

**PATIENT**

Gretchen Adams

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Oral exam under anesthesia. There is a large mass present both medial and lateral to the right upper carnassial tooth. It affects the palatal tissue and extends laterally from the gingival line by about 1cm. The visible mass is about 4 x 5 x 1 cm.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD**

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

**BREED**

German Shepherd

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

A large irregular shaped soft tissue attenuating mass is seen in the molar region of the right maxilla. The mass measures approximately 4.5 cm in length, 4.0 cm in width, and 3.5 cm in height and encompasses the right maxillary molar teeth starting from the triadan 107 through the triadan 110. Severe aggressive bone lysis of the right maxillary alveolar margin is seen as well as polyostotic aggressive lysis of the surrounding bones including the right palatal bone, right nasal bone, and right bony orbita allowing for intranasal and right orbital extension of the mass. Nonuniform contrast enhancement is noted on the post-contrast study.

**SEX**

FS

The right submandibular lymph nodes are mildly enlarged.

**AGE**

4 Years

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Large soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior and polyostotic bone lysis in the right caudal maxilla with intranasal and right orbital extension.
- Right submandibular lymphadenomegaly.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS****HOSPITAL NAME**

Southern Oregon  
Veterinary Specialty  
Center

The CT findings are compatible with a malignant soft tissue neoplasia in the molar region of the right maxilla with aggressive bone lysis and intranasal as well as orbital extension. Differential diagnosis includes oral fibrosarcoma, lymphosarcoma, melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and other. Final diagnosis would require sampling for histology. Right hemimaxillectomy may be required for a potential surgical excision.

The submandibular lymphadenomegaly is suggesting reactive hyperplasia, however, early metastatic disease cannot be ruled out entirely.

**REFERRING VET**

Kim Winters

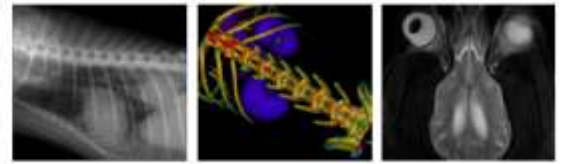
Sampling of the mass and the lymph nodes could be considered for further definition.

**INVOICE**

49700

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1-19-22



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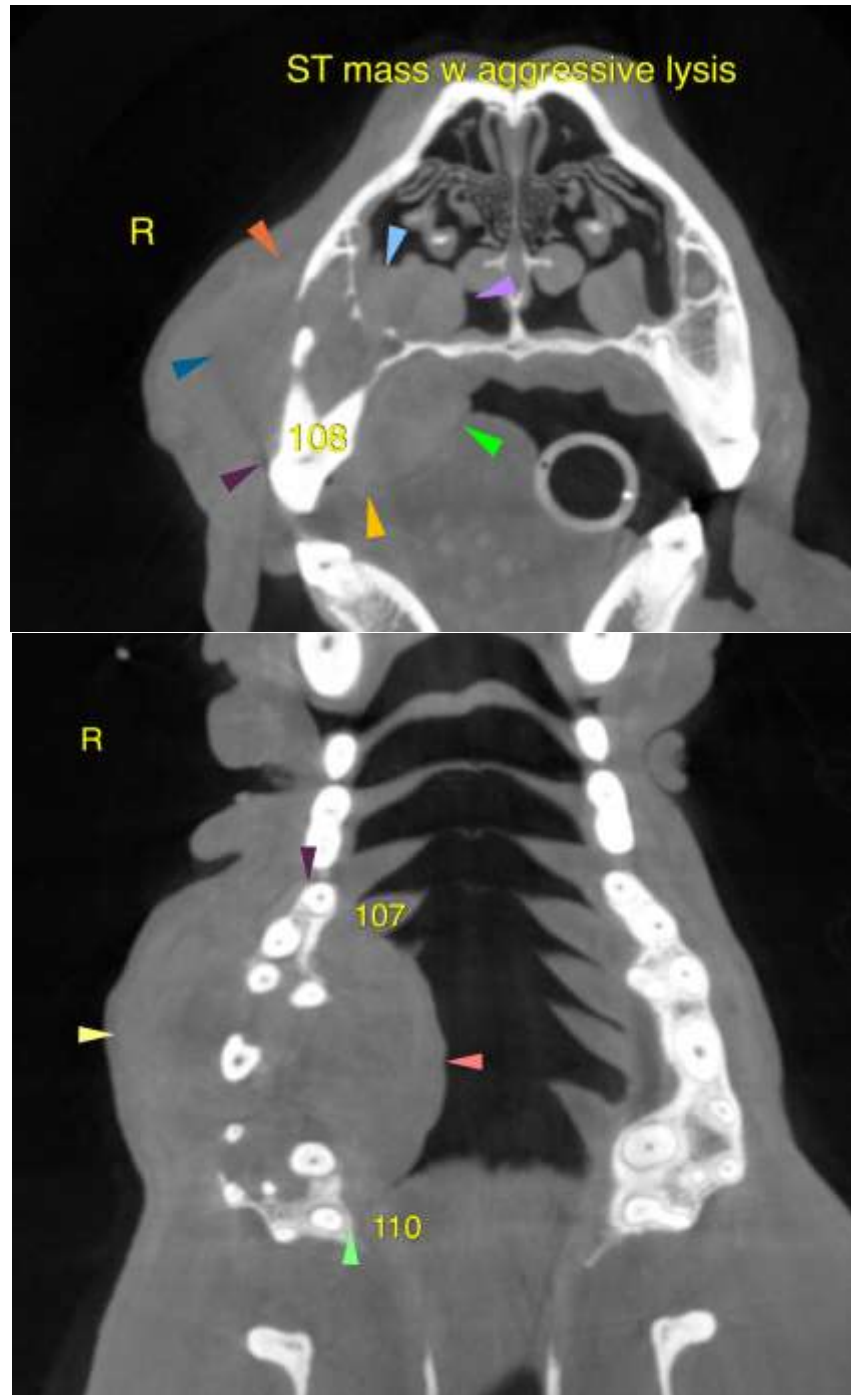
Kim Winters

