



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Boss Williams History: Presented for head CT, has had nasal bleeding and discharge from right nares. Radiographs of chest done 7/11 unremarkable. Historical heart murmur, not on any cardiac meds. Meds: Carprofen, Gaba, joint supplement. Last given 6am. Bw done 7/20/23: TP 7.7, ALT 171; CBC WNL.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

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

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

German Shepherd
Mix

Triadan 405 is absent.

The caudal half of the right nasal cavity is obliterated by soft tissue attenuating and mild contrast enhancing material. Destruction of the right nasal turbinates is appreciated. The right maxillary bone presents permeative osteolytic lesions and is perforated in the caudodorsal aspect – the nasal soft tissue material is mildly protruding into the subcutaneous tissue at the same level. A thin contrast enhancing irregular lamella is seen along the caudal border of the cribriform plate. The right frontal sinus is filled with fluid attenuating material.

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11

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

Scottsdale VC

In the subcutaneous tissue at the left ventral aspect of the larynx, a heterogeneous contrast enhancing nodule is seen, measuring 5 mm.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Engleschall

- Right nasal soft tissue mass with polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions of the right maxillary and nasal bone ± cribriform plate
- Non-specific subcutaneous nodule left cranioventral aspect of the neck
- Absent triadan 405

INVOICE

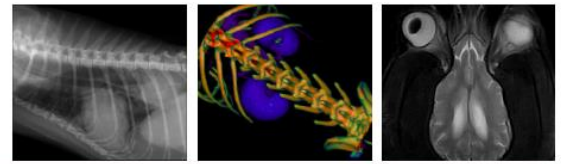
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The right nasal soft tissue mass is consistent with primary nasal neoplasia with secondary aggressive osteolysis of the associated osseous structures and potential early stage of perforation of the cranial

DATE

7/20/23



PATIENT

Boss Williams

fossa. 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.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

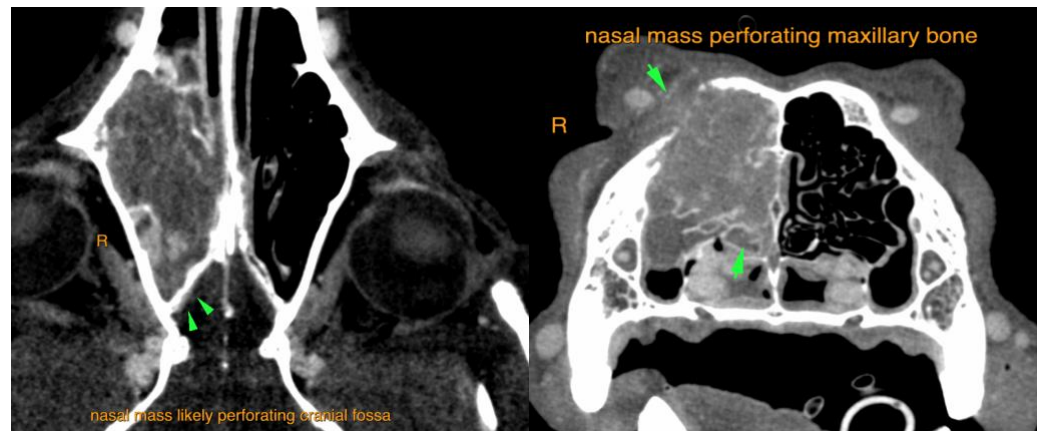
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

INTERPRETED BY

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