



## PATIENT

Storm Daisy Jones

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DSH

## SEX

Spayed Female

## AGE

11 Years

## WEIGHT

13.1 Pounds

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Bill McGee, DVM,  
DABVP

## HOSPITAL NAME

Bridgeport AH, PLLC

## REFERRING VET

Lauren Smith, DVM

## INVOICE

37246

## DATE

5/29/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Swelling over the left eye that has not responded to antimicrobial treatment. Acute onset, normal radiographs (in house read) and elevated WBC.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY 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 and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

In the caudal aspect of the left nasal cavity, a small amount of fluid attenuating material is attached to the nasal mucosal lining. In the subcutaneous tissue dorsal to the left orbital cavity, a uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous strong contrast enhancing mass is seen – involving the left upper eyelid rostrally and extending up to the level of the zygomatic process of the left frontal bone caudally. The soft tissue mass dorsal to the left orbital cavity presents broad contact with the osseous lining of the left frontal bone that presents moth eaten osteolytic lesions. A small amount of soft tissue material is protruding into the left orbital 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.

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

- Complex cavitary subcutaneous mass dorsal to left orbital cavity, involving the left upper eyelid and monostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions left frontal bone with perforation of the left frontal sinus
- Lymphadenopathy left mandibular lymph nodes

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The clinically appreciated subcutaneous swelling dorsal to the left eye can present primary soft tissue neoplasia – possibly originating from the left frontal sinus, such as adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma – versus inflammatory infectious origin (e.g. Cryptococcosis). Biopsy of the mass is advised for specification including FNA sampling of the enlarged mandibular lymph nodes.



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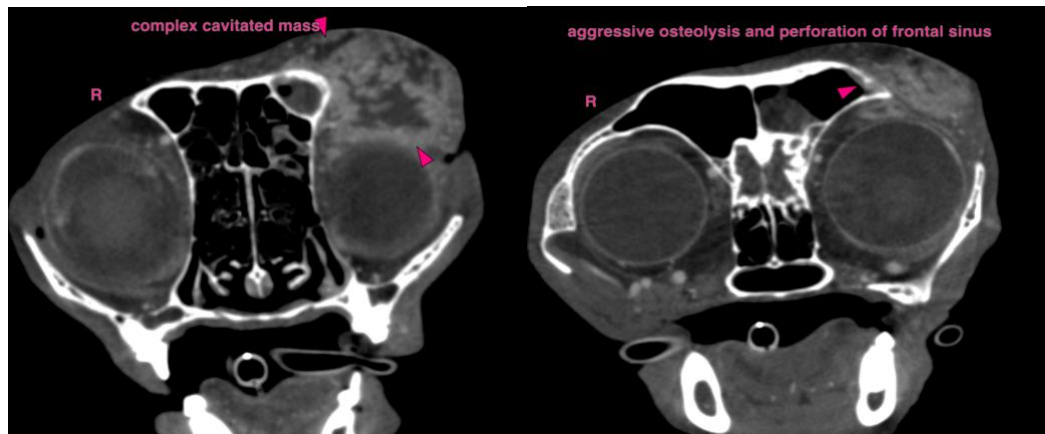
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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](mailto:info@sonopath.com)