



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Jolene Woodhull History: Bloody discharge right nostril. Patient experienced right sided mild epistaxis one week ago, already resolving. Skull rads WNL

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

SEX
Spayed Female The right nasal cavity is partially occupied by heterogeneous contrast enhancing material – most accentuated level with the turbinates. Moderate destruction of the right nasal turbinates is appreciated. Osteolysis of the cribriform plate is seen and the nasal contrast enhancing material is bulging into the rostral cranial fossa with mass effect on the olfactory bulbs and frontal lobes. A midline shift of the frontal lobes to the left is appreciated.

AGE
6 Years 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.

INTERPRETED BY
Sebastian Schaub, DVM Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI 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 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.

HOSPITAL NAME
Blairstown AH **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Right sided biologically aggressive nasal soft tissue neoplasm with lysis of the cribriform plate and mass effect on the brain

REFERRING VET
Dr. Lovell **INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

INVOICE
16143 The CT study is consistent with a biologically aggressive soft tissue neoplasm, destructing the cribriform plate. The nasal mass is protruding into the cranial fossa and presents with a significant mass effect on the brain. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, other. Rhinoscopy including biopsy 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. The Adam tumor stage is T4.

DATE

6/16/22



PATIENT Consider full tumor staging.

Jolene Woodhull

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mixed

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

6 Years

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Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

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REFERRING VET

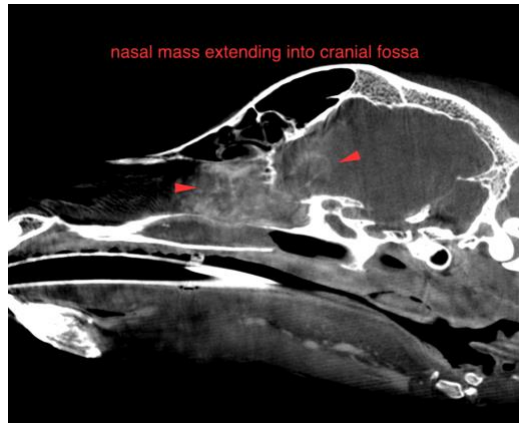
Dr. Lovell

INVOICE

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DATE

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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.

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