



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Seal Serwa Today the CT Scan has shown destruction of Seal's nasal turbinates' and the edge of the frontal sinus. This fluid could be from a fungal infection, a cancerous invasion, or possibly from a bacterial infection.

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Goldendoodle Triadan 208 to 210, 306 and 309 are absent.

SEX The left nasal cavity is obliterated by a soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass. Destruction of the associated conchal & turbinate structures is appreciated. The left maxillary bone, left nasal bone and left frontal bone present permeative osteolytic lesions. The nasal mass is perforating the dorsal osseous margins of the left nasal cavity and is protruding into the subcutaneous tissue at the dorsal aspect of the nose/frontal sinus. The mass is perforating the nasal septum and protruding into the right nasal cavity. Aggressive lysis of the cribriform plate is noted, and the nasal mass is protruding into the rostral cranial fossa, distorting the olfactory bulbs & frontal lobes. The falx cerebri is deviated by the mass effect.

Male Neutered

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

8 Years

INTERPRETED BY 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.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The mandibular lymph nodes are prominent, rounded and present with a mild heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

HOSPITAL NAME COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Scottsdale Veterinary
Clinic

- Left sided biologically aggressive nasal soft issue neoplasia with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions and perforation of the cranial fossa
- Lymphadenopathy mandibular lymph nodes
- Multiple absent teeth

REFERRING VET INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Kerby The CT study is consistent with primary nasal neoplasia with aggressive osteolytic lesions of the associated osseous structures and perforation of the cranial fossa. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, other. Rhinoscopy including 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.

