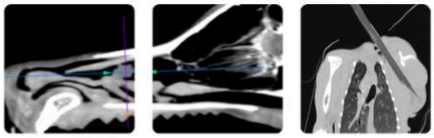

PATIENT

Vinnie McGarry

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shih Tzu

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 Years

WEIGHT

15.5 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rosio Castaneda

HOSPITAL NAME

Scottsdale Veterinary Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Sembach

INVOICE

12033

DATE

11/01/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Nasal discharge, swelling, and congestion for 3 months

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

The skull has a brachycephalic conformation with significant crowding and rotation of the maxillary premolar teeth.

Multiple teeth are absent.

Triadan 303 presents a significant widened periodontal space.

The right nasal cavity is obliterated by uniform soft tissue attenuating and irregular contrast enhancing mild expansile material. Destruction of the associated nasal conchal structures is seen. The osseous margins of the right nasal cavity – including the horizontal & perpendicular plate of the right palatine bone and the right maxillary bone – present moth-eaten osteolytic lesions and are perforated.

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.

Thorax

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

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.

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.

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

PATIENT

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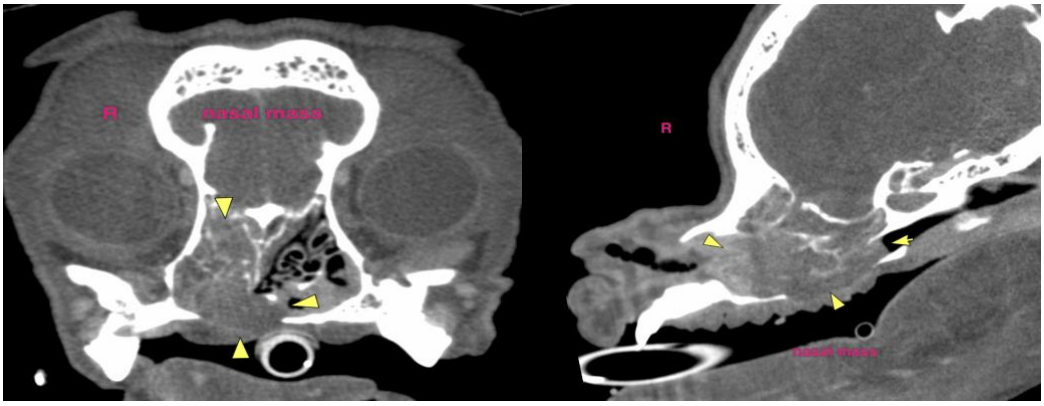
- Expansile biologically aggressive right nasal soft tissue mass with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions
- Advanced periodontal disease 303
- Multiple absent teeth
- Normal thorax, no evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The right nasal soft tissue mass is concerning for primary nasal neoplasia - Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma lymphosarcoma, osteosarcoma, other. As primary nasal tumors are less common in brachycephalic dogs, nasal granuloma (e.g. Leishmaniasis, mycotic) is a less likely differential. Rhinoscopy including biopsy can be performed for specification. The Adam tumor stage is 3.



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
info@sonopath.com