



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Sabena Williams Soft to firm SC swelling extending from medial canthus OD to right bridge of nose. Nose deviated towards the left. Moderate stertor. Moderate purulent nasal discharge from right nares. Dry nasal planum. Minimal airflow from right nares.

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED Triadan 106&206 are absent.

DSH The right nasal cavity is obliterated by expansile, soft tissue attenuating and moderate contrast enhancing material. Advanced destruction of the associated conchal & turbinate structures is appreciated. The right maxillary & nasal bone and the horizontal plate of the right palatine bone present permeative osteolytic lesions and the nasal mass is bulging into the subcutaneous tissue at the dorsal aspect of the nose. Lysis of the perpendicular plate of the right palatine bone is seen. The cribriform plate is intact. The nasal septum is deviated to the left by the mass effect.

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

6 Years

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Biologically aggressive right sided primary nasal neoplasia with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions of the associated osseous structures
- Absent triadan 106 & 206

REFERRING VET

Meaux

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The right nasal mass is consistent with primary nasal neoplasia. Differentials include lymphosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, other. Rhinoscopy including biopsy of 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.

INVOICE

54476

Consider full tumor staging.

DATE

10-5-22



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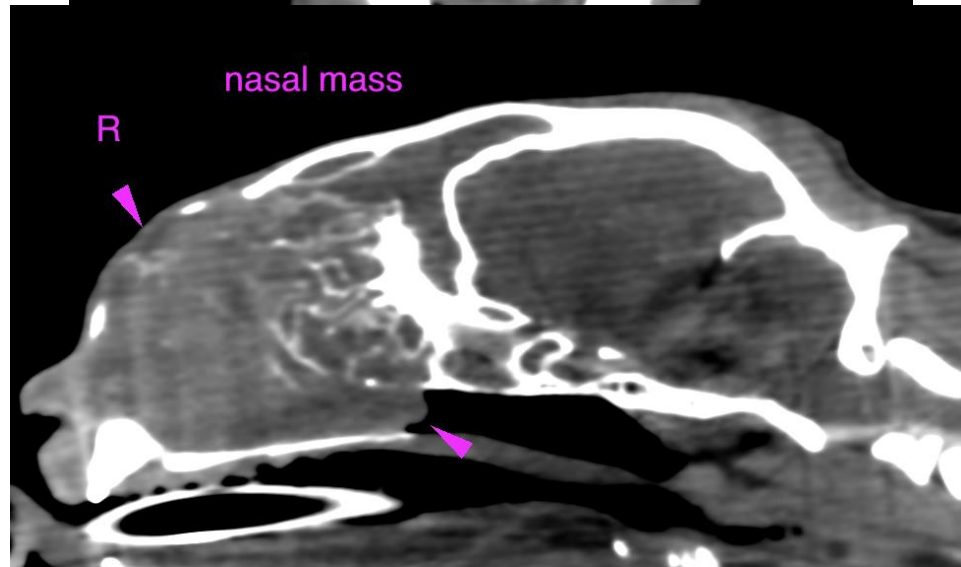
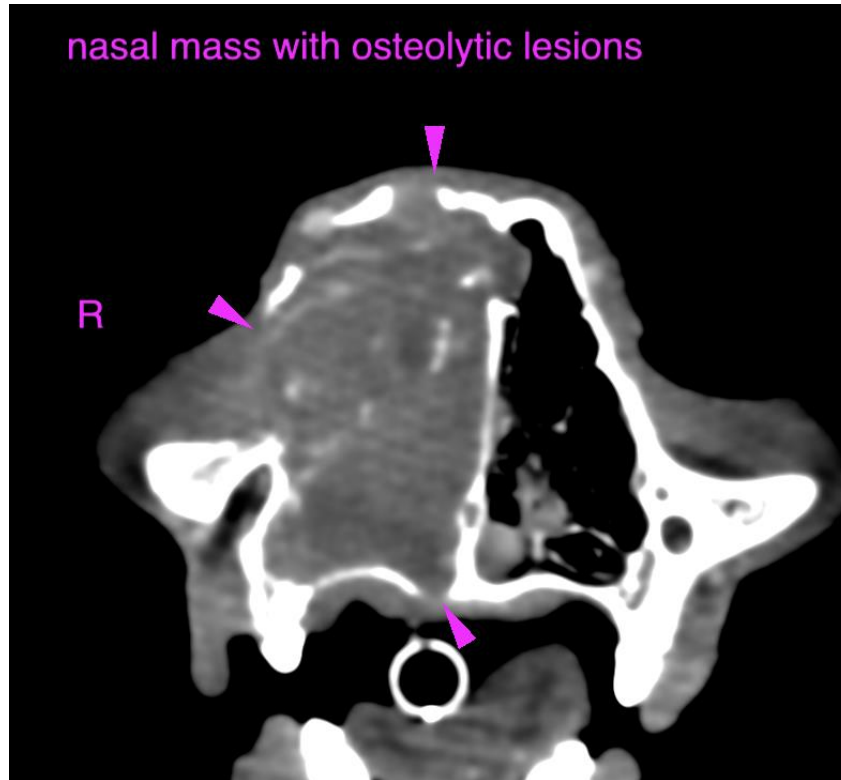
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**PATIENT**

Sabena Williams

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.

SPECIES

Feline

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

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