



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Mimi Forrest Retrobulbar mass with secondary glaucoma and superficial ulcer meds: topical neo/poly/gram and oral meloxicam, starting oral clavamox today r/o nasal/sinus neoplasia v tooth root abscess
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Hematocrit: 27 WBC: 17.53 neutrophils: 14.57

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

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

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

DSH Skull

The tooth elements 201 and 209 are absent. Triadan 108&208 present a moderate widening of the periodontal space and resorptive lesions.

SEX
FS The ventral aspect of the left orbit is occupied by a uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass – deviating the left ocular bulb dorsally and rostrally and bulging ventrally into the oropharynx, distal to the last left upper molar tooth. The alveolar process of the left maxillary bone presents moth eaten osteolytic lesions. The soft tissue mass is perforating the perpendicular plate of the left palatine bone and is mildly protruding into the left nasal cavity.

AGE
14 The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

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Both tympanic bulla contain a mild to moderate amount of fluid attenuating material, R>L. The soft tissue material in the right tympanic bulla presents with central heterogeneous mineralization.

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.

REFERRING VET

Blair Hollowell, DVM

The left mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph node are moderately enlarged.

Thorax

The caudal thoracic segment presents with mild motion artefacts.

INVOICE

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Multifocal mild spondylosis formation is seen along the thoracic spine.

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform and considered within normal limits.

DATE

6-6-22

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.



PATIENT

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

Mimi Forrest

Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass ventral aspect left orbit with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions of the associated osseous structures and perforation of the left nasal cavity
- Secondary left sided exophthalmos
- Lymphadenopathy left mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph node
- Absent triadan 201&209
- Advanced periodontal disease 108&208 with dental resorptive lesions
- Bilateral chronic otitis media with right sided mineralized inspissation concretment
- Spondylosis deformans
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

BREED

DSH

SEX

FS

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The mass in the left orbit is consistent with a soft tissue neoplasm, such as melanoma, lymphosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, myxosarcoma, other. The mass presents evidence of invasion of the left nasal cavity, by dissecting through the perpendicular plate of the left palatine bone. The odds for metastatic spread to the tributary lymph nodes are high.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

FNA sampling ± biopsy of the mass in the left orbit including the enlarged lymph nodes can be used as advanced diagnostic test. Based on the results of the advanced diagnostic tests, the chances of radiation therapy might be discussed with oncologist.

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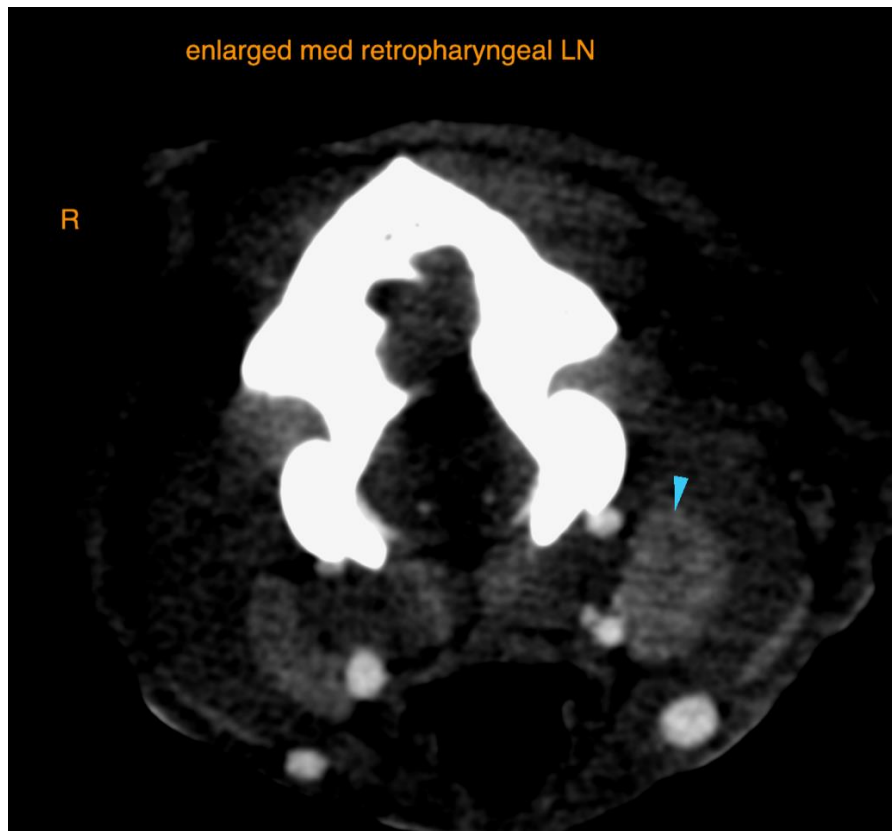
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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