



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Cooper Spoor General Appearance: BAR, difficult to examine, but more friendly and tolerant today vs previous. BCS 6/9. Weight consistent with previous wts. Unclear if last weight may have been falsely elevated by scale/measurement CRT/MM: WNL Eyes: Corneas clear, pupils normal size, symmetrical, sclera white, no ocular discharge Ears: No exudate observed, no redness present Oral Cavity: Mild tarter/gingivitis; Grade 2 Nasal Cavity: stirdor, congestion, mucopurulent drainage (most notable from R nostril but bilaterally) Cardiovascular: Regular rhythm; no murmur detected Respiratory: Lungs auscultate clear bilaterally; trachea clear, referred upper airway noise Abdomen: Abdomen palpates normally; no pain, tenderness or masses on palpation Rectal: Did not perform rectal exam Musculoskeletal: Normal ambulation/no lameness reported Integument: Normal amount of shedding; skin/coat WNL Lymph Nodes: Lymph nodes normal in size Urogenital: External genitalia appears normal Neurologic: No apparent abnormalities noted

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BW pending

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

MN

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Moderate motion artefacts are present.

AGE

8 Years, 8 Months

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

INTERPRETED BY

The ventral aspects of the nasal cavity bilaterally are occupied by soft tissue attenuating material, extending caudally into the choana and the sphenoid sinus.

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Nasal soft tissue material bilaterally, obliterating the choana caudally

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jessie Evoniuk

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Further differentiation of the appreciated soft tissue material in the plain CT is limited, however I consider the odds for a nasal mass higher than for nasal exudate. The latter commonly has a more foamy appearance. The top differential in case of nasal mass is neoplasia (e.g. lymphosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma). Nasal granulomatous disease is a potential as well (e.g. mycotic). Rhinoscopy including biopsy can be used as advanced diagnostic test.

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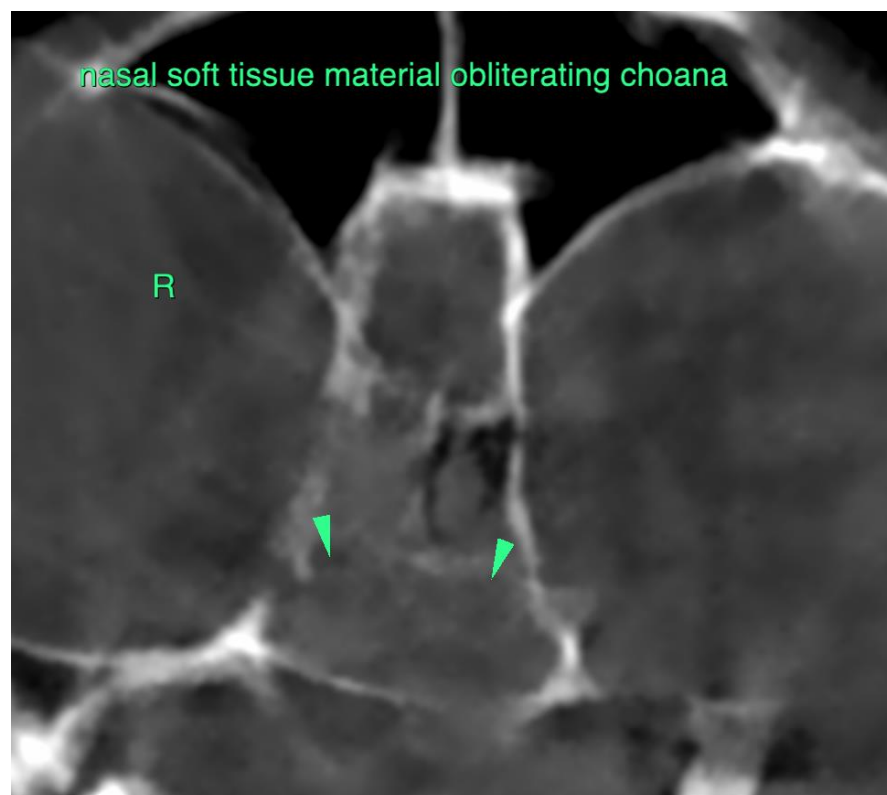
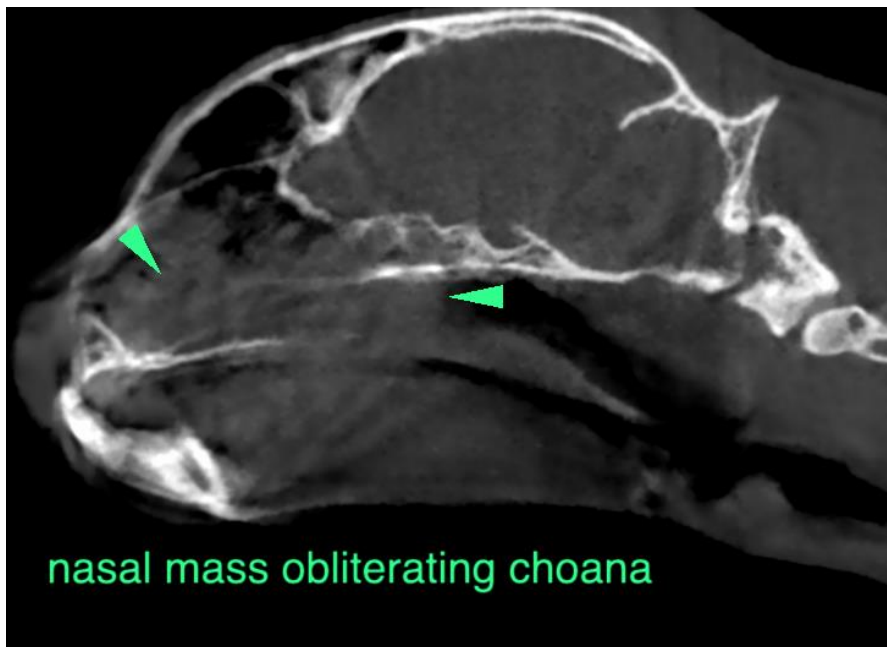
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PATIENT The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Cooper Spoor

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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