



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Maximus Haveman

SPECIES Canine

BREED Golden Ret

The patient presents for an oral mass. The owners report first noticing the mass Friday, and have noticed blood droplets around the house as well. The patient has been intermittently bleeding from the mass sight. The patient presented to the primary 03/25/23 for a health exam, where upon oral examination, it was noted the patient has a large red mass over the 309 and 310, with buccal and lingual extension, over 3cm in diameter. Thoracic radiographs and FNA samples were gathered from the oral/gingival mass and left submandibular lymph node were performed. The FNA results were as follows from the first source and second source First Source Low cellularity. Few spindle cells with low atypia. Squamous epithelial cells without atypia and extracellular mixed bacteria. Second Source Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia, moderate. Inflammation, neutrophilic, mild.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 03/26/23 CBC/Chem Elevated ALT 157 (12-118) Elevated Lymphocytes 40 (12-30) Low Neutrophils 53 (60-77)

SEX COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE DENTAL ARCADES

SEX MN

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE 11

The CT study reveals an irregular shaped ill-defined soft tissue attenuating mass of approximately 6 cm length x 5.5 cm width x 4 cm height in the left caudal mandibular body. The soft tissue mass extends from the triadan 307 up to the triadan 310. The aggressive osteolytic changes are mostly confined to the caudal mandibular body level with the triadan 309 and 310. Permeative aggressive osteolysis with a long transition zone within the medullary cavity, multiple cortical defects, and spiculated periosteal new bone formation are seen. The contrast enhancement within the soft tissue component of the mass is moderate and nonuniform. Lytic changes of the tooth roots of the triadans 309 and 310 are seen.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The left submandibular lymph node presents mild symmetric enlargement.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Dental Clinic

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior and aggressive osteolysis of the left mandibular body.
- Left submandibular lymphadenomegaly.

REFERRING VET

Donald Otten

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

57579

The CT findings are compatible with a malignant soft tissue neoplasia with secondary bone lysis of the left mandible. The aggressive osteolytic changes are circumferential to the caudal mandibular ramus level with the triadans 309 and 310. The soft tissue component of the mass is larger. Differential diagnosis includes squamous cell carcinoma, soft tissue sarcoma, and less likely round cell neoplasia or melanoma. Final diagnosis will require sampling for histology. Correlation with the results of the fine needle aspiration recommended.

DATE

3-31-23

The pattern of the lymph node enlargement is compatible with reactive hyperplasia. Early metastatic disease cannot be ruled out entirely from a CT perspective.



PATIENT

Maximus Haveman

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden Ret

SEX

