



PATIENT

Rascal Keator

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

10Y

WEIGHT

18.7

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jennifer and Chelsea

HOSPITAL NAME

Northvale Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Stefanie Simon

INVOICE

74023

DATE

3-3-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Difficulty chewing

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: SDMA 17, P 7.1, Glob 2.9, Hct 30%, 3+ hematuria, 75-100 RBC, all else WNL.

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Right, left, oblique, and ventrodorsal views totaling 3 images available for review in jpg format.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The temporomandibular joints are bilaterally symmetric.

The mandibular condyles are smoothly margined and normally positioned within the mandibular fossae. Joint spaces are preserved and uniform. There is no evidence of subchondral bone lysis, sclerosis beyond expected age related, ankylosis, or luxation.

The mandibles and maxillae appear to be aligned. Cortices of mandibles and maxillae appear intact and continuous. Bone opacity is within normal limits without evidence of aggressive osteolysis.

No radiographic signs of acute or recent fracture are identified.

The visible dentition appears appropriately aligned.

The nasal passages are bilaterally symmetric with preserved turbinate detail.

Frontal sinuses and tympanic bullae appeared to be aerated.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- No radiographic evidence of aggressive osseous lysis.
- No radiographic signs of acute or recent maxillofacial trauma.
- Radiographically unremarkable temporomandibular joints.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, no aggressive bone lesion or acute traumatic abnormalities detected on the submitted radiographs. Difficulty chewing may still be caused by positions that are poorly visualized or not detectable such as dental pathology including FORLs, periodontal disease, masticatory myopathy, retrobulbar or other soft tissue mass lesions, early neoplasia, neurologic causes, and other. Comprehensive oral examination, dental radiographs, and/or advanced imaging such as contrast enhanced CT could be considered for detailed assessment of osseous and soft tissue structures.



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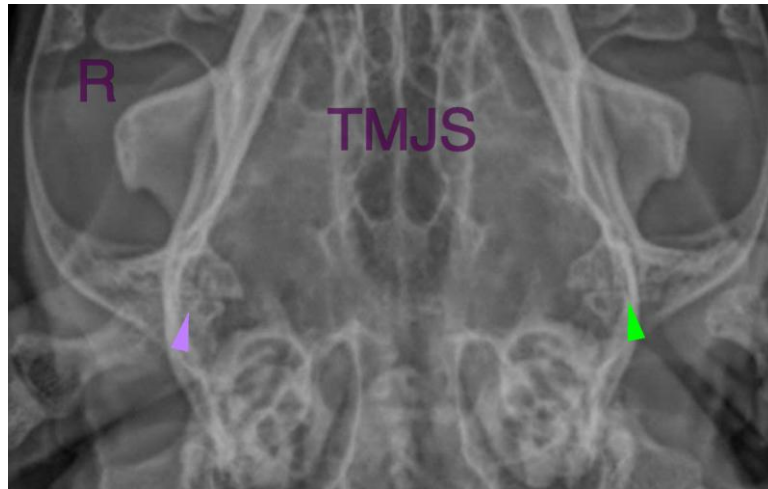
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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