



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Mac FBLR History: Epistaxis Left nostril

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

SPECIES

Canine

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

American Bully

The crown of triadan 301 is absent, a retained small fragment of the root of the respective tooth is seen within the alveolar crest. The tip of the crown of triadan 204 is absent, exposing the pulp cavity to the dental surface. Triadan 209 presents a moderate periapical widening of the periodontal space.

SEX

Intact Male

In both nasal cavities, a mild to moderate amount of fluid attenuating material is attached to the nasal mucosal lining. The left nasal opening is obliterated by to the surrounding soft tissues in the pre- and post-contrast study isoattenuating material. The material is extending caudally up to the level of incisor part of the maxillary bone – approximately 3.3 cm.

AGE

5 Years

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 present moderate mineralization of the external ear canals and the external ear canals are narrowed.

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

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

The left lateral mandibular lymph node is prominent.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Reyes

- Soft tissue material in left nostril
- Mild amount of exudate in nasal cavity bilaterally
- Mild lymphadenopathy left mandibular lymph node
- Bilateral otitis externa with dystrophic mineralization of the external ear canals
- Periapical abscess/granuloma formation 209
- Complicated dental fracture 204
- Retained root 301

INVOICE

17333

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

DATE

9/16/22

The left nostril is obliterated by soft tissue attenuating material that can present either hematoma within the left nostril or a mass originating from the mucosal lining of the left nasal opening – needs



PATIENT Mac FBLR to be correlated with clinical findings. If a mass in the nostril was ruled out, potentials for epistaxis include immune mediated disease, non-specific rhinitis (e.g. lymphocytic plasmocytic), hyperviscosity syndrome (e.g. Leishmaniosis), other causes for coagulopathy or systemic hypertension.

SPECIES FNA sampling of the left mandibular lymph nodes can be performed to rule out malignant transformation.

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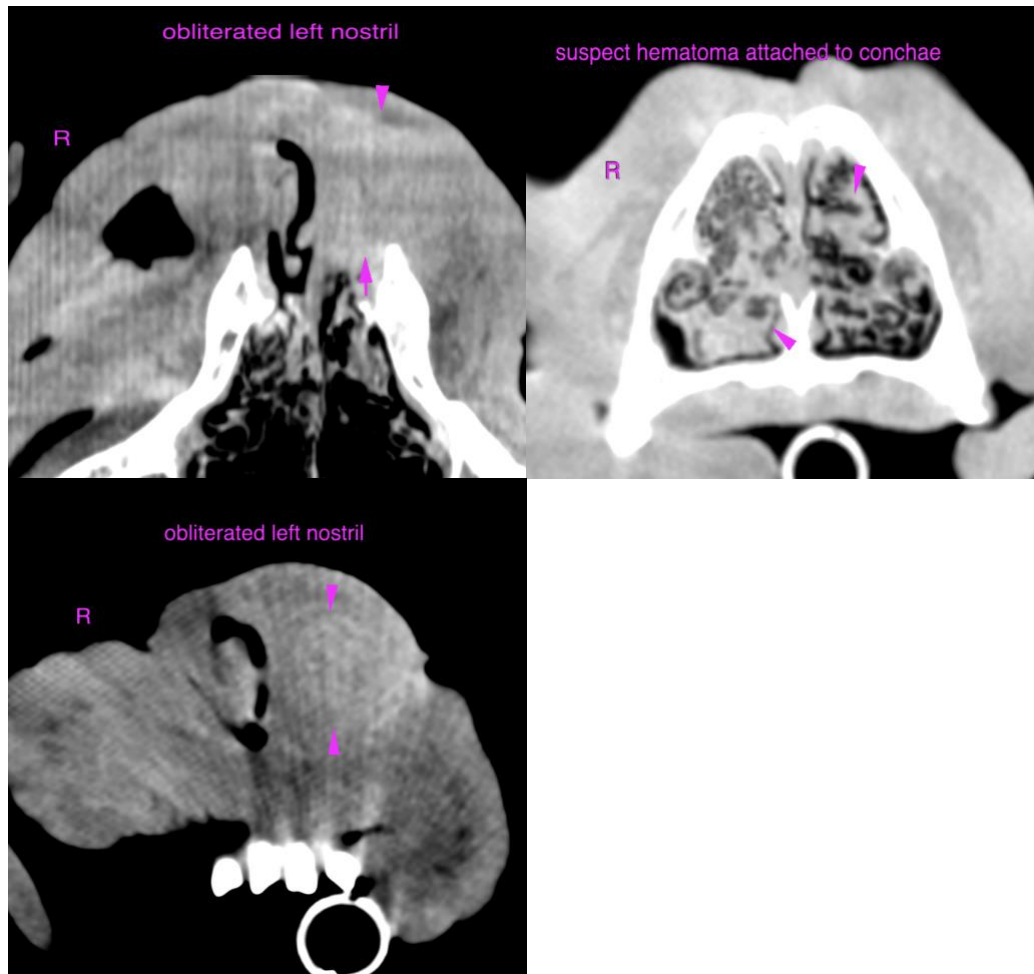
Dr. Reyes

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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
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