



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Andres Perez Patient presents to hospital with sneezing, epistaxis. On physical examination, a bulge is noted in the nasal plane. CT Scan - Head Study was recommended.
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CHEM --- unremarkable CBC --- leukocytosis and thrombocytopenia Culture --- NO GROWTH FeLV/FIV --- negative

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The pictured parts of the dentition are complete and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

SEX

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The rostral half of the nasal cavity bilaterally is occupied by soft tissue attenuating and moderate contrast enhancing soft tissue material – extending into the subcutaneous tissue at the dorsal aspect of the nose. Mild to moderate destruction of the associated nasal conchal structures is noted. The osseous lining of the nasal cavity presents without overt osteolytic lesions.

AGE

5 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

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals present a mild thickened wall, and a moderate amount of soft tissue attenuating material is attached to the epithelial lining of the external ear canals.

HOSPITAL NAME

Veterinary Image Center

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 moderately enlarge, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. R. Fernandez,
 DVM

- Nasal soft tissue mass rostral aspects of the nasal cavity bilaterally
- Secondary subcutaneous swelling dorsal aspect of the nose
- Lymphadenopathy mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes bilaterally
- Otitis externa bilaterally

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The findings are highly suggestive for underlying primary nasal neoplasia and round cell tumor is the top differential with possible metastatic spread to the tributary lymph nodes. Theoretically granulomatous disease of the nose – like mycotic infection – is a potential but the odds are low. If not done so yet, recommend FNA sampling of the subcutaneous swelling at the dorsal aspect of the nose. Rhinoscopy including biopsy can be used as advanced diagnostic test as well.

DATE

2-28-22

Recommend FNA sampling of the tributary lymph nodes as well.



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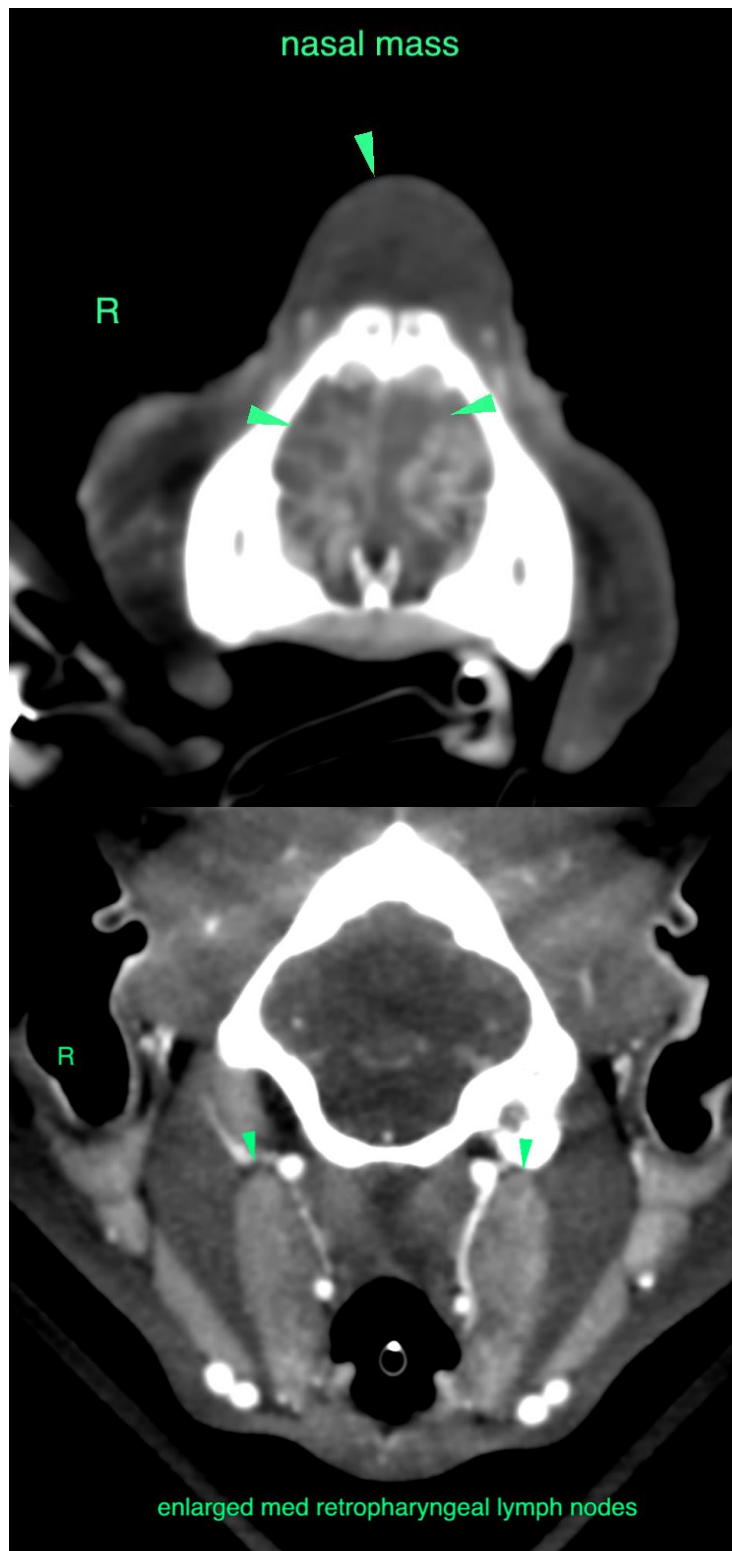
Dr. R. Fernandez,
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

BREED

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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.

Sebastian Schaub, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
sebast.schaub@gmail.com

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