



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Chewie Demos
SPECIES Canine
BREED Pomeranian/Mix

History: Patient has mass on right nostril for past two weeks and has been sneezing for past three weeks - blood has been present in mucous and in nostrils. Patient is otherwise doing okay, EDUD all wnl, no vomiting or diarrhea. Urination has increased a little, but water input has remained the same. Referral DVM has been treating with abx and steroids - steroids have helped a little bit per owner.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC - hematocrit 34.5% Hemoglobin 11.7g/dL MCV 58.4fL MCH 19.8pg RDW 22% Reticulocytes273K/uL ReticHemoglobin 22.1 pg Monocytes1.48K/uL Platelets 672K/uL Plateletcrit0.89% CHEM - ALP 452

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

AGE 10 Years
 Triadan 305, 306 and 405 are absent.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
 DVM Dr. med. vet.
 DipECVDI

The right nasal cavity is occupied by an expansile soft tissue mass with heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass. Advanced destruction of the right nasal conchal & turbinate structures is appreciated as well as extensive osteolysis of the surrounding osseous structures, including the right maxillary bone, right nasal bone, right palatine bone. The cribriform plate is perforated. The nasal mass is bulging into the right orbit, displacing the right ocular bulb laterally and rostrally. The mass is bulging into the subcutaneous tissue at the right aspect of the nose as well as into the submucosa of the hard palate. The right maxillary premolar teeth are located within the mass.

HOSPITAL NAME

Neel VH

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

REFERRING VET

Deepan Kishore

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.

INVOICE

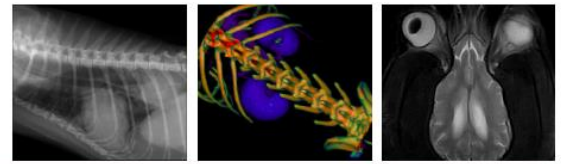
16936

The lateral of the right mandibular lymph nodes is prominent and rounded.

Thorax

DATE

8/18/22



PATIENT The thoracic spine presents with multiple hemi- and block vertebra and multifocal spondylosis formation is noted along the thoracic spine.

Chewie Demos

Moderate striated mineralization of the right rhomboideus thoracis muscle is noted.

SPECIES 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.

Canine

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

BREED

Pomeranian/Mix

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.

SEX

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

Neutered Male

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

AGE

10 Years

Abdomen

The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis. A separate left & right caudal vena cava of the pre-renal segment is appreciated.

INTERPRETED BY

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration both kidneys present with roundish, well-defined parenchymal filling defects.

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

HOSPITAL NAME

The spleen presents with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

Neel VH

The hepatic volume is moderately increased and the caudoventral margins of the liver are protruding caudally beyond the costal arch and are rounded. The hepatic parenchyma has a mild heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

REFERRING VET

Deepan Kishore

The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.

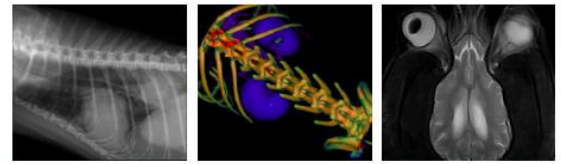
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In the pyloric antrum of the stomach, a flat hyperattenuating body, measuring 1.5 x 1.6 cm in size is seen. Level with the cardia of the stomach, an intramural, roundish, post contrast mild hypoattenuating nodular lesion, measuring 6.5 mm in diameter is visible, the wall layering at the same level is maintained.

DATE

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PATIENT The lumbar spine presents moderate motion artefacts, all intervertebral discs of the lumbar spine are protruding into the vertebral canal, occupying approximately up to 35% of the cross-sectional area of the vertebral canal at the same level.

Chewie Demos

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

SPECIES

Canine

- Right sided biologically aggressive nasal soft tissue neoplasia
- Secondary extensive polyostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions with perforation of the cranial fossa
- Lymphadenopathy one right mandibular lymph node

BREED

Pomeranian/Mix

- Small intramural soft tissue nodule region of the cardia of the stomach
- Hepatomegaly with mild heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern
- Renal cysts
- Serial intervertebral disc protrusions along the lumbar spine with potential dynamic myelocompression

SEX

Neutered Male

- Congenital hemivertebra and block vertebra along the thoracic spine
- Spondylosis deformans
- Double caudal vena cava, pre-renal segment
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

AGE INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

10 Years

There is a biologically aggressive soft tissue neoplasm originating from the right nasal cavity and secondary aggressive osteolytic lesions with perforation of the cranial fossa. Differentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, other. FNA sampling of the subcutaneous swelling or 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.

