



PATIENT

Daisy Rabena

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Hx of Dental in May with extractions. Subsequently pet has had multiple episodes of what appear to be URI. R/O Neoplasia vs. displaced root

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

BREED

Maine Coon

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The tooth elements 101-103, 106-109, 201-203, 206-209, 307, 401 and 407 are absent.

The nasal cavity is partially obliterated by soft tissue attenuating and mild contrast enhancing soft tissue material. Advanced destruction of the nasal conchal structures is appreciated.

SEX

FS

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

Both tympanic bullae contain a moderate amount of non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material. The osseous lining of the tympanic bullae is mildly thickened and smooth. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

AGE

11 Years

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes bilaterally are significantly enlarged and rounded and present a homogeneous to heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Nasal soft tissue mass
- Lymphadenopathy mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes
- Bilateral otitis media
- History of dental extractions with multiple absent teeth, see above

HOSPITAL NAME

Advanced Animal Imaging

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The nasal soft tissue mass in combination with the enlarged tributary lymph nodes is highly concerning for nasal neoplastic disease with metastatic spread to the lymph nodes; the top differential is round cell tumor (e.g. lymphosarcoma). Especially mycotic rhinitis with accompanying lymphadenopathy might be a potential, but the odds are considered lower. If not done so yet, recommend complementing workup by rhinoscopy including biopsy and FNA sampling of the enlarged regional lymph nodes.