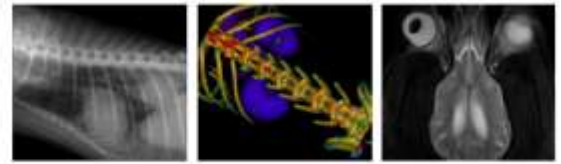
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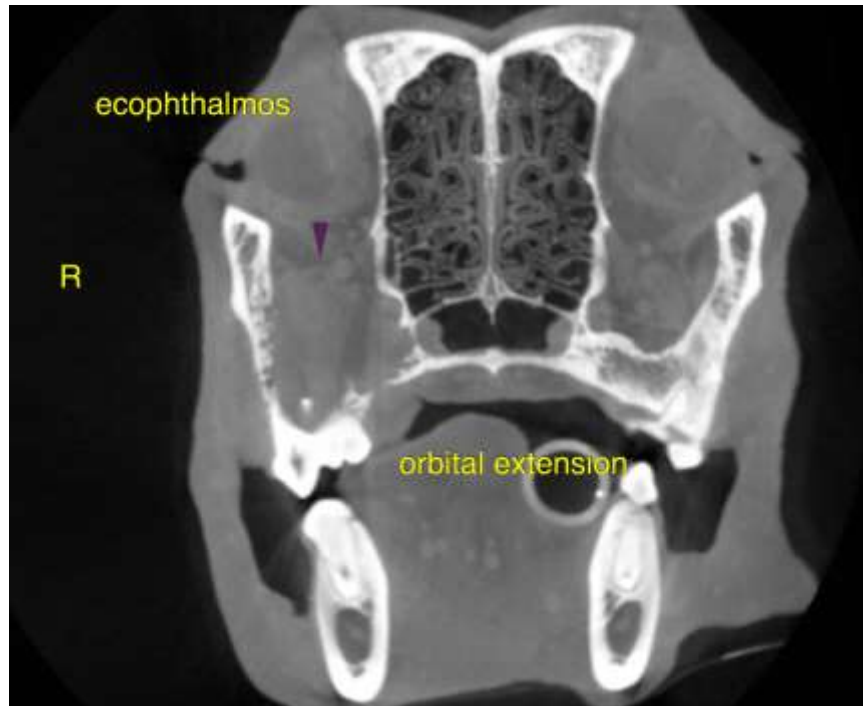
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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**, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI  
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