



PATIENT

Lycan Dagsen

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Maine Coon

SEX

Male Intact

AGE

10M, 5D

WEIGHT

5.2kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mountain West
Veterinary Specialists

HOSPITAL NAME

Melanie Thompson

REFERRING VET

Mountain West
Veterinary Specialists

INVOICE

74146

DATE

3-11-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Upper Respiratory Symptoms (Sneezing, Nasal/Ocular Discharge) – Date first noted 9/4/2025. Initially presented with sneezing and yellow/white nasal snot. Symptoms persisted and evolved to include green, bilateral nasal discharge, sometimes with blood, mild bilateral ocular discharge, stertorous breathing, and gasping for air.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A supernumerary triadan 106 and 206 is present along with a triadan 306 and 406.

In both nasal cavities, R>>L, advanced destruction of the nasal conchal structures is appreciated. A moderate amount of fluid attenuating material is attached to the nasal mucosal, R>L. The right frontal sinus contains a small amount of fluid attenuating material, and the osseous lining presents mild hyperostosis.

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 prominent.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Destructive rhinitis, R>>L
- Sinusitis right frontal sinus with hyperostosis
- Lymphadenopathy mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes – consistent with reactive lymphoid hyperplasia
- Multiple supernumerary teeth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Destructive rhinitis in feline patients is commonly primary viral ± bacterial or mycotic superinfection. Rhinoscopy including biopsy and sampling for microbial culture - in many cases the initial causative infectious agent cannot be isolated anymore – can be used as advanced diagnostic tool. In chronic cases of rhinosinusitis, clinical signs are prone to reoccur.



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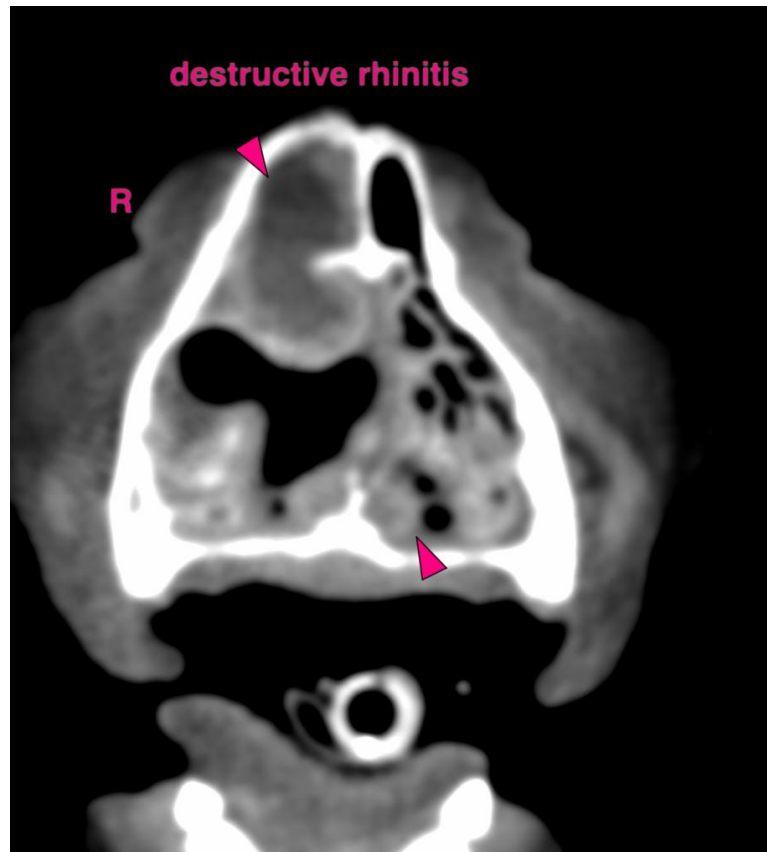
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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