



## PATIENT

Dixie Morin

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Pointer Mix

## SEX

SF

## AGE

10Y

## WEIGHT

35lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mobile Pet Imaging

## HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

## REFERRING VET

Armstrong

## INVOICE

74495

## DATE

4-7-26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pet has a chronic history of unilateral R sided epistaxis (~2yr duration, on/off). Concern for possible neoplastic process either in mouth or nasal passageways.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The pictured parts of the dentition are complete.

The right nasal cavity is obliterated by expansile, moderate contrast enhancing soft tissue material. Destruction of the associated nasal conchal structures is seen. The right maxillary bone, right nasal bone and the horizontal plate of the palatine bone present zones with aggressive osteolysis and are perforated. The nasal mass is protruding into the submucosa of the hard palate and dorsally into the subcutaneous tissue. The nasal septum is perforated, and the right nasal mass is bulging into the left nasal cavity.

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.

Post contrast administration, protruding from the pituitary fossa, an ovoidal shape, nodular lesion with increased contrast uptake is seen; measuring 9 x 9 x 6 mm.

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

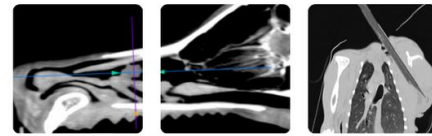
- Expansile right nasal soft tissue mass with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions
- Nodular enlargement pituitary gland

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The right nasal soft tissue mass is consistent with primary nasal soft tissue neoplasia with aggressive osteolytic lesions of the osseous lining of the nasal cavity. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma lymphosarcoma, other. FNA sampling/biopsy of the subcutaneous swelling or rhinoscopy including biopsy can be performed for specification. The Adam tumor stage is 3.

The finding does explain the presenting clinical signs.

The enlarged pituitary gland is compatible with (non)functional pituitary adenoma.



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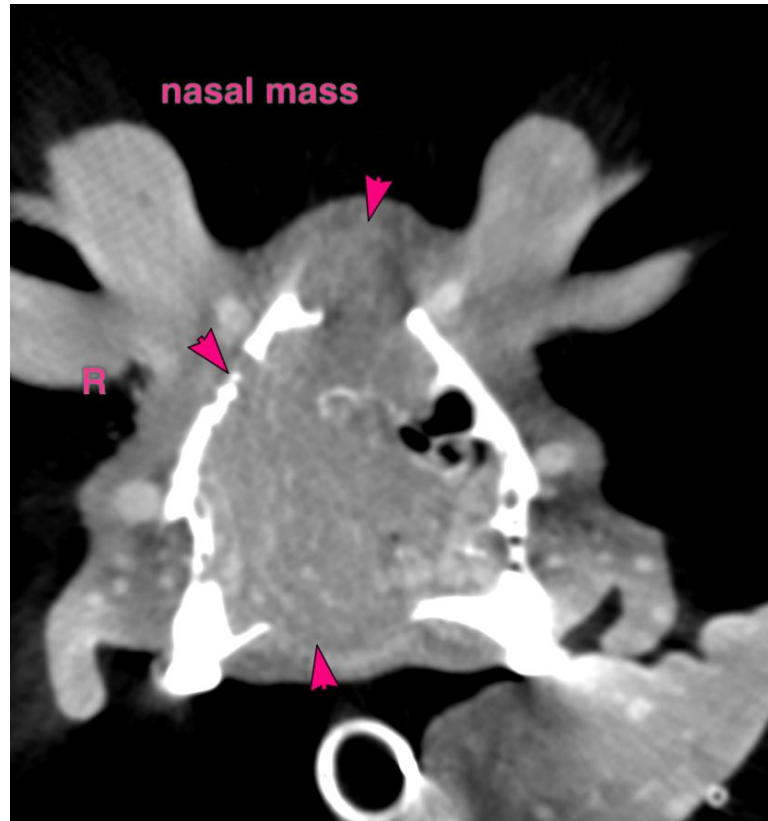
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nasal mass



enlarged pituitary gland



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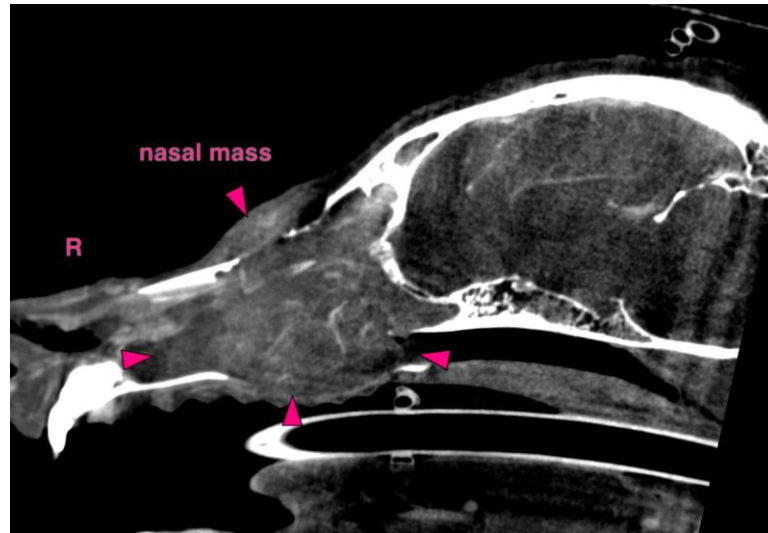
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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](mailto:info@sonopath.com)