

**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Paco Gamberg Bulging eye, nasal discharge.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

Feline **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

The tooth elements 101, 202, 203, 206 and 401 are absent.

BREED The nasal cavity is occupied by expansile soft tissue attenuating and mild contrast enhancing material. Advanced destruction of the left nasal conchal & turbinate structures is appreciated. The left maxillary and nasal bone present moth eaten osteolytic lesions and the nasal soft tissue material is extending into the subcutaneous tissue at the dorsal and left lateral aspect of the nose and into the medial aspect of the left orbit. The left ocular bulb is distorted by the mass effect. In the caudal aspect the nasal soft tissue material is extending into the choana, causing complete upper airway obstruction. The frontal sinus bilaterally contains fluid attenuating material.

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

A midline shift of the falx cerberii to the left is seen.

AGE

6 Years

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

The left tympanic bulla contains a small amount of non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The left mandibular lymph nodes and the medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes bilaterally are prominent.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Expansile nasal soft tissue mass with polyostotic semiaggressive osteolytic lesions and extension into the subcutaneous tissue along the nose
- Midline shift of the falx cerebri to the right
- Lymphadenopathy mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Meaux

The findings are consistent with primary nasal neoplasia, likely originating from the left nasal cavity. The mass is dissecting into the subcutaneous tissue and the midline shift of the brain is highly suggestive for invasion of the cranial fossa. The top differential is round cell tumor, other potentials include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma, other. FNA sampling of the subcutaneous swelling or rhinoscopy including biopsy can be used for further workup.

INVOICE

53359

DATE

8-9-22



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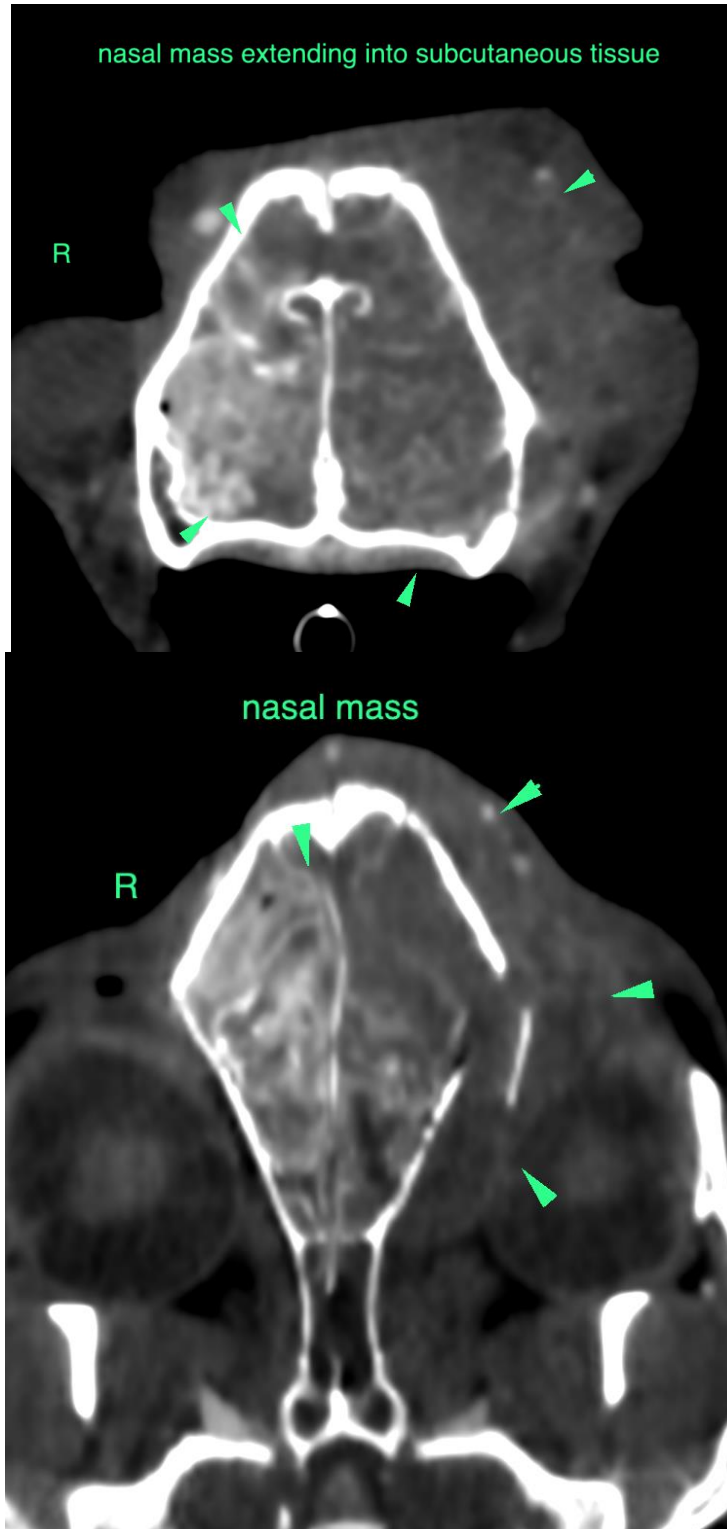
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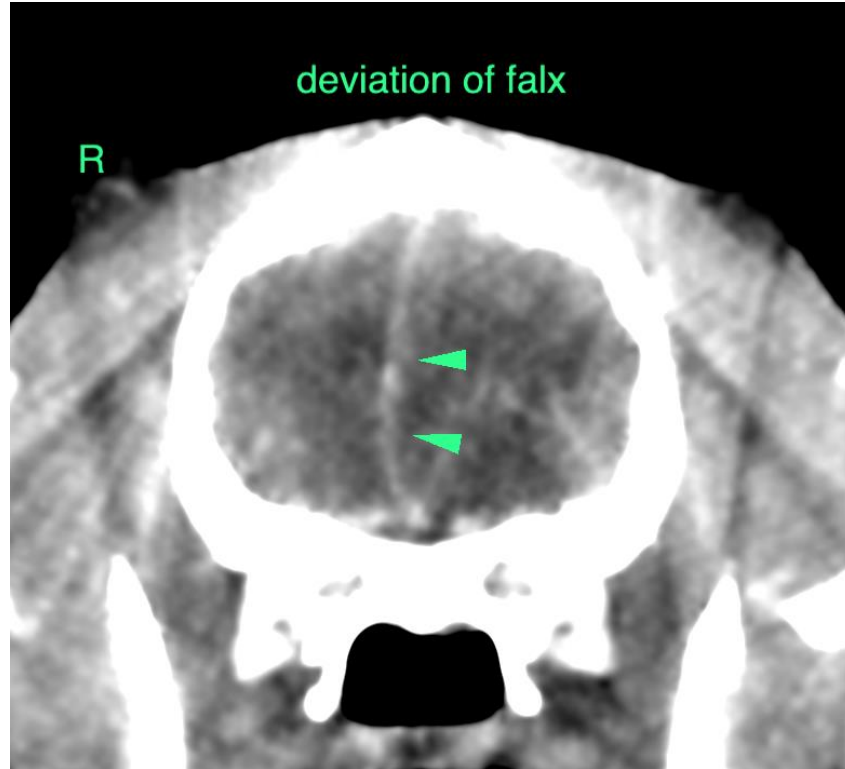
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

Meaux

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