



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Sammy Kessler Dec 2021 breathing issues. Rhinoscopy done and bx taken. at that time o declined ct. bx came back segments of hyperplastic squamous epithelium, submucosal glandular hyperplasia and coagula of blood and cellular debris. In January 2022, clinical signs reoccurred. ct recommended. o declined. tried prednisone trial for 30 days Feb 2022, status same. increased prednisone. recommended ct again. o scheduled ct.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL**

**BREED**

A high resolution plain CT study of the skull is provided for review.

Mix

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

The tooth element 405 is absent.

**SEX**

FS

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining. The nasopharynx is occupied by soft tissue attenuating material, protruding from the roof of the nasopharynx into the lumen – extending from the level of the base of the soft palate caudally nearly up to the caudal margin of the soft palate. The osseous structures of the nasopharynx are within normal limits.

**AGE**

7 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 occupied by soft tissue attenuating material, the osseous lining is smooth and thin.. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Surgical 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 medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes bilaterally are moderately enlarged, rounded and present a uniform soft attenuation pattern.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Infernuso

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Nasopharyngeal soft tissue mass
- Lymphadenopathy medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes bilaterally
- Secondary bilateral otitis media – likely due to mechanical obliteration of the Eustachian tube by the nasopharyngeal mass

**INVOICE**

51595

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**DATE**

4-18-22

The nasopharyngeal mass is concerning for neoplasia originating from the mucosal lining of the nasopharynx. Potentials include round cell tumor, adenocarcinoma squamous cell carcinoma. Benign lesions for the nasopharyngeal mass can include adenomatoid polyp, Thornwaldt like cyst, sialoceles. The enlarged and rounded medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are increasing the odds for underlying neoplastic disease – particularly round cell tumor. Recommend retrograde evaluation of the nasopharynx and repeating biopsy as well as FNA sampling of the enlarged regional lymph nodes.



