



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Grayson Ashworth History: Chronic Nasal Discharge from right nostril
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

DSH

The pictured parts of the dentition are complete and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

SEX

Neutered Male

The caudoventral segment of the left nasal cavity is occupied by a mild heterogeneous contrast enhancing soft tissue mass. Advanced destruction of the associated turbinate and conchal structures in the left nasal cavity is seen. Aggressive osteolytic lesions of the perpendicular plate of the left palatine bone, ethmoid bone and presphenoid bone is appreciated and the nasal mass is bulging into the medioventral aspect of the left orbit – the left ocular bulb is mildly deviated and distorted by the mass effect. Moth eaten osteolytic lesions of the cribriform plate are appreciated and post contrast administration the nasal mass is mildly protruding into the rostral cranial fossa. The choana are completely obstructed by the mass.

AGE

8 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 aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

The left mandibular lymph nodes are prominent.

HOSPITAL NAME

Shohola VH

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Biologically aggressive left sided nasal soft tissue mass with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions of the associated osseous structures – including the base of the skull – and perforation of the cranial fossa
- Lymphadenopathy left mandibular lymph nodes

REFERRING VET

Dr. Livia DeMaeo

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

15754

The CT study is consistent with a biologically aggressive soft tissue neoplasm, originating from the left nasal cavity, causing complete upper airway obstruction – explaining the nasal discharge from the right nasal cavity. There is evidence of the mass perforating the cranial fossa. Differentials include lymphosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, other. Rhinoscopy including FNA sampling can be used as advanced diagnostic tests. Based on the results of the advanced diagnostic tests, the chances of radiation therapy can be discussed with oncologist.

DATE

5/16/22

Recommend FNA sampling of the left mandibular lymph nodes to rule in/out metastatic spread.



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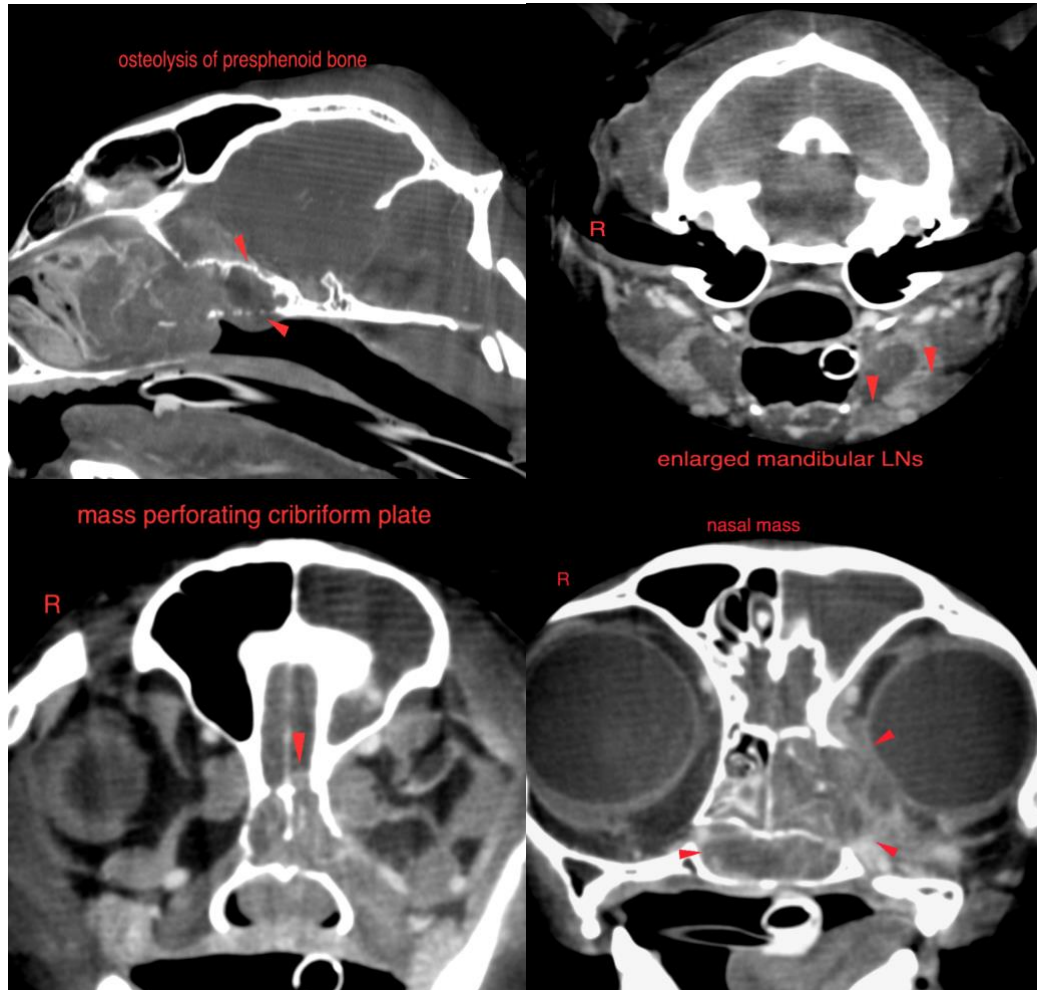
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
sebast.schaub@gmail.com



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