



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Penelope Baez  
 Owner noticed a swelling on her nose in May. It has been growing since then and she has developed difficulty breathing. Anorexic at this point.

**SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL**

Feline  
 A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull in a bone and soft tissue reconstruction is provided for review.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

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

**SEX**  
 FS  
 The right nasal cavity is occupied by soft tissue attenuating and mild contrast enhancing material. The right maxillary bone and right nasal bone present moth eaten osteolytic lesions and the nasal soft tissue mass is protruding into the subcutaneous tissue at the right dorsolateral aspect of the nose. Caudally, perforation of the perpendicular plate of the right palatine bone is appreciated and the nasal soft tissue material is mildly protruding into the medial aspect of the right orbit. Osteolysis of the cribriform plate is visible, and contrast enhancing material is mildly bulging into the ventral aspect of the rostral cranial fossa. The choana are obliterated by the nasal soft tissue material.

**AGE**  
 5 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 mandibular lymph nodes are prominent.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Biologically aggressive nasal soft tissue mass
- Secondary polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions of the associated osseous structures and perforation of the cranial fossa
- Secondary upper airway obstruction
- Mild lymphadenopathy mandibular lymph nodes

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Bluegrass Veterinary Specialists

**REFERRING VET**

Radhakrishnan

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The nasal mass is highly concerning for primary nasal neoplasia with secondary multifocal osteolytic lesions and perforation of the cranial fossa. Differentials include lymphosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, other. Theoretically, granulomatous inflammation (e.g. mycotic infection) is a potential as well, but the odds are considered low. Either FNA sampling of the subcutaneous swelling at the right lateral aspect of the nose or 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.

**INVOICE**

52662

**DATE**

6-30-22

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



**PATIENT**

Penelope Baez

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

5 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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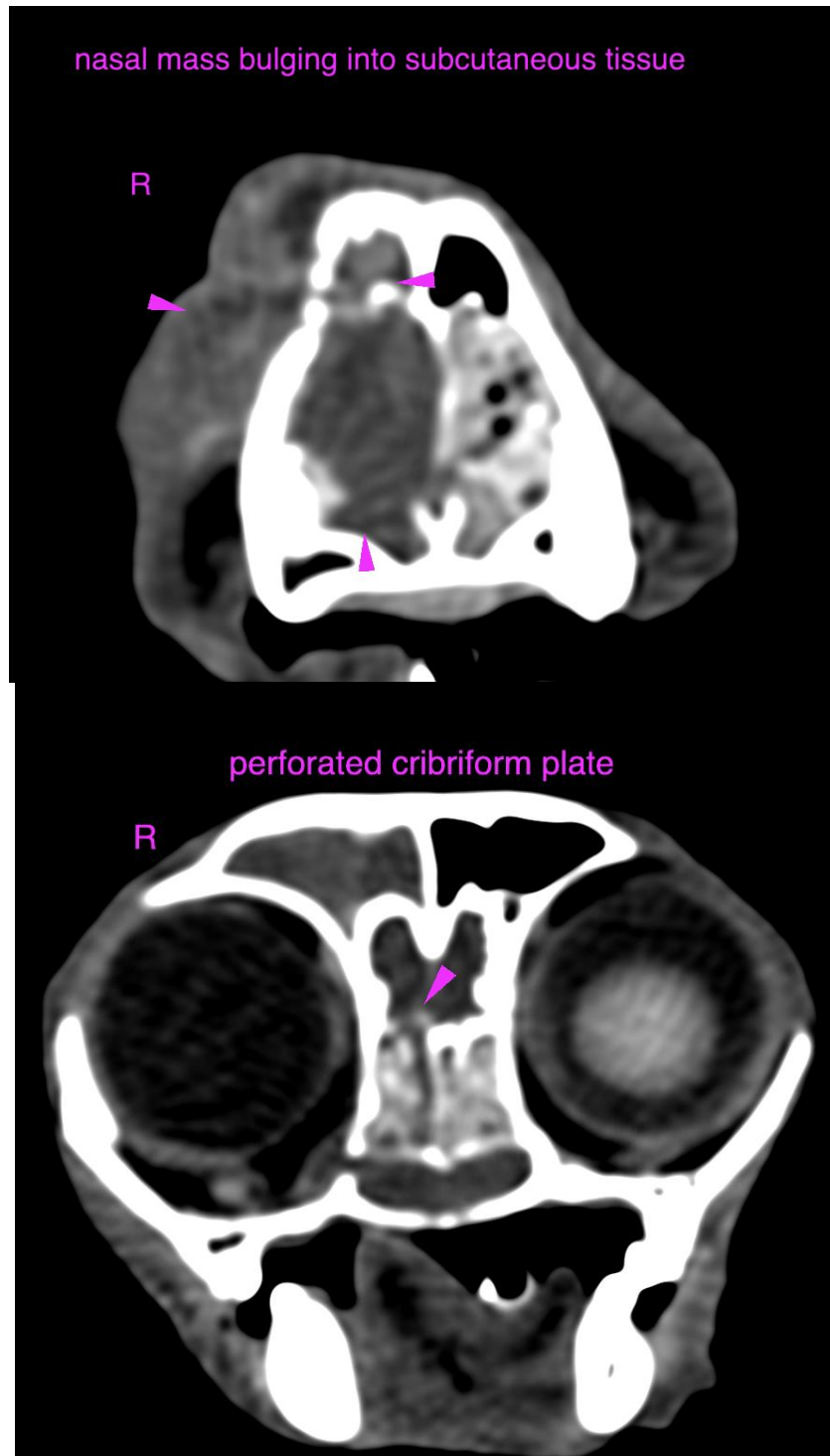
Radhakrishnan

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**PATIENT**

Penelope Baez

**SPECIES**

Feline

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.

**BREED**

DSH

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

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

5 Years

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