



## PATIENT

Winston Campbell

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

English Bulldog

## SEX

Neutered Male

## AGE

11Y

## WEIGHT

53lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley (Ondreka),  
DVM Dr. med. vet.,  
DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Brigham Sorensen

## HOSPITAL NAME

Queen Creek  
Veterinary Clinic

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Carly Meschino

## INVOICE

73313

## DATE

1-13-26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

+ Mass in neck - suspect enlarged salivary gland r/o enlarged LN (neoplasia vs reactive hyperplasia), mass, other

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE UPPER NECK

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The right mandibular salivary gland is markedly enlarged measuring approximately 8 x 6 cm. The gland demonstrates parenchymal disruption with predominantly cystic cavitations containing contrast negative fluid attenuating material. Several small mineral foci are present within the lesion. The margins are relatively smooth, however, with mass effect on adjacent tissues. No evidence of regional aggressive osteolysis or overt peripheral tissue infiltration is seen.

The right parotid salivary gland is mildly enlarged.

The right retropharyngeal lymph node is mildly enlarged.

Moderate thickening of the osseous lining of the right tympanic bulla with fluid attenuating content is seen. Severe thickening of the epithelial lining and stenosis of the external auditory meatus lumen is seen on the right hand side. Similar moderate changes are present on the left side.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Multicavitated cystic enlargement of the right mandibular salivary gland with intralesional mineral.
- Mild presumably reactive enlargement of the right parotid salivary gland and right parotid lymph node.
- Moderate chronic right sided otitis media
- Bilateral chronic otitis externa, severe on the right, moderate on the left.

## INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are most consistent with chronic salivary mucocele possibly complicated by dystrophic mineralization or sialoliths. A cystic salivary neoplasia is considered less likely but cannot be fully excluded based on imaging alone. Fluid and tissue sampling are recommended for definitive diagnosis. FNA of the right retropharyngeal lymph node could be considered as well. If a salivary mucocele is confirmed, surgical excision of the affected mandibular sublingual salivary gland complex is typically curative.

Consider otitis management with otoscopic evaluation, culture, and sensitivity testing, particularly on the right side.



## PATIENT

Winston Campbell

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

English Bulldog

## SEX

Neutered Male

## AGE

11Y

## WEIGHT

53lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley (Ondreka),  
DVM Dr. med. vet.,  
DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Brigham Sorensen

## HOSPITAL NAME

Queen Creek  
Veterinary Clinic

## REFERRING VET

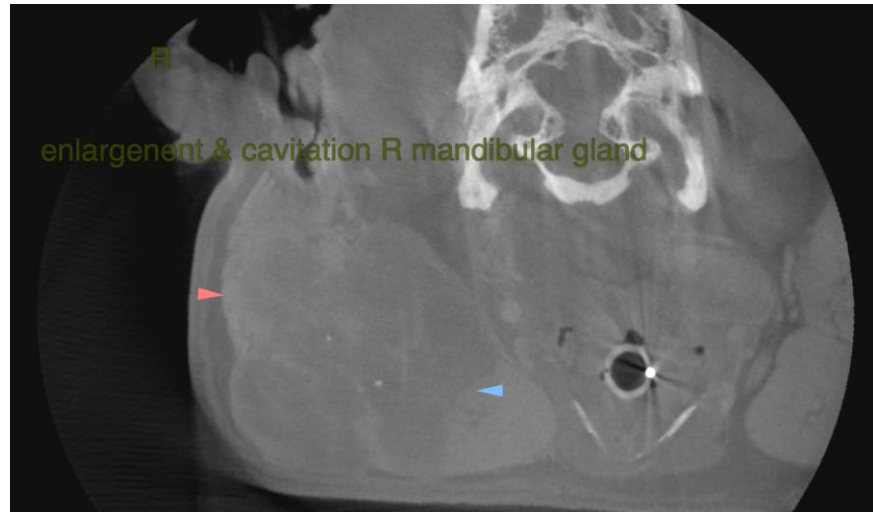
Dr. Carly Meschino

## INVOICE

73313

## DATE

1-13-26



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.

**Nele Eley (Ondreka)**, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI  
European Specialist in Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, Cert. Radiology,  
Senior lecturer University of Giessen/Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology.  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)