



PATIENT

Tootsie Curtis

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DLH

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8 Years

WEIGHT

3.9 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Samantha S.

HOSPITAL NAME

Southern Oregon VSC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rory Applegate

INVOICE

35473

DATE

11/9/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Recent diagnosis of asthma, started on prednisolone and albuterol inhaler without significant response. Patient continues to show difficulty breathing with intermittent labored breathing, loss of body mass, reclusiveness, and restless.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY 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 choanal/rostral aspect of the nasopharynx and right ventral nasal meatus are segmentally obliterated by uniform soft tissue attenuating and peripherally accentuated contrast enhancing material. The horizontal plate of the right palatine bone level with the cavitory lesion presents mild 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 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

- Cavitated soft tissue mass right ventral nasal meatus and choana – partially cavitated
- Multiple absent teeth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The nasal/choanal soft tissue mass may present a confluent or two separated cavitory masses and differentials include cavitated primary nasal soft tissue neoplasm (prioritized) – such as carcinoma – or maxillary sinus mucocele versus benign nasal adenomatoid polyp. Rhinoscopy along with retrograde evaluation of the nasopharynx and biopsy of the cavitory nasal mass would be ideal as advanced diagnostic tools and may allow removal of major parts of the cavitory lesion.



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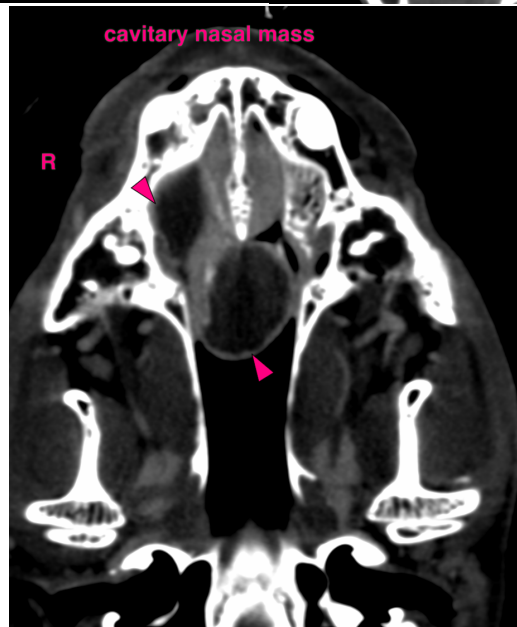
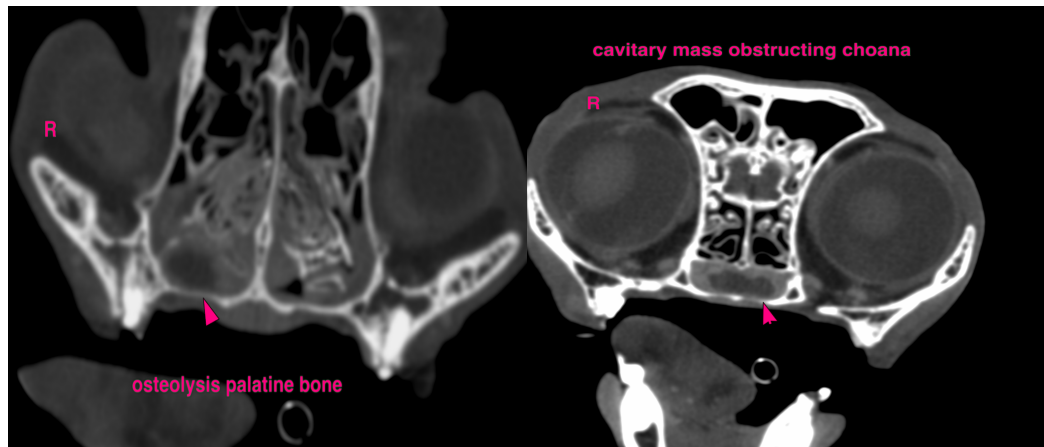
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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