REFERRING VET

Blair Hollowell, DVM

INVOICE

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9-6-22



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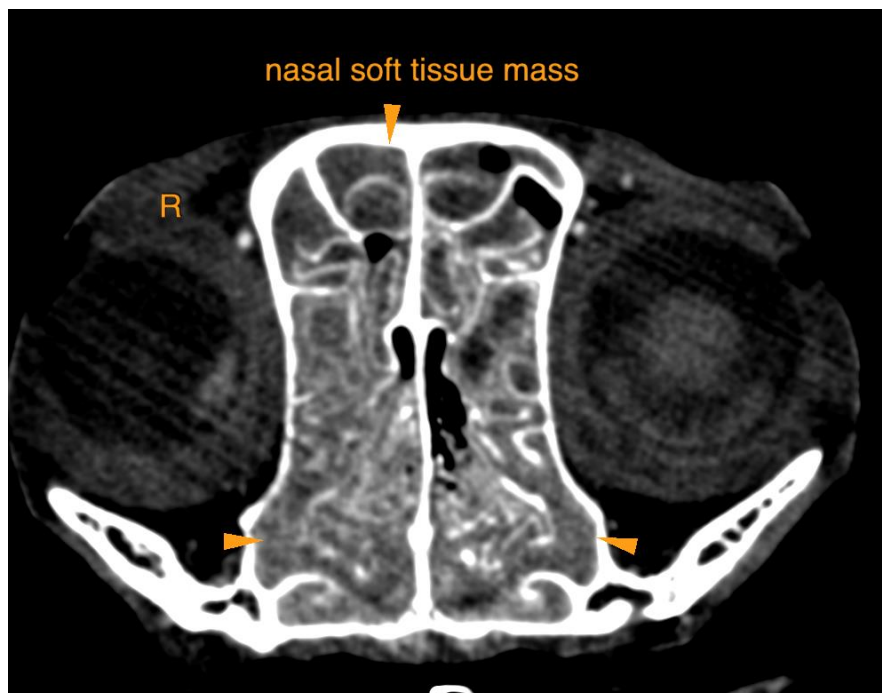
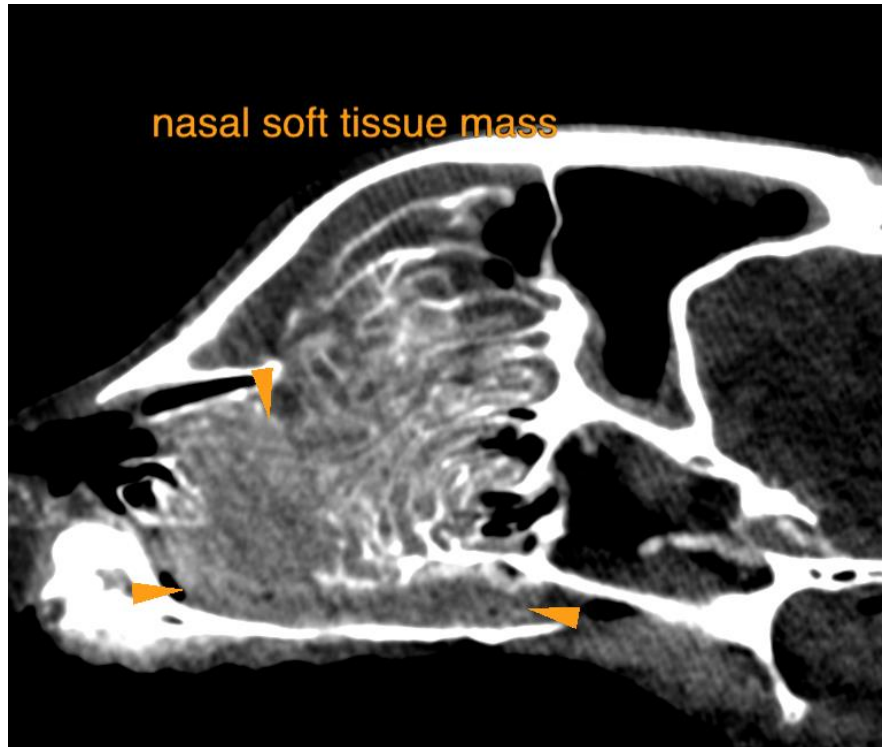
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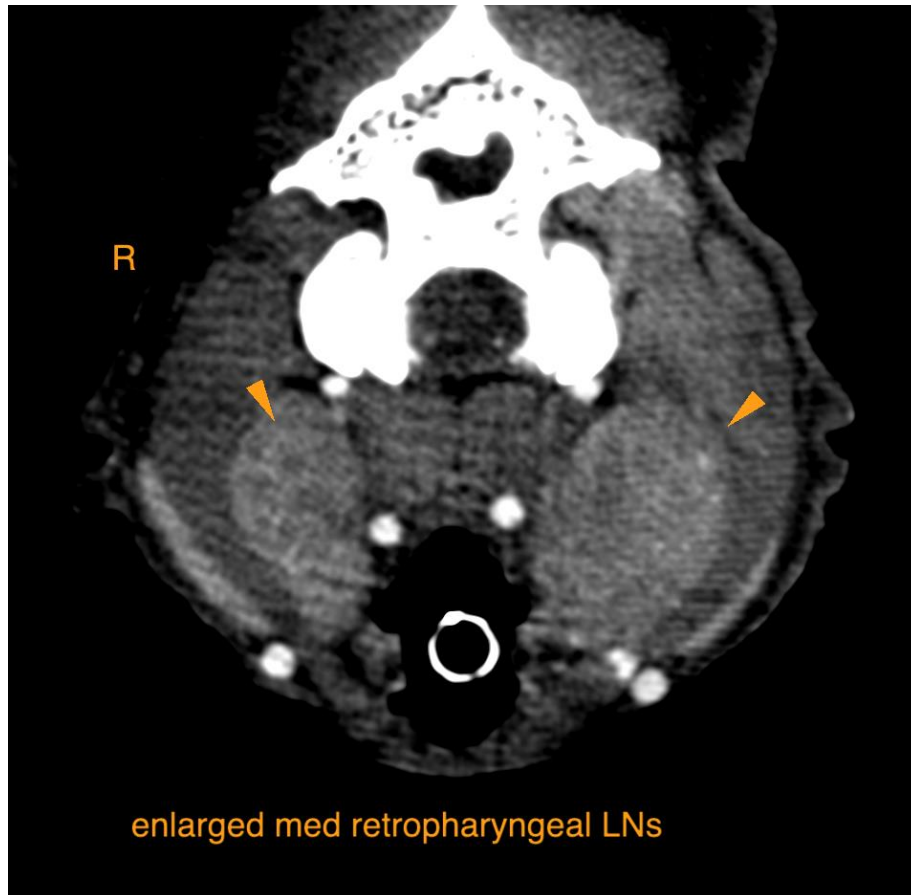
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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