



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Frank Hayden 15/03/23: sore left eye the past week, is getting worse, indoor cat occasionally sneezing-has been here on December, had convenia and depo inj >> sneezing fits improved but now are back again fine in himself. LHS of the face swollen, mainly the nasal planum obvious swelling, eye NAD. 30/03/23 facial asymmetry present grossly teeth look good, but some localised gum inflammation extending dorsally on LHS upper. suspect extension from nasal but not r/o dental involvement. eyes wnl, neuro in tact. adv CT, likely 1st step, aim to localise problem.

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

BREED

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

Domestic Shorthair

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

Male

There is a soft tissue hypoattenuating mass effect within the left nasal cavity. The soft tissue mass effect extends rostrally to the level of the canine maxillary and caudally to the level of the cribriform plate and left frontal sinus. The mass effect is mildly heterogeneous and predominantly hypoattenuating with enhancing areas. The hypoattenuating mass effect produces extensive left nasal turbinate destruction, causes a mass effect towards the right side, and mild signs of a contralateral invasion.

AGE

9 Years

There is multifocal left-sided orbital, pterygoid, nasal, palatine, and ipsilateral maxilla bone thinning and lysis.

Mild heterogeneous hypoattenuating fluid material within the left frontal sinus and left sphenoidal sinus is seen as well as moderate hyperostosis.

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

There is a moderate area of invasion of the mass through the ipsilateral retrobulbar space and signs of exophthalmia. The mass effect is contiguous to the medial surface of the left globe, causing mild distortion of the contour.

There is thinning of the left side of the cribriform plate without evidence of meningeal enhancement adjacently.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Trust - Ellesmere Port

The left nasal mass effect is also protruding to the choana, causing a partial obstruction of the airway. The left side nasal hypoattenuating mass effect invades the ipsilateral sphenoidal sinuses and the choana, obstructing almost 70% of the airway passage in some portions.

REFERRING VET

Laura Blackwell

The mass effect is also protruding to the left nasal planum, increasing the external subcutaneous soft tissue.

The osteolytic lesions are also seen adjacent to the triadans 206, 207, 208 and 209, and an oronasal fistula is identified.

INVOICE

57636

The retropharyngeal and mandibular lymph nodes are asymmetrical, and heterogeneous enlargement is seen in the left sided lymph nodes.

The tympanic cavities and auditory external canal are normal.

DATE

4-5-23



PATIENT COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- PATIENT** Frank Hayden
 - SPECIES** Feline
 - BREED** Domestic Shorthair
 - SEX** Male
 - AGE** 9 Years
- Aggressive nasal mass with extensive turbinate lysis, minor left-sided cribriform lysis, left-side orbital lysis, and left frontal sinusitis with hyperostosis. The changes likely represent a neoplastic process such as squamous cell carcinoma, sarcoma, or lymphoma.
 - Complete obstruction of the left nasal cavity
 - Partial obstruction of the choana by mass effect extension and fluid accumulation.
 - Signs of ipsilateral retrobulbar invasion by the mass effect and consequent exophthalmia. Concurrent adherence within the left globe by the mass is possible.
 - Mild contralateral nasal invasion by the mass.
 - External extension by the mass throughout the nasal bone and nasal soft tissue planum.
 - Moderate left side retropharyngeal and mandibular lymphadenitis, metastatic or reactive.
 - Oronasal communication, periodontal disease, and alveolar reabsorption adjacent to the triadan
 - Mild to moderate periodontal disease and triadan 206, 207, 208, and 209.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals an extensive mass effect and osteolytic lesions in the left nasal cavity with retrobulbar infiltration and exophthalmia, that explains the clinical signs. The differential diagnosis includes squamous cell carcinoma, sarcoma, lymphoma, or chondrosarcoma. Other less likely differential diagnosis includes fungal rhinitis. Concurrent secondary nasal fluid accumulation and secondary bacterial contamination should be considered. Although the cribriform plate has osteolytic lesions, there is no evidence of mass effect in the olfactory bulbs to suggest an encephalic infiltration. Nasal flush biopsy needed for a definitive diagnosis. The mass is not resectable. The long-term prognosis is poor.

