



**PATIENT**

Tigger Berry

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Presented as a referral: approx Jan 2021 Tigger started with a L sided nasal dc; it got better; recently it has been getting worse; now she also has some dc from the R nostril as well; she sounds congested; E/D OK; has had several rounds of abx; some improvement; has been on steroids for about 1 month;

**SPECIES**

Feline

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL**

A high resolution plain CT study of the skull is provided for review.

**BREED**

Domestic Shorthair

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

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

**SEX**

Female Spayed

The left nasal cavity is obliterated by soft tissue attenuating material, destruction of the associated conchal & turbinate structures is appreciated. The right ventral nasal meatus is occupied by soft tissue attenuating material. The perpendicular plate of the left palatine bone presents evidence of mild moth eaten osteolytic lesions. The left frontal sinus and the sphenoid sinus bilaterally are partially obliterated by soft tissue attenuating material. The osseous lining of the left frontal sinus presents mild hyperostosis of the osseous lining.

**AGE**

15 Years

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

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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 submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation pattern is uniform.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

**HOSPITAL NAME**

State Avenue Vet  
Clinic

- Left nasal soft tissue mass with extension into the right ventral nasal cavity
- Signs of mild osteolysis perpendicular plate left palatine bone
- Left sided chronic sinusitis frontal sinus

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Raul Casas-Dolz

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The nasal soft tissue material is concerning for primary nasal neoplasia – such as lymphosarcoma, squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma. As there are low malignant changes, granulomatous nasal disease such as mycotic rhinitis (e.g. Cryptococcus) or rare nasal polyp are considerations as well. If not done so yet, recommend complementing workup by rhinoscopy including sampling for biopsy ± microbial culture.

