



PATIENT

Big Love

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Swelling bridge of nose, progressive. Severe left mucopurulent nasal discharge, blood-tinged. Blepharospasm OS.

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

DSH

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

The left nasal cavity is occupied by a soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass. The left maxillary bone and perpendicular plate of the left palatine bone present moth eaten osteolytic lesions and the nasal mass is protruding into the subcutaneous tissue at the left dorsolateral aspect of the nose and the medial aspect of the left orbit. The cribriform plate is intact.

SEX

MN

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

AGE

9 Years

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are moderately enlarged, uniform soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing.

HOSPITAL NAME

Scottsdale Veterinary
Clinic

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Left sided nasal soft tissue mass with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions and subcutaneous extend
- Lymphadenopathy mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes

REFERRING VET

Dr. Engelschall

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study is consistent with primary nasal neoplasia originating from the left nasal cavity. Differentials include lymphosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, other. The enlarged regional lymph nodes might increasing the odds for underlying round cell neoplasia. FNA sampling of the subcutaneous swelling at the dorsolateral aspect of the nose or rhinoscopy including biopsy can be used as advanced diagnostic tests.

INVOICE

52999

Consider complementing workup by FNA sampling of the mandibular lymph nodes.

DATE

7-20-22



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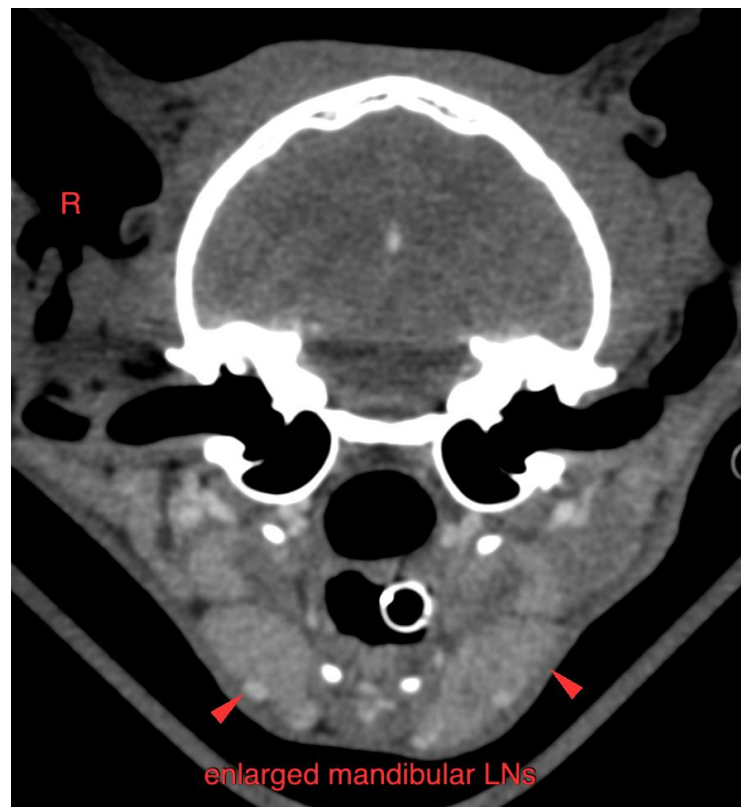
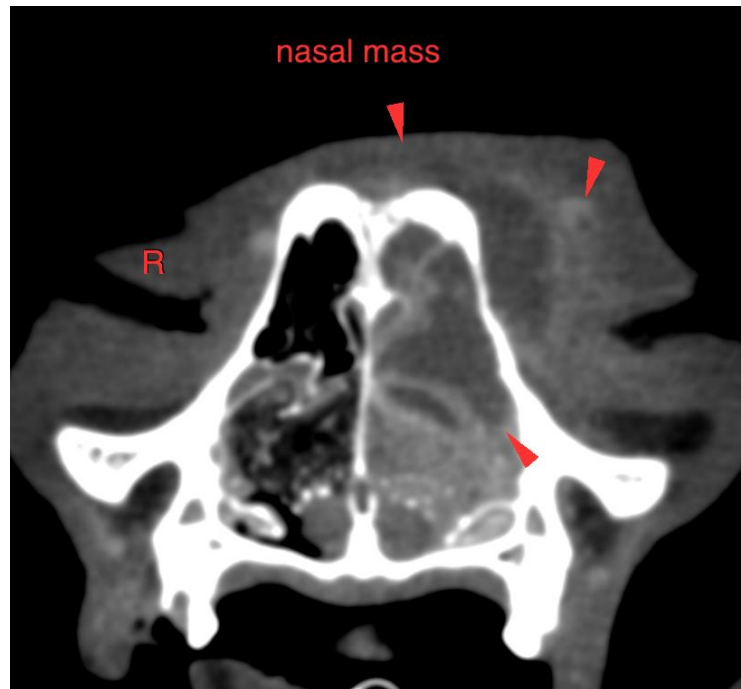
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

SPECIES

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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.

BREED

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