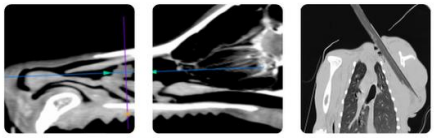

PATIENT

Finn Spelmon

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13Y

WEIGHT

4.0

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Victoria Bradshaw

HOSPITAL NAME

Gulf Shore Veterinary Specialty Surgery

REFERRING VET

Dr. Byron Young DVM, MS, DACVS

INVOICE

73882

DATE

2-19-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Finn presents for CT study of his head to evaluate middle and inner ear regions . He had surgery to remove a brain tumor (meningioma) eight years ago with Dr. Levine. Recently he has started to walk in circles. After a recent dermatology consult CT was recommended as the next step.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The tooth elements 106, 307 and 407 are absent.

The dorsal aspect of the right nasal cavity is obliterated by fluid attenuating material and the conchal structures at the same level present moderate destruction. The right frontal sinus is filled with non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material.

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 left parietal bone presents a large defect with depression of the osseous lamellar caudally. Level with the osseous defect in the left parietal bone, a cauliflower like mineralizing, and mild contrast enhancing mass is protruding into the cranial fossa, measuring 2.5 x 1.8 x 2.9 cm. In the right ventrolateral aspect of the cranial fossa, attached to the right temporal bone, an irregular mineralizing and moderate contrast enhancing convex shaped mass is seen, measuring 10 x 9 x 15 mm. The brain is distorted by the mass effect.

In the pituitary fossa, a moderate contrast enhancing nodule is seen, bulging into the cranial fossa, measuring 6 mm in diameter.

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

- History of excised meningioma – local reoccurrence with large mineralizing mass
- Intracranial extraaxial mass right lateroventral aspect cranial fossa with mineralization
- Intracranial extraaxial nodular lesion pituitary fossa.
- Right sided rhinosinusitis
- Multiple absent teeth
- No evidence of otitis media

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings are compatible with local reoccurrence of a psammomatous meningioma and a second psammomatous meningioma in the right ventral aspect of the cranial fossa. The extraaxial masses are a plausible explanation for the presenting neurological clinical signs.

The nodular lesion in the pituitary fossa can present pituitary nodule (e.g. adenoma) or meningeal neoplasm (e.g. meningioma).

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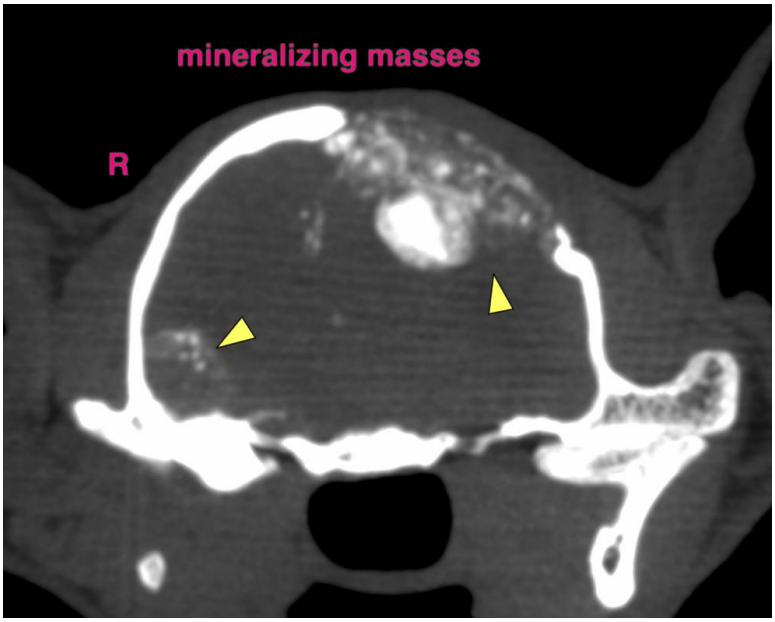

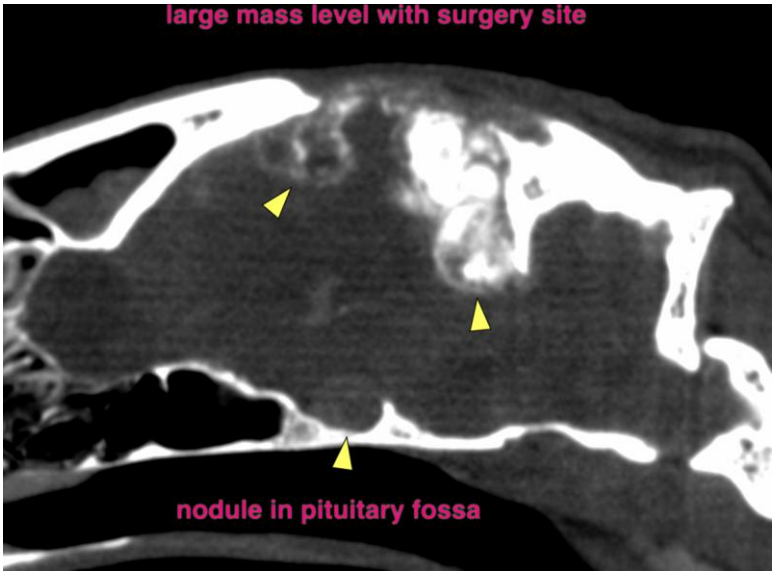

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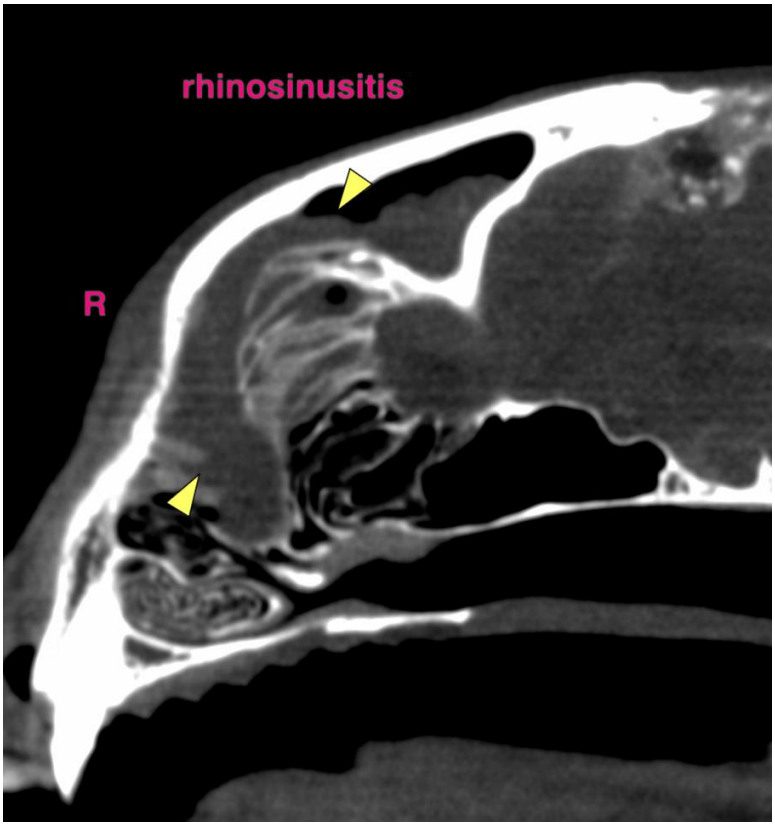

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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