**INVOICE**

54077

**DATE**

9-13-22



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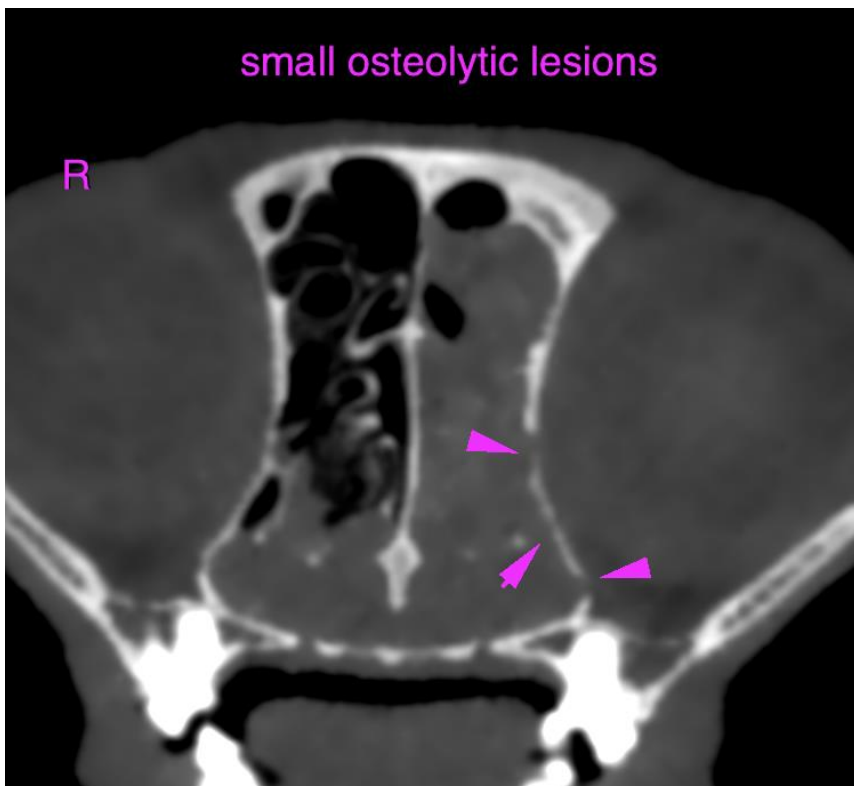
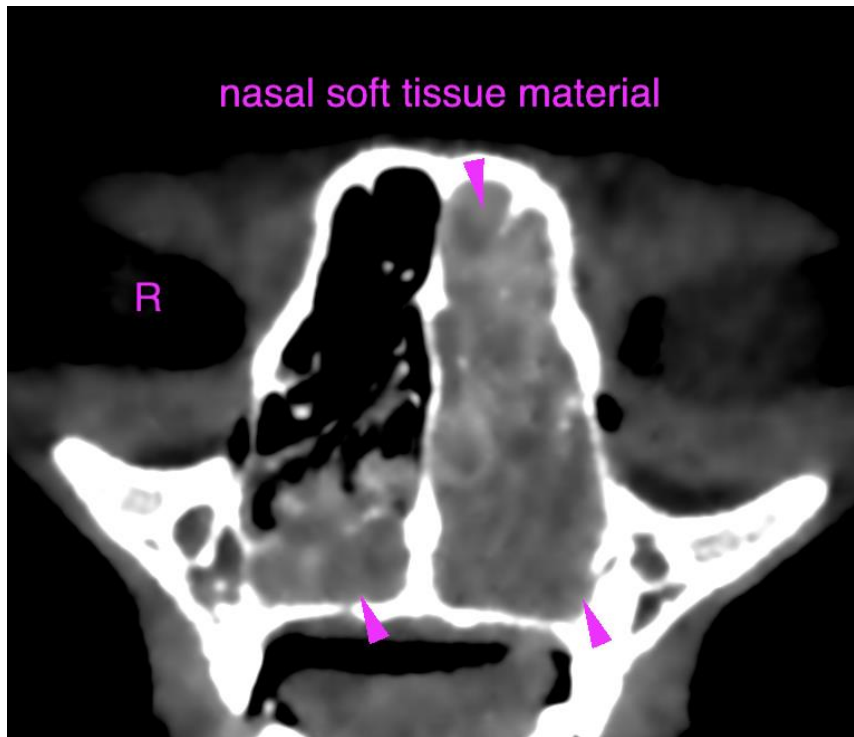
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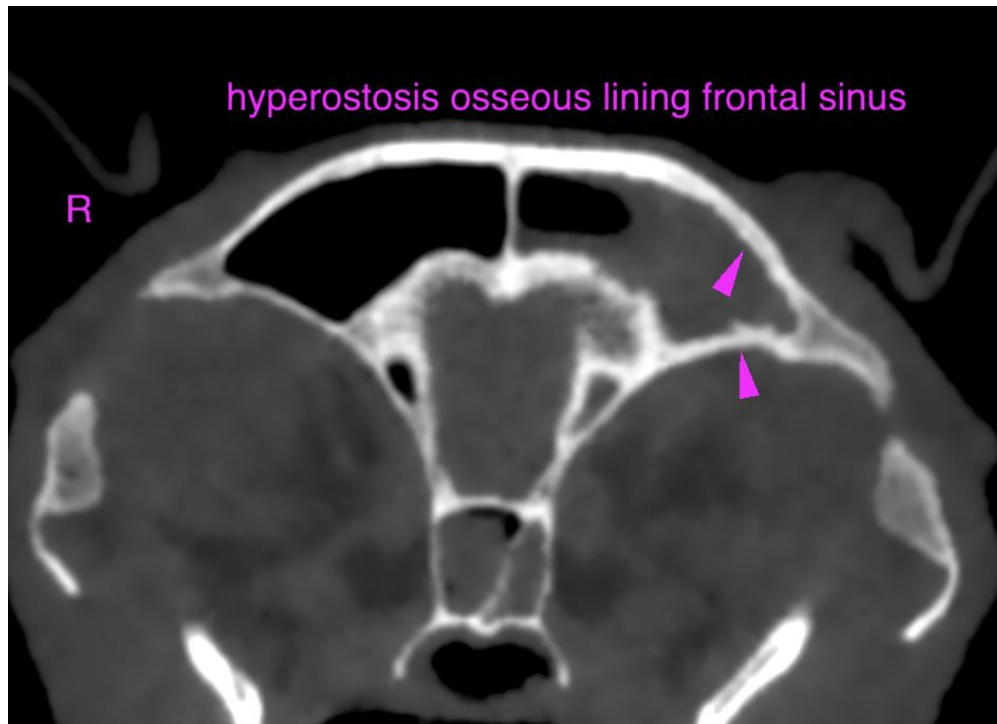
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Sebastian Schaub**, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
sebast.schaub@gmail.com