



PATIENT

Pushi Kote

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Maltese

SEX

MN

AGE

12Y

WEIGHT

5.4kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Amanda Causey

HOSPITAL NAME

Scarborough Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Julia Drube

INVOICE

74745

DATE

4-22-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Left nostril epistaxis.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

All teeth are absent. Atrophy of the alveolar bone in all jaw quadrants is appreciated.

The left nasal cavity is obliterated by uniform soft tissue attenuating and irregular moderate contrast enhancing material. Destruction of the associated nasal conchal structures is seen. The maxillary bone bilaterally presents zones with osteolysis – in the region of absent premolar teeth. The left frontal sinus is partially obliterated by gravity dependent, fluid attenuating material.

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 mandibular lymph nodes are prominent.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Left nasal soft tissue mass
- Lymphadenopathy left mandibular lymph nodes
- Secondary obstructive sinusitis left frontal sinus
- All teeth are absent, secondary atrophy of the alveolar bone in all jaw quadrants

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The left nasal soft tissue mass is compatible with primary nasal soft tissue neoplasia, such as adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma lymphosarcoma, other. Unlikely differentials include nasal hamartoma or granuloma. Rhinoscopy including biopsy can be performed for specification. The Adam tumor stage is 1.

Consider full tumor staging including FNA sampling of the left mandibular lymph nodes to differentiate between reactive lymphoid hyperplasia versus metastatic disease.



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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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