



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Zena Michalik History: Chronic R upper congestion- worse @ night. Concern for lesion R frontal sinus on radiographs
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Alkphos= 422(131)

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

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

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Australian Shepherd Mix The pictured parts of the dentition are complete and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

SEX The right nasal cavity and right frontal sinus are occupied by soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing material. Advanced destruction of the associated nasal conchal & turbinate structures is appreciated. The right maxillary bone, right palatine bone, right nasal bone and the cribriform plate present extensive permeative osteolytic lesions and the nasal soft tissue material is protruding into the subcutaneous tissue, the right orbit and the cranial fossa. The brain is distorted by the mass effect and presents a midline shift to the left.

Spayed Female

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

10 Years

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 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.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

HOSPITAL NAME

Hackettstown AH

- Biologically aggressive right nasal soft tissue neoplasia with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions of the associated osseous structures and perforation of the cranial fossa

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Susan Bahr

The CT study is consistent with a biologically aggressive soft tissue neoplasm, with secondary polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions and perforation of the cranial fossa with mass effect in the brain. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, other. Rhinoscopy including biopsy can be used as advanced diagnostic tests.

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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.

DATE

11/17/22



PATIENT

Zena Michalik

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Australian Shepherd
Mix



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.

SEX

Spayed Female

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.

AGE

10 Years

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