



PATIENT

Meka Westlake

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Siamese

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

14

WEIGHT

5.84

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Cameron J./Samantha
S.

HOSPITAL NAME

Southern Oregon VSC

REFERRING VET

Rory Applegate DVM,
DACVMIM

INVOICE

35433

DATE

3/27/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Left eye conjunctival/subconjunctival/orbital mass with suspected orbital extension; histopathology (specimen collected 03/05/2026; finalized 03/17/2026) consistent with suspected adenosquamous carcinoma, locally aggressive with metastatic potential. Ongoing management of hyperthyroidism on methimazole and lifelong feline herpesvirus-associated chronic ocular discharge.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Chemistry Panel - SDMA 15 µg/dL H - Likely impaired GFR • Thyroxine (T4) - T4 4.3 ug/dL - Slight elevation

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

Triadan 101, 307 and 407 are absent.

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

In the dorsolateral aspect of the left orbital cavity, a uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous strong contrast enhancing mass is seen, measuring 18 x 10 x 17 mm. The soft tissue mass in the left orbital cavity presents a broad base to the zygomatic process of the left frontal bone and frontal process of the left zygomatic bone – presenting zones with permeative osteolysis. The left ocular bulb is distorted by the mass effect.

In the region of the left parotid lymph node/left parotid salivary gland, an ill-defined, uniform soft tissue attenuating and irregular contrast enhancing, amorphous mass is seen.

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 left medial retropharyngeal lymph node is prominent and has a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

Mild nodular enlargement of the right thyroid gland is appreciated.

The left deep cervical lymph node is prominent and has a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

Thorax



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The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform and considered within normal limits.

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.

Multifocal throughout the lung parenchyma, randomly distributed, well-defined, soft tissue attenuating nodules are appreciated – measuring up to 4 mm in diameter.

Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen; there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass dorsolateral aspect left orbital cavity with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions of the associated osseous structures
- Soft tissue mass left parotid region
- Lymphadenopathy left medial retropharyngeal lymph node & left deep cervical lymph node
- Structured nodular interstitial lung pattern
- Nodular enlargement right thyroid gland – suggestive for (non)functional adenoma formation
- Multiple absent teeth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The soft tissue mass in the left orbital cavity is consistent with primary soft tissue neoplasia – such as adenocarcinoma of the lacrimal gland, melanoma or round cell tumor. FNA sampling may be used for specification. The soft tissue mass in the left parotid region is most likely the enlarged parotid lymph node and along with the enlarged ipsilateral medial retropharyngeal lymph node and left deep cervical lymph node and the nodular lung pattern the findings are indicative for metastatic spread.



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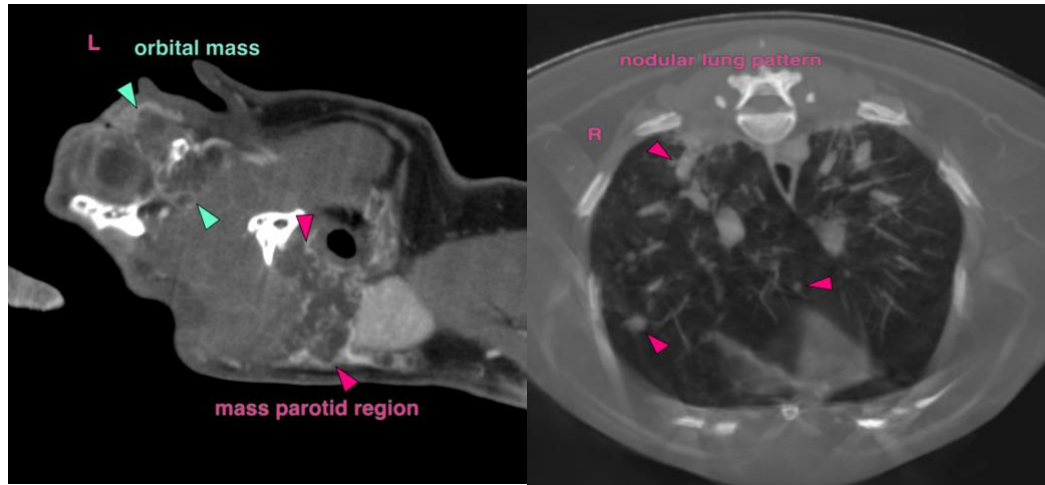
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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