



## PATIENT

Sophie Clifford

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Bichon Frise Mix

## SEX

FS

## AGE

8Y

## WEIGHT

14lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet.  
DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Michelle Jouas, CVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Scottsdale Veterinary  
Clinic

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Rodrick

## INVOICE

72653

## DATE

11-17-25

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic firm swelling ventral/lateral nasal planum/lip (R side). Intermittent congestion per owner. Past cytology- inflammation Biopsy today- pending

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Multiple teeth are absent. The remaining teeth present signs of mild to moderate periodontal disease.

In the right lateroventral aspect of the nasal planum, an ill-defined, uniform soft tissue attenuating and irregular contrast enhancing swelling is seen; measuring approximately 12 mm. The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

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 right mandibular lymph nodes are prominent.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass right lateroventral aspect of nasal planum without osseous involvement
- Lymphadenopathy right mandibular lymph nodes
- Generalized mild periodontal disease of the remaining teeth
- Multiple absent teeth

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The soft tissue mass of the nasal planum is concerning for primary soft tissue neoplasia – such as mast cell tumor or melanoma. Differentials include granuloma or less likely fibroma. The enlarged mandibular lymph nodes equivocal for reactive lymphoid hyperplasia versus metastatic spread.



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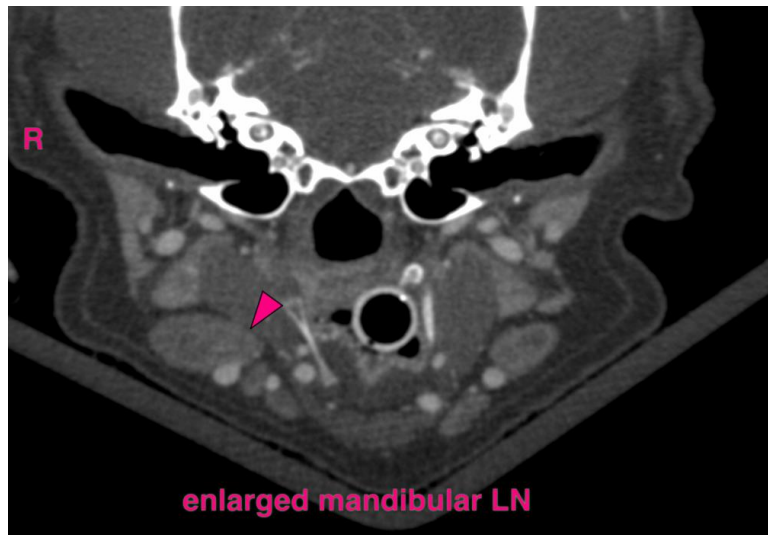
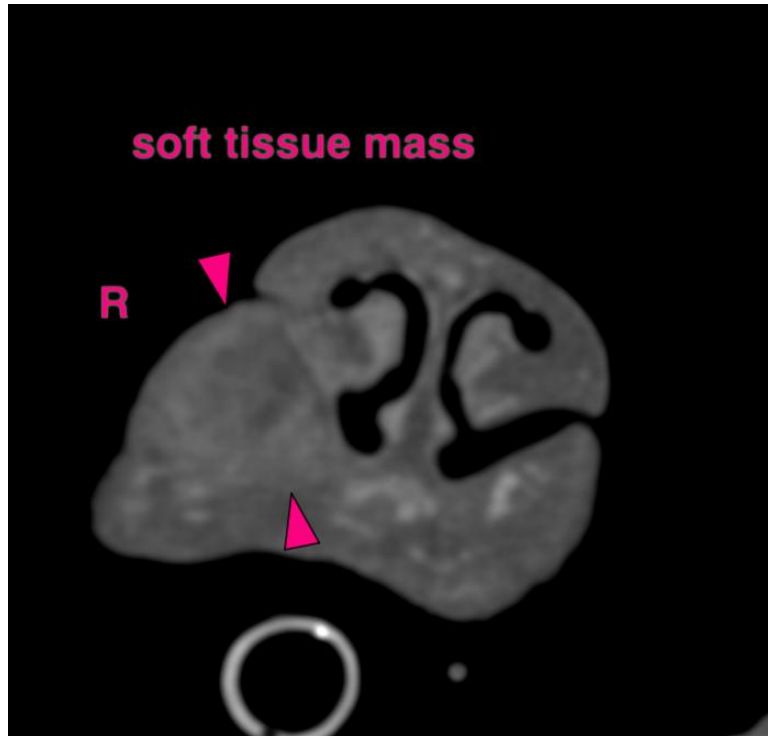
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Sebastian Schaub**, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
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