



## PATIENT

Stevie Laight

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

Ragdoll

## SEX

Female

## AGE

4 Years

## WEIGHT

4.5

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Hollie Sharp

## HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Trust-  
Ellesmere Port

## REFERRING VET

Severn Edge Vets

## INVOICE

35760

## DATE

12/5/25

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Seen as second opinion from neighboring practice with left sided head tilt and no menace response L eye, significant L ear soreness and swelling.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Glucose 10.59mmol/L Creatinine 56µmol/L Urea 4.9 mmol/L Potassium 3.3 mmol/L

## 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

Triadan 206 is absent.

In the left nasal cavity, moderate destruction of the nasal conchal structures and soft tissue material is adhering to the conchal structures causing focal consolidation of the left nasal cavity.

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

The horizontal segment of the left external ear canal is obliterated by expansile, uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing soft tissue material – perforating the ear canal and extending into the soft tissues surrounding the ear canal ; extending caudally up to the occipital bone, rostrally up to the left temporomandibular joint and medially up to the level of the nasopharynx that is distorted by the mass effect. The left tympanic bulla is obliterated by the irregular contrast enhancing mass and the osseous wall presents multifocal moth-eaten osteolytic lesions.

In the right tympanic bulla, a small volume of soft tissue material is attached to the osseous wall.

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 mandibular lymph nodes are prominent and present a mild irregular contrast enhancement pattern. The medial retropharyngeal lymph node bilaterally and the left lateral retropharyngeal lymph node are significantly enlarged and have a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Expansile soft tissue mass left external ear canal with local invasive growth and secondary stenosis of the nasopharynx
- Lymphadenopathy regional lymph nodes of the skull, L>R
- Mild right sided otitis media
- Left sided destructive rhinitis – commonly primary viral ± bacterial or mycotic superinfection
- Multiple absent teeth

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The mass of the left external ear canal is consistent with primary soft tissue neoplasia – ceruminous gland adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma are most likely – with secondary metastatic



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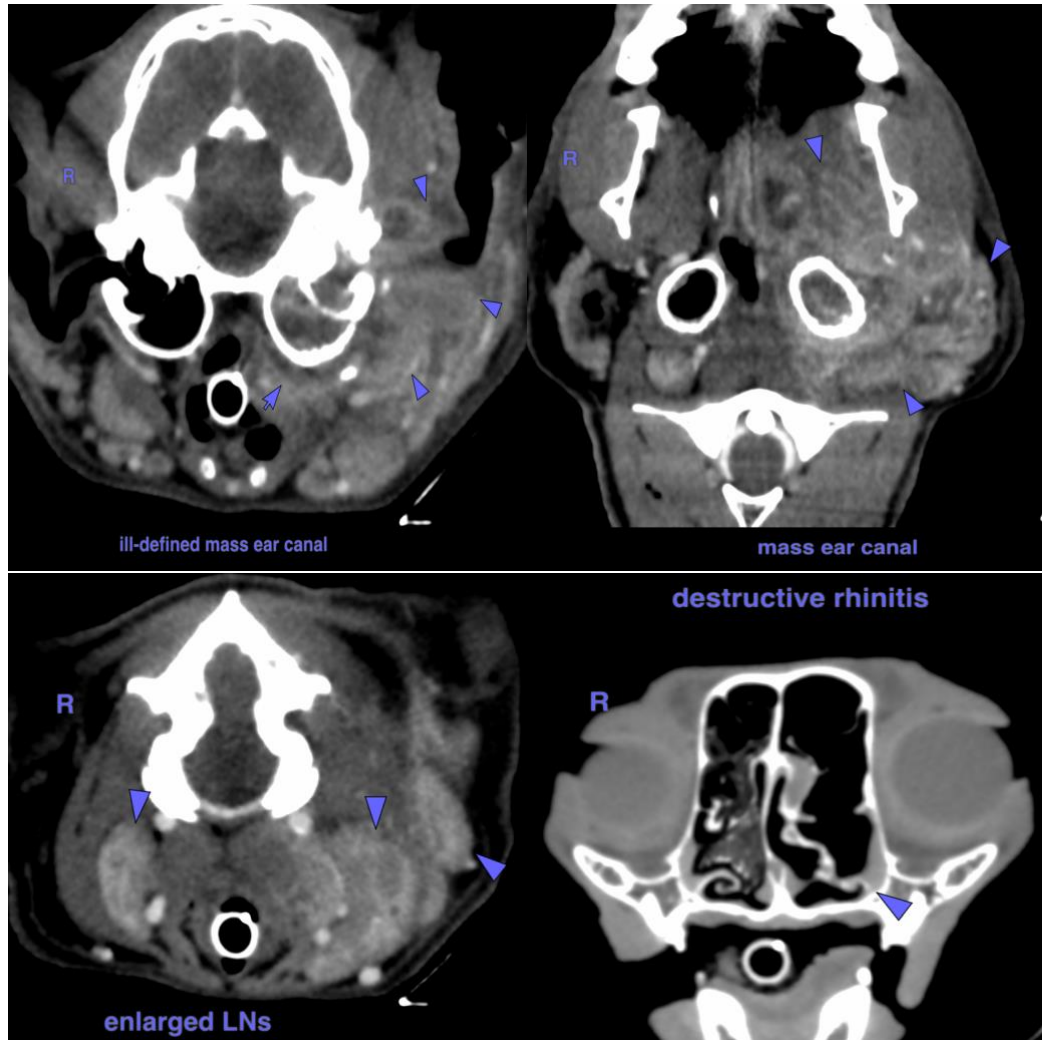
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spread to the regional lymph nodes. FNA sampling/biopsy of the mass can be performed as advanced diagnostic test.



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](mailto:info@sonopath.com)