

PATIENT

Lady Rise

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Airedale Terrier

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

7 Years

WEIGHT

53 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mobile Pet Imaging

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

Dr. Armstrong

INVOICE

36001

DATE

12/19/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient has had continuous nasal drip with occasional gagging after recent dental. No cough. No abnormal findings on previous radiographs. Suspect issue with nasal polyp, sinuses, or mass in throat or oral cavity.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL & NECK

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The tooth element 106 is absent.

In the caudal aspect of the nasal cavity, a moderate amount of soft tissue material is attached to the nasal conchal structures. The frontal sinus bilaterally is obliterated by non-contrast enhancing fluid attenuating material. The osseous lining of the right frontal sinus presents zones with hyperostosis. The rostral segment of the nasopharynx presents significant circumferential thickening of the mucosal lining along with hyperostosis of the dorsal and lateral osseous margins and moth-eaten osteolytic lesions. The cribriform plate is intact.

In the right nasal cavity, mild destruction of the conchal structures is seen.

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.

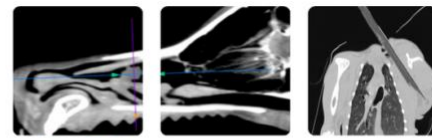
The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bilateral destructive mild rhinitis and advanced sinusitis frontal sinus bilaterally along with hyperostosis of the osseous lining right frontal sinus
- Circumferential mucosal thickening rostral segment of the nasopharynx with hyperostosis of the pterygoid bone
- Absent triadan
- Normal neck

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The bilateral sinusitis and mild rhinitis along with the hyperostosis are suggestive for underlying mycotic infection – such as Aspergillus, Cryptococcus, other – affecting the rostral segment of the nasopharynx as well. A less likely differential is non-specific rhinosinusitis (e.g. lymphoplasmacytic, eosinophilic). The appreciated changes are unusual for underlying neoplastic disease. Recommended rhinoscopy and retrograde evaluation of the nasopharynx for further evaluation with sampling for



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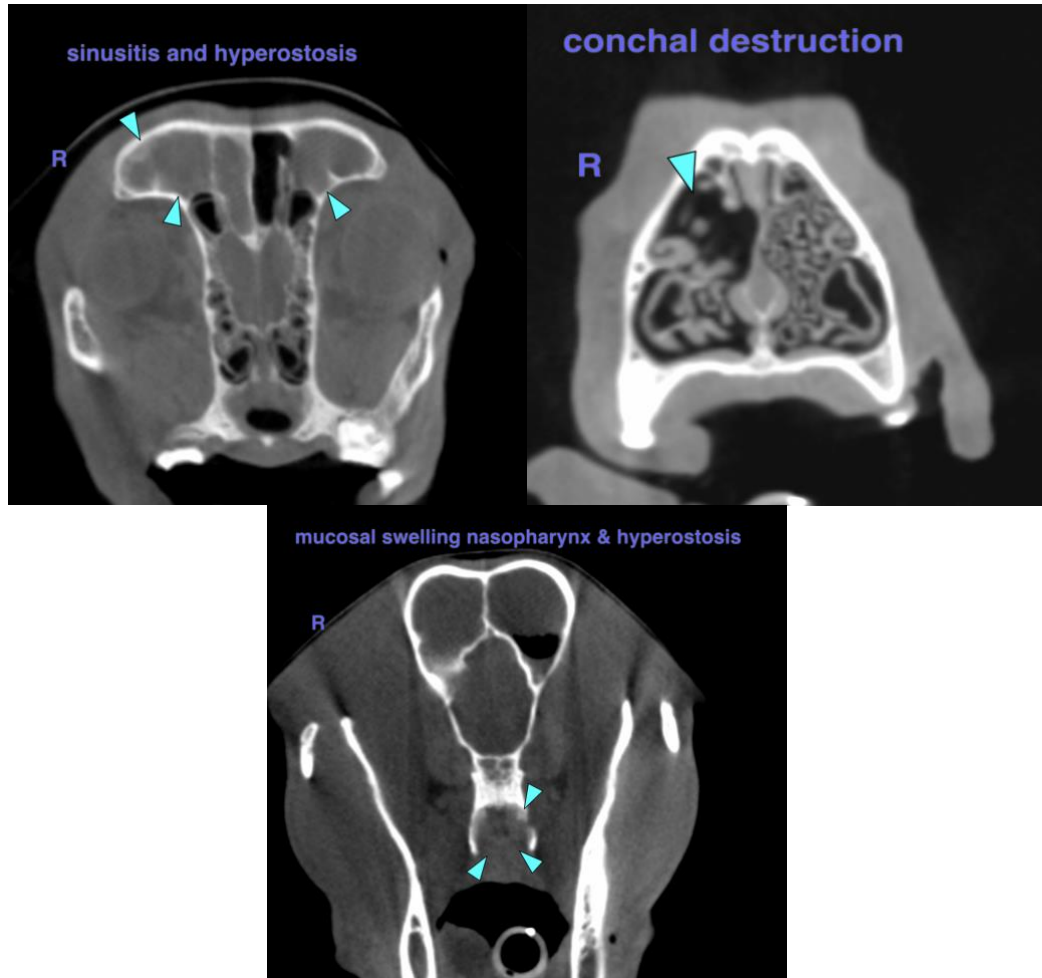
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culture and histopathology (detection of fungi microscopically is more straightforward than with culture in many cases).



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
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