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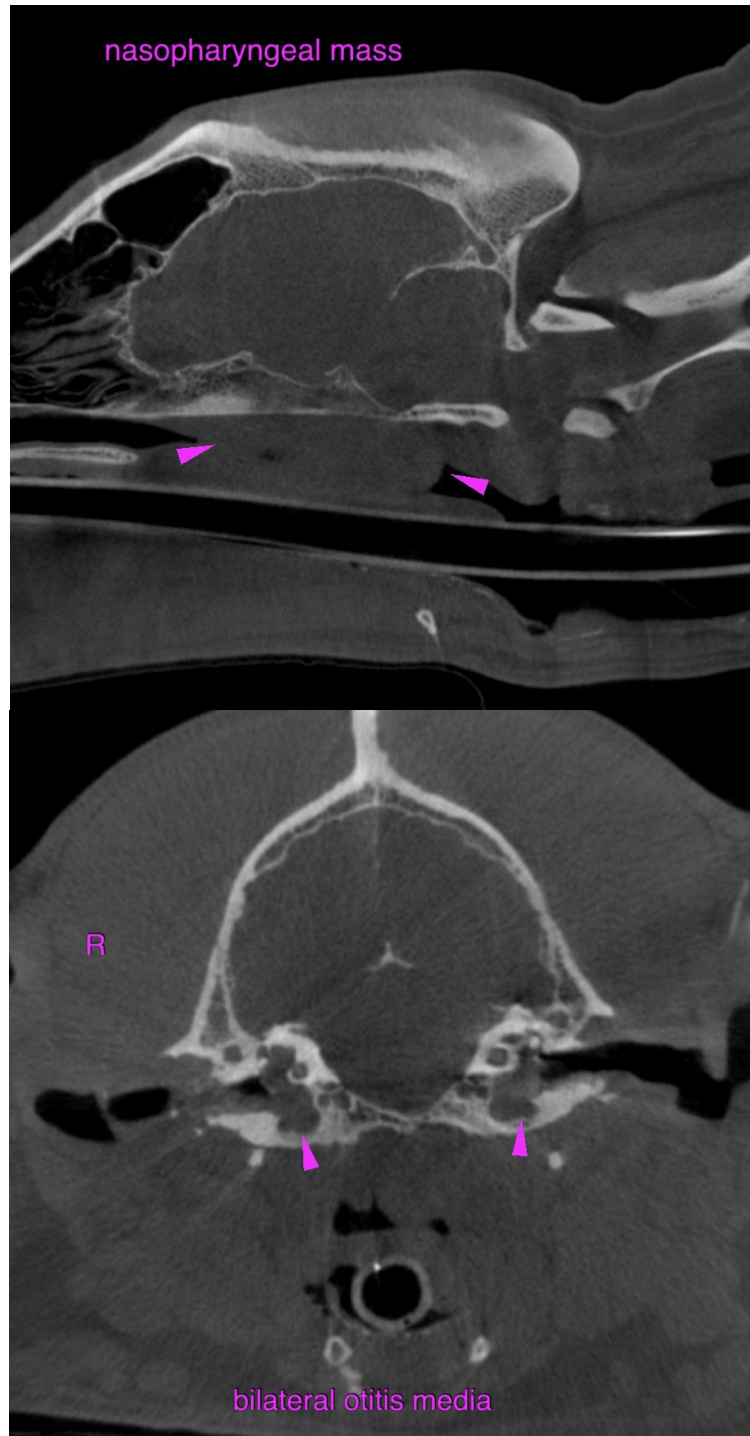
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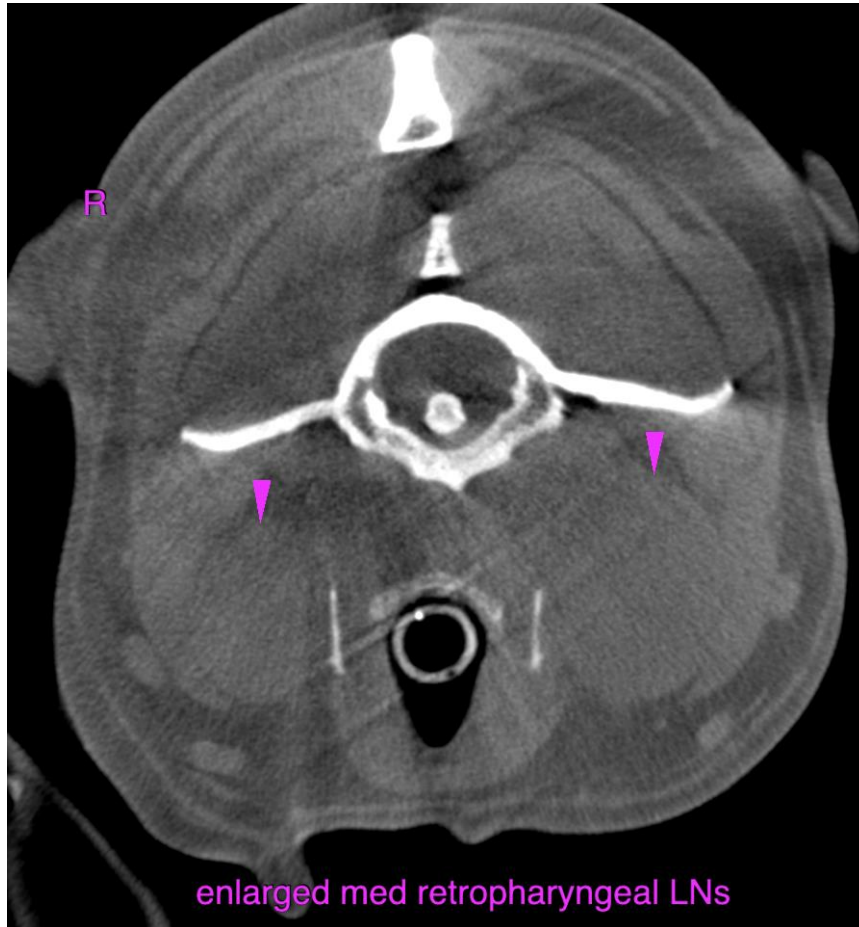
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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  
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