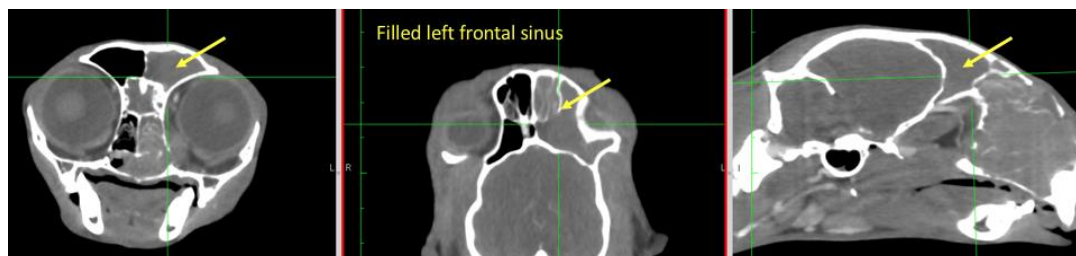
INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet



HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Trust - Ellesmere Port



REFERRING VET

Laura Blackwell

INVOICE

57636

DATE

4-5-23



PATIENT

Frank Hayden

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Male

AGE

9 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Trust -
Ellesmere Port

REFERRING VET

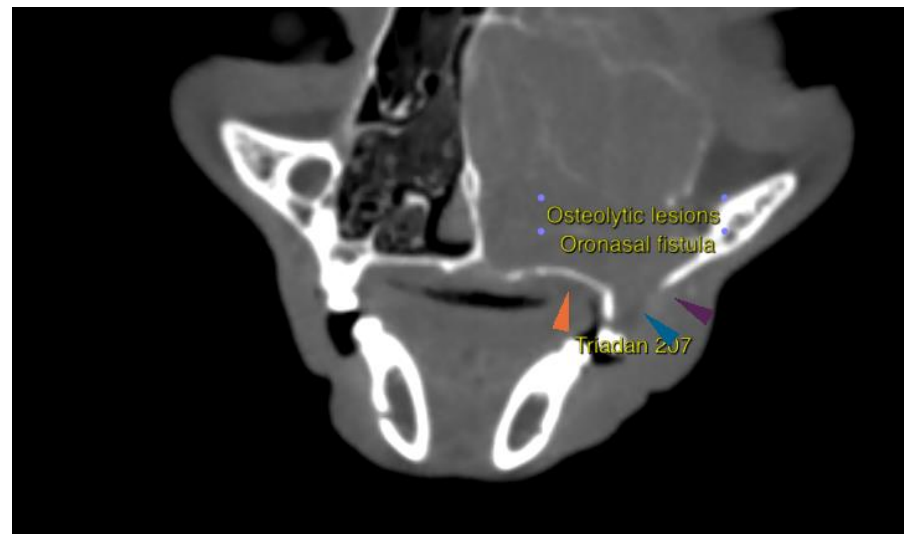
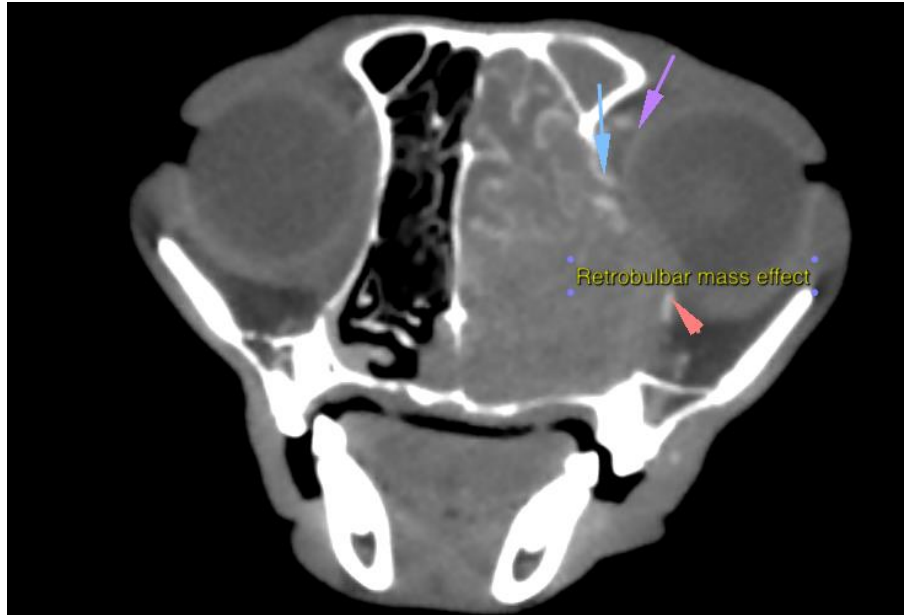
Laura Blackwell

INVOICE

57636

DATE

4-5-23



The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. 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.

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med.Vet., Dipl.CBraRVet
info@sonopath.com