



PATIENT

Coco Bonard

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Goldendoodle

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

9 Years

WEIGHT

98 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Amanda Causey

HOSPITAL NAME

Family Pet Medical
Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ferrera

INVOICE

14542

DATE

03/20/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- 4 month history of fast-growing nasal mass. Nasal planum proliferation discoloration and ulceration of nares. Moderate mucoid discharge.

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

Parts of the crown of triadan 104, 204 and 304 are absent – exposing the pulp cavity to the dental surface.

The nasal planum is generalized swollen and presents a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern. The right nasal opening is obliterated by the heterogeneous contrast enhancing soft tissue material and extending caudally 5.2 cm from the rostral surface of the nose.

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

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 lateral of the mandibular lymph nodes are prominent.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Diffuse soft tissue mass nasal planum and secondary obstruction of the right nasal opening
- Lymphadenopathy mandibular lymph nodes – the odds for metastatic spread are increased
- Complicated dental fracture 104, 204 and 304

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The diffuse soft tissue mass affecting the nasal planum is compatible with primary soft tissue neoplasia – such as squamous cell carcinoma, sarcoma, mast cell tumor, other. FNA sampling/biopsy can be used for specification. Surgical management via amputation of the nasal planum is a potential treatment option.

Consider full tumor staging, including FNA sampling of the enlarged mandibular lymph nodes.



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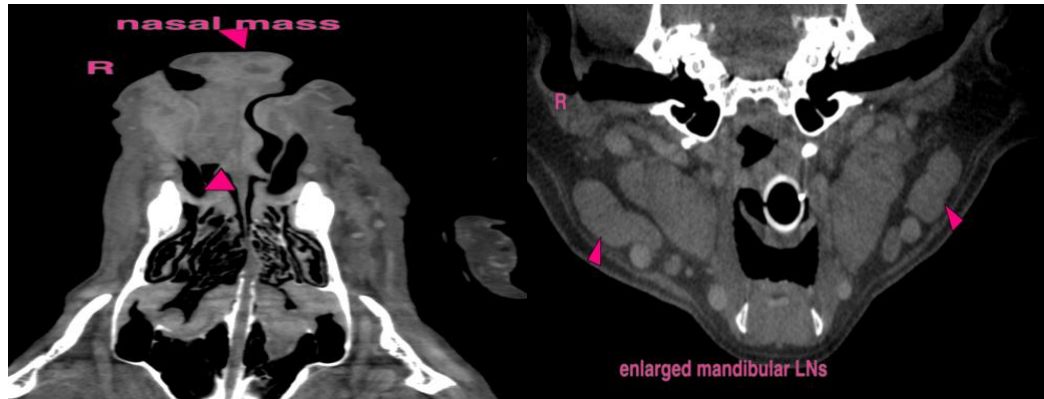
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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