



PATIENT

Sebastian Johnson

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

MC

AGE

10Y, 8M

WEIGHT

13lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mobile Pet Imaging

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

Armstrong

INVOICE

72673

DATE

11-19-25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic sinusitis with mucus and occasional blood, sneezing too
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Upper resp congestion, r nasal discharge, aggressive, normal thorax.

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 right nasal cavity is obliterated by uniform soft tissue attenuating material with irregular mild contrast uptake. Destruction of the associated nasal conchal structures is seen. The right frontal sinus is obliterated by gravity dependent, fluid attenuating material. The alveolar process of the right maxillary bone and the perpendicular plate of the right palatine bone present moth eaten osteolytic lesions.

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

- Right nasal soft tissue mass with polyostotic semiaggressive osteolytic lesions of the osseous margins
- Obstructive sinusitis right frontal sinus
- Mild lymphadenopathy right mandibular lymph nodes – reactive lymphoid hyperplasia versus metastatic spread
- Multiple absent teeth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The right nasal soft tissue mass is highly concerning for primary nasal soft tissue neoplasia. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma lymphosarcoma, other. Theoretically nasal granuloma or rare adenomatoid nasal polyp are less likely potentials. Rhinoscopy including biopsy can be performed for specification. The Adam tumor stage is 3.

FNA sampling of the prominent mandibular lymph nodes can be performed for specification.



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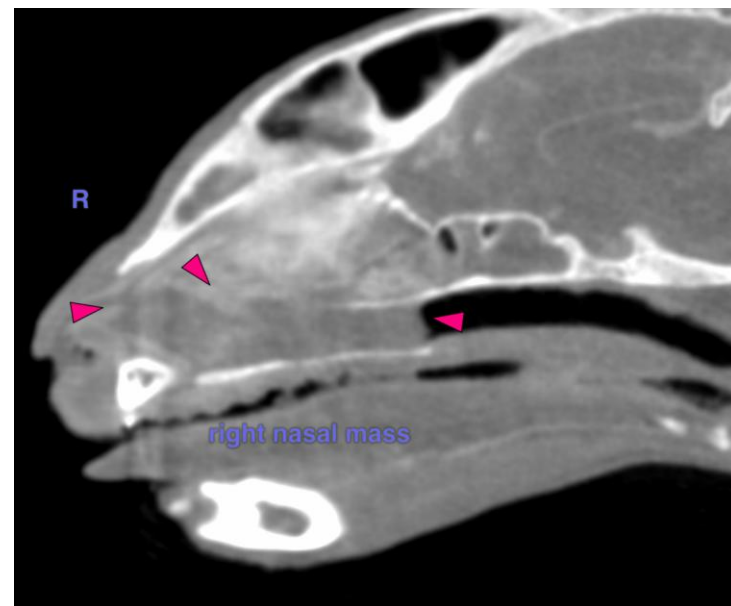
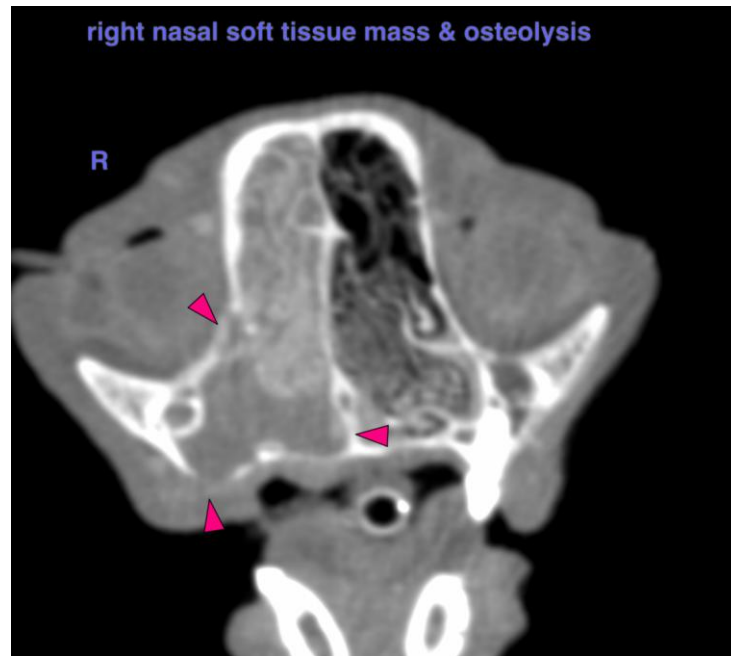
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
info@sonopath.com