INTERPRETED BY

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The odds for metastatic spread to one of the right mandibular lymph nodes is high.

HOSPITAL NAME

Neel VH

The small intramural mass of the stomach is suggestive for leiomyoma; leiomyosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, round cell tumor are differentials but considered less likely.

REFERRING VET

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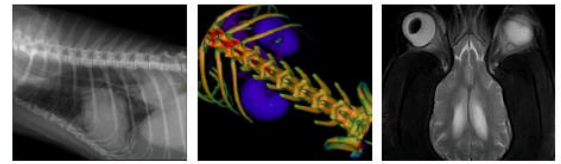
Potentials for the hepatomegaly include metabolic hepatic disease, hepatitis or diffuse neoplastic infiltration. In case of doubt, ultrasound guided FNA sampling and/or Tru-cut biopsy can be used as minimally invasive methods for further workup.

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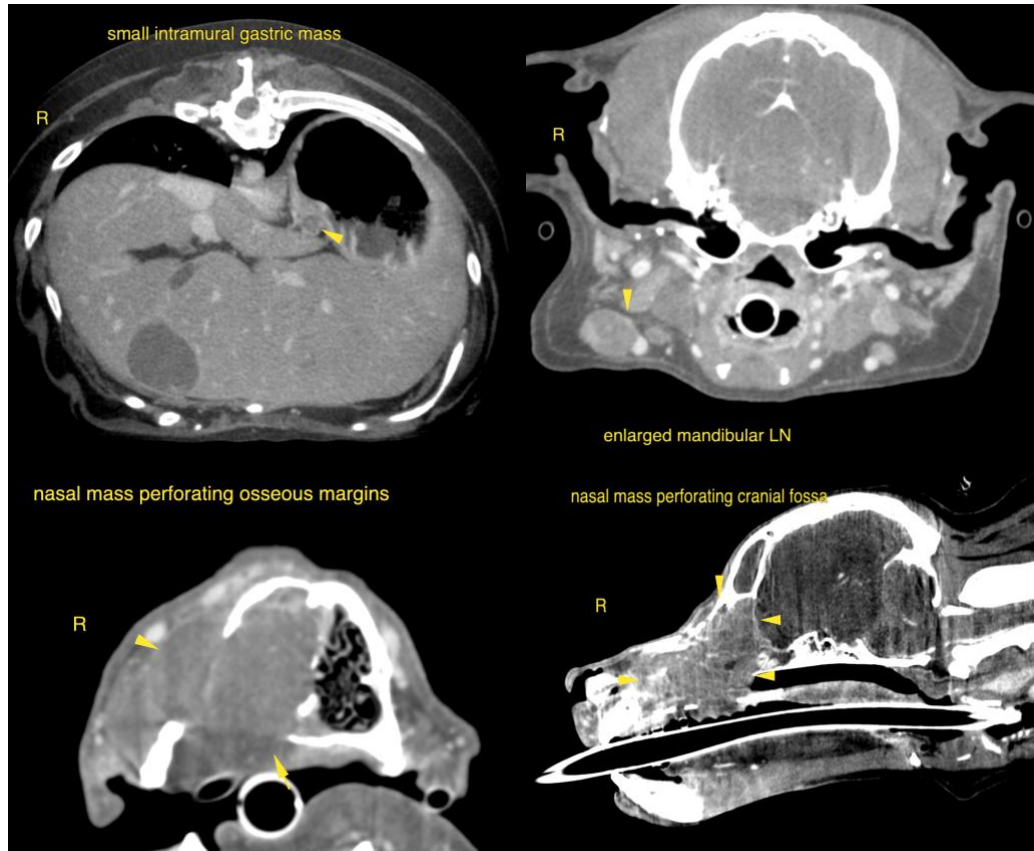
Neutered Male

AGE

10 Years

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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

Neel VH

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

Deepan Kishore

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