



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Brandy Freund History: Patient presented for CT scan of nasal sinus after presented on 2/17 for epistaxis on left side of nose. Slowly dripping blood upon presentation but o reports has been constant. Owner thinks pet may be painful since resists when nose is wiped. Pet was started on epinephrine nasal spray and yunnan baiyao, owner reports minimal improvement at todays visit

SPECIES

Canine Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Bloodwork within normal limits and normal clotting times

BREED

Golden Retriever Mix

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

SEX

Spayed Female

Triadan 101 and 402 are absent. The mesial roots of triadan 108 & 208 present resorptive lesions. In the rostral third of the nasal cavity, bilateral segmental destruction of the conchal structures and the nasal septum is appreciated. At the same level a moderate amount of non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material is attached to the nasal mucosal lining. Level with the segmental conchal destruction, moth eaten osteolytic lesions of the nasal bone and horizontal plate of the left palatine bone are visible.

AGE

12 Years

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

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

The left tympanic bulla is filled with soft tissue attenuating and non-contrast enhancing material, the osseous lining is mildly thickened and smooth. In the medial aspect of the right external ear canal, a small amount of non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material is seen.

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Boca Park AH

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Corinna Gorgon

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Segmental nasal conchal and nasal septum destruction with polyostotic semi-aggressive osteolytic lesions of the nasal and palatine bone
- Left sided otitis media
- Mild right sided otitis externa
- Dental resorptive lesions 108 & 208
- Absent triadan 101 and 402

INVOICE

21279

DATE

2/23/23

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS



PATIENT

Brandy Freund

The focal destruction of the nasal septum and nasal conchal structures at the same level with the unusual pattern of the associated soft tissue component can be either the result of nasal mycotic granuloma or focal nasal neoplasm centered on the nasal septum. Whereas the odds for mycotic granuloma are considered a bit more likely. However, as the CT findings are not specific, rhinoscopy including biopsy is warranted for further differentiation – if biopsy reveals neoplastic origin, the Adam tumor stage is T3.

SPECIES

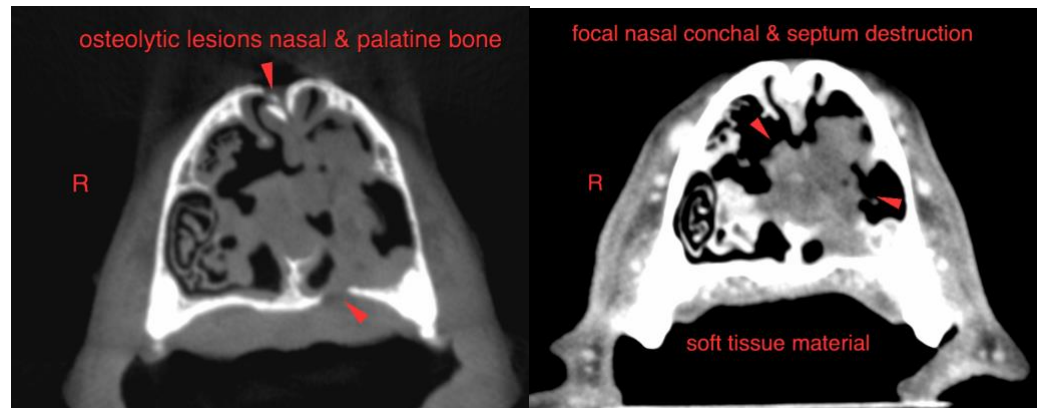
Canine

BREED

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SEX

Spayed Female



AGE

12 Years

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.

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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.

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