



PATIENT

Max Nottingham

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Alaskan Malamute

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

10 Years

WEIGHT

51 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mountain West VS

HOSPITAL NAME

Mountain West VS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Allison Bowersox

INVOICE

35712

DATE

11/28/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Profuse bilateral epistaxis (left nare >> right nare) Hypertension - systolic BP 180 mmHg (note this was a couple minutes following dexmed IV)

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC/Chem/Lytes: PDW 8.8, K 5.9, CI 108, TP 8.5, Glob 5.4, ALT 166, PTT 104 pcv: 46% ts: 8.2 Clear Cortisol: 3.78

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

A high-resolution plain CT study of the skull is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

In the nasal cavity, a moderate amount of soft tissue attenuating material is attached to the nasal conchal structures, R>>L.

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 submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation pattern is uniform.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue material in both nasal cavity, R>L – double check with patient positioning as clinical signs are more pronounced from the left nostril

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The soft tissue material in the nasal cavity in combination with the presenting clinical signs is suggestive for blood in the nasal cavities. An underlying cause for the epistaxis cannot be specified. There is no evidence for neoplastic disease of the nasal cavity or foreign body related rhinitis. Possible causes for epistaxis include immune mediated disease, non-specific rhinitis (e.g. lymphocytic plasmocytic), hyperviscosity syndrome (e.g. Leishmaniosis), other causes for coagulopathy or systemic hypertension.



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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, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
info@sonopath.com