



## PATIENT

Boba Lilienthal

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DSH

## SEX

MN

## AGE

14Y

## WEIGHT

16.3lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Michelle Jouas, CVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Scottsdale Veterinary  
Clinic

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Rodrick

## INVOICE

72646

## DATE

11-17-25

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Firm swelling on right side of neck, adjacent to mandible, 5cmx3cm multilobulated. Viscous brown iridescent fluid aspirated after CT, pending analysis.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Bloodwork unremarkable

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE NECK

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A 5 x 2.5 x 3 cm sized, multiloculated cavitory mass is present in the right mandibular angle anatomically corresponding to the right mandibular salivary gland. Contents are uniformly fluid attenuating with thin septations. The lesion is well delineated with thin peripheral rim enhancement. No regional cellulitis, no soft tissue invasion, or destructive changes are seen adjacent to the cavitory mass.

No regional lymphadenopathy is identified.

A 0.4 cm sized hypodense nodule is present within the left thyroid lobe. The right thyroid lobe presents within normal limits.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Right mandibular salivary gland multiloculated cavitory mass suggesting cervical sialocele.
- Left sided hypodense thyroid lobe nodule.
- No regional lymphadenopathy.

## INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The right mandibular salivary gland mass presents cavitory features most consistent with salivary mucocele given its location, cystic nature, multiloculated, and lack of aggressive features. A necrotic neoplasm is considered unlikely but can never be excluded completely.

The left thyroid nodule may represent benign adenomatous hyperplasia, thyroid adenoma, or an enlarged internal parathyroid gland. Correlate the aspirate and cytology from the cervical mass with the imaging findings and consider surgical excision if confirmed as salivary mucocele. Histopathology, however, should be performed in order to definitively rule out neoplasia.

Check for hypothyroidism as well as hyperparathyroidism especially if clinically indicated. Recheck imaging of the left thyroid nodule could be considered as well.



## PATIENT

Boba Lilienthal

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DSH

## SEX

MN

## AGE

14Y

## WEIGHT

16.3lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Michelle Jouas, CVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Scottsdale Veterinary  
Clinic

## REFERRING VET

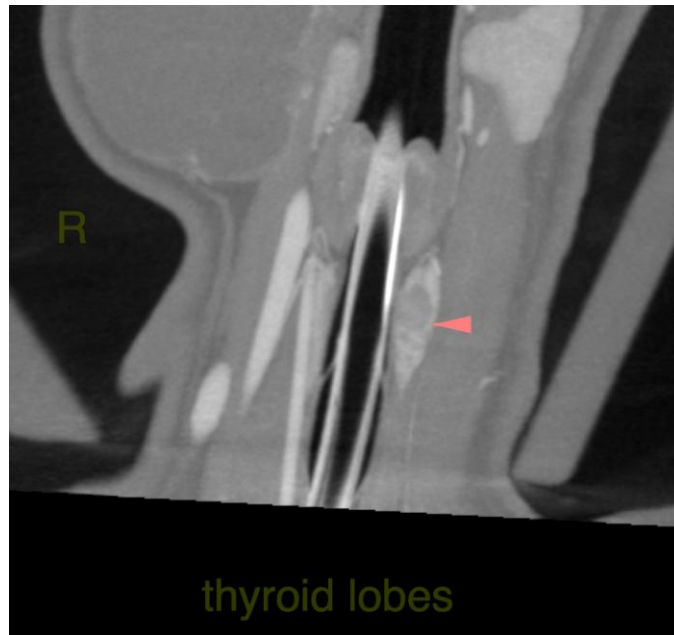
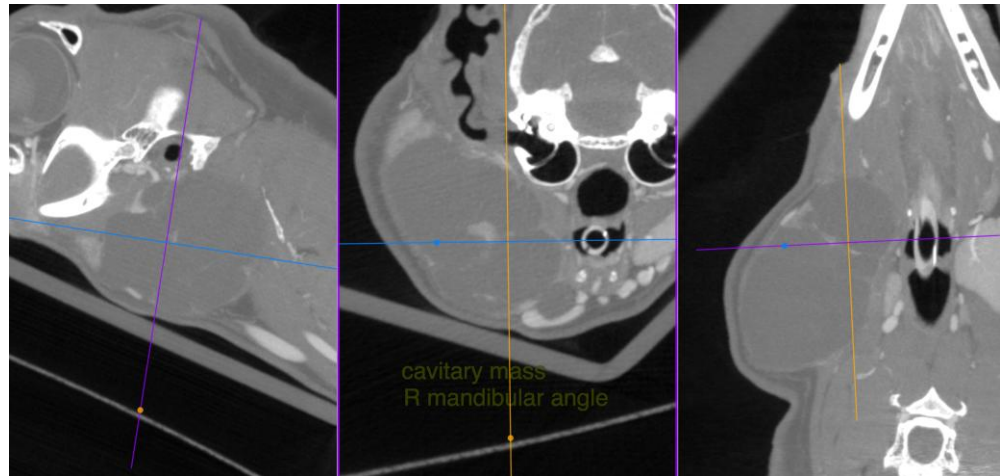
Dr. Rodrick

## INVOICE

72646

## DATE

11-17-25



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)