



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Zas Mino swollen face around medial aspect OS, bupthalmus, blepharospasm eye discharge OS r/o neoplasia, infectious, granuloma, abscess, open mass on side: r/o benign vs malignant

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

DLH The left nasal cavity is obliterated by expansile soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing material. Advanced destruction of the nasal conchal & turbinate structures of the left nasal cavity is appreciated. The left maxillary bone presents permeative osteolytic lesions and the nasal soft tissue material is protruding into the subcutaneous tissue at the lateral aspect of the nasal cavity and left orbital cavity. The left ocular bulb is distorted by the mass effect. The nasal mass is perforating the nasal septum and bulging into the right nasal cavity. The cribriform plate is perforated. Heterogeneous contrast enhancing soft tissue material, presenting a broad base to the left frontal bone, is seen in the caudodorsal aspect of the left orbital cavity.

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

12 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.

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

The left mandibular lymph nodes and the left medial retropharyngeal lymph node are enlarged, rounded and have a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

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COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hertz

- Biologically aggressive left nasal soft tissue neoplasm
- Secondary polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions with perforation of the cranial fossa
- Multiloculated soft tissue mass attached to caudodorsal medial wall of the left orbital cavity

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

59556

The left nasal mass is consistent with primary nasal neoplasia, secondary polyostotic osteolytic lesions with perforation of the cranial fossa and metastatic spread into the left orbital cavity and the tributary lymph nodes. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, other. FNA sampling/biopsy of the subcutaneous swelling or rhinoscopy including biopsy can be used as advanced diagnostic tests. The Adam tumor stage is T4.

DATE

7-28-23



PATIENT

Zas Mino

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

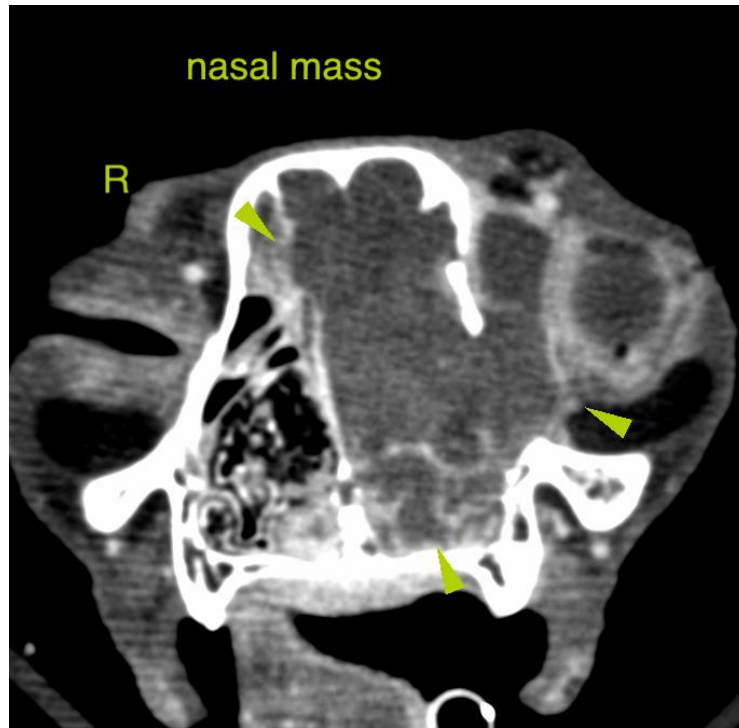
DLH

SEX

MN

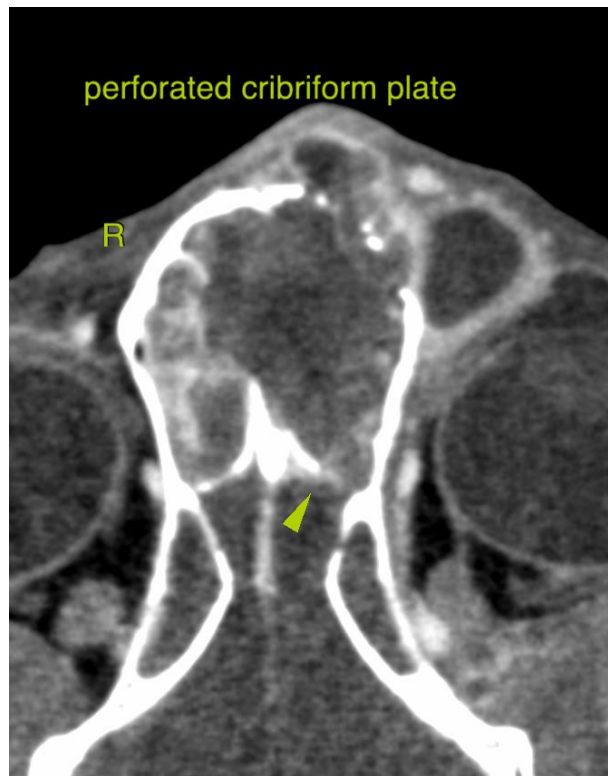
AGE

12 Years



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PATIENT

Zas Mino

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Feline

BREED

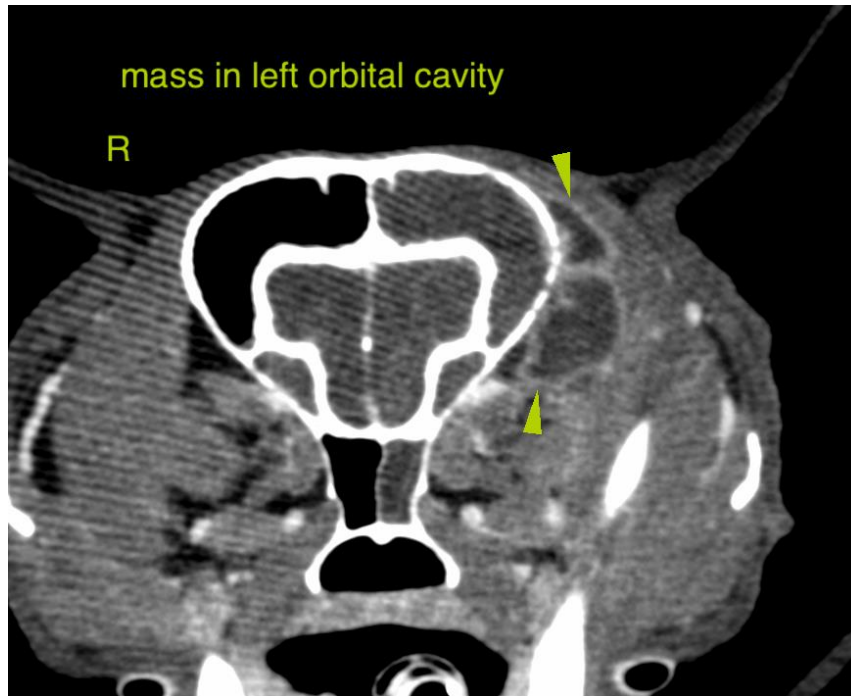
DLH

SEX

MN

AGE

12 Years



mass in left orbital cavity

R

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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.

HOSPITAL NAME

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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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hertz

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