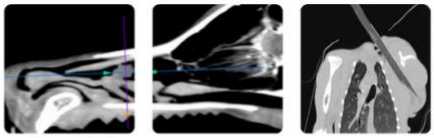

PATIENT

Simba Nieves

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Alaskan Malamute

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

8

WEIGHT

72

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

David

HOSPITAL NAME

ASC Oceanside

REFERRING VET

Dr. Infernuso

INVOICE

35711

DATE

11/28/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Lungs clear/eupneic, no crackles/wheezes auscultated, serosanguinous drainage noted from left nostril.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

The dorsal aspects of the skull are cropped by the field of view.

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

The left nasal cavity is obliterated by uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing material. Destruction of the associated nasal conchal structures is seen. In the rostral aspect of the right nasal cavity, a moderate amount of non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material is attached to the nasal conchal structures.

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 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 left lung presents multiple zones with dystelectasis of the lung parenchyma. The remainder of the lung parenchyma present 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

- Left nasal soft tissue mass

PATIENT

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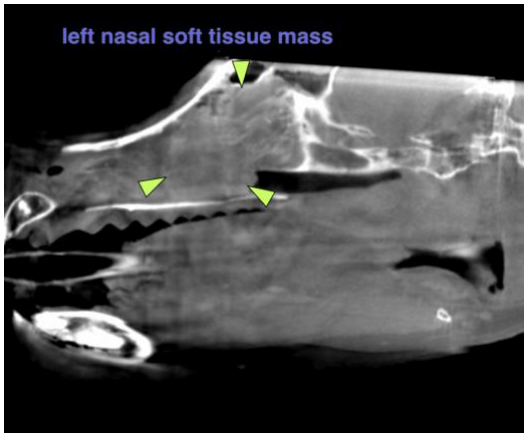
- Suspect exudate in right nasal cavity
- Normal thorax, no evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The left nasal soft tissue mass is highly concerning for primary nasal soft tissue neoplasia – such as adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma lymphosarcoma, other. Differentials can include hamartoma or nasal granuloma (e.g. mycotic). Rhinoscopy including biopsy can be performed for specification. The Adam tumor stage is 1.



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