INVOICE

54821

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

DATE

10-26-22



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Seal Serwa

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Canine

BREED

Goldendoodle

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

8 Years

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HOSPITAL NAME

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REFERRING VET

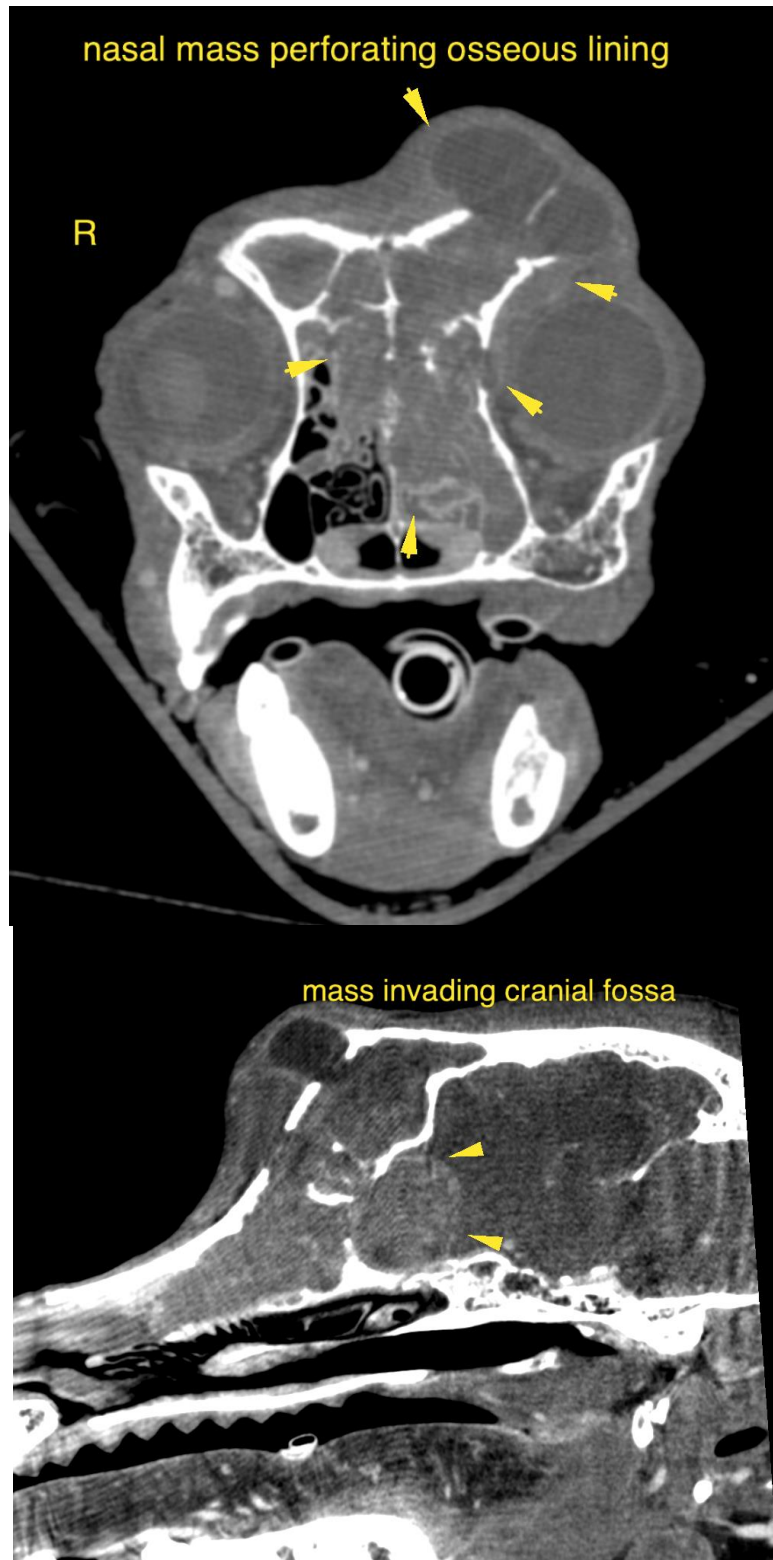
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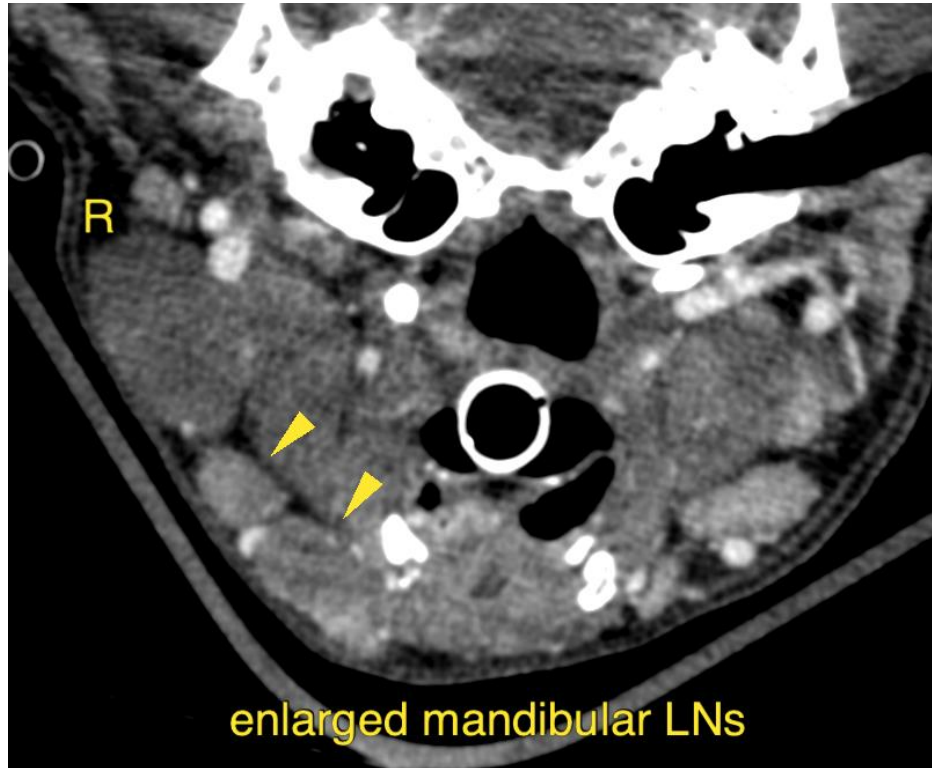
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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