bone, lung and soft tissue reconstruction are provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

SEX

Multiple teeth are absent. The remaining teeth present advanced periodontal disease.

Male (N)

AGE

14

The nasal cavity is occupied by an expansile, soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass. The surrounding osseous structures of the nasal cavity present aggressive osteolytic lesion, including the cribriform plate and presphenoid bone. The nasal mass is protruding into the subcutaneous tissue dorsally, submucosal tissue of the hard palate ventrally and into the right orbit. The frontal lobe is mildly distorted by the mass effect. The nasal mass presents a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

INTERPRETED BY

The lateral ventricles of the brain are significantly dilated.

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Colyton Veterinary Hospital

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 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.

Moderate spondylosis formation is seen along the caudal cervical spine.

REFERRING VET

Chris Papantonio

Thorax

The periarticular bones of both shoulder joints present moderate osteophyte new bone formation. The vertebral body of T6 presents a small geographic osteolytic lesion in the right aspect.

INVOICE

54602

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

10-12-22

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

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.



PATIENT Pommy Hall
The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and multiple regions of dystelectasis of the lung parenchyma..
Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

SPECIES Canine
BREED Pomeranian
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Biologically aggressive nasal soft tissue neoplasia with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions of the surrounding osseous structures and perforation of the cranial fossa
- Advanced periodontal disease of the remaining teeth
- Ventriculomegaly lateral ventricles of the brain
- Spondylosis deformans
- Degenerative osteoarthritis shoulder joints bilaterally
- Zones of dystelectasis of the lung
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

SEX Male (N)
AGE 14
INTERPRETED BY Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
The presenting clinical signs can be explained by the primary nasal neoplasm. The nasal mass presents with polyostotic lytic lesions of the associated osseous structures and is perforating the cranial fossa with mass effect on the brain. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, other. Rhinoscopy with biopsy or FNA sampling of the subcutaneous swelling 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 T4.

HOSPITAL NAME
Colyton Veterinary
Hospital

REFERRING VET
Chris Papantonio

INVOICE
54602

DATE
10-12-22



PATIENT

Pommy Hall

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pomeranian

SEX

Male (N)

AGE

14

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Colyton Veterinary
Hospital

REFERRING VET

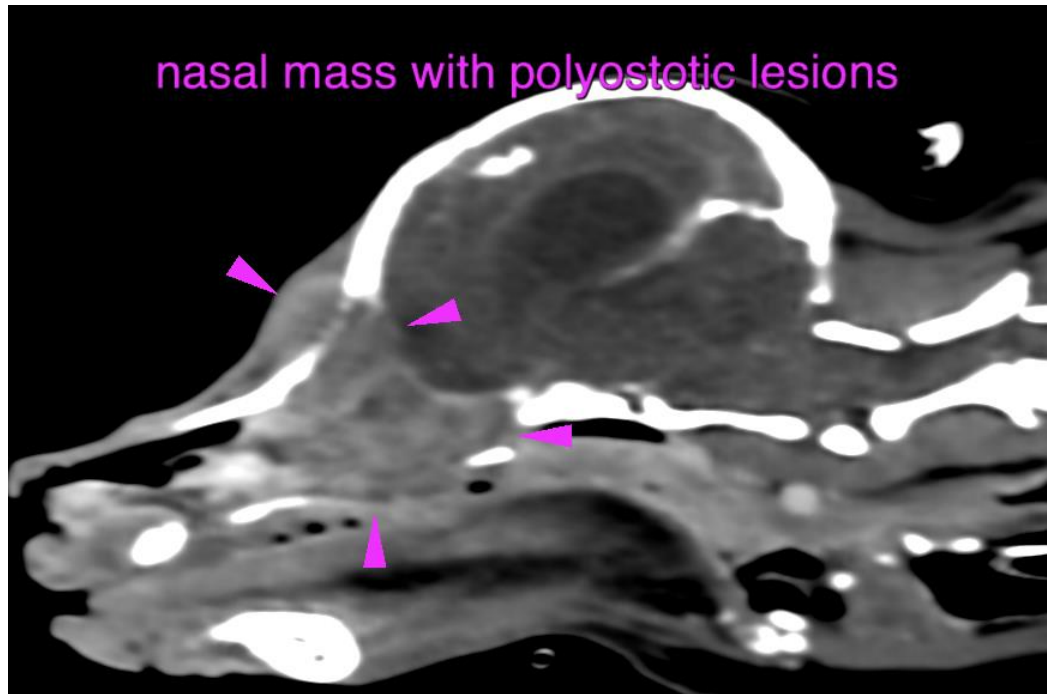
Chris Papantonio

INVOICE

54602

DATE

10-12-22



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, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
sebast.schaub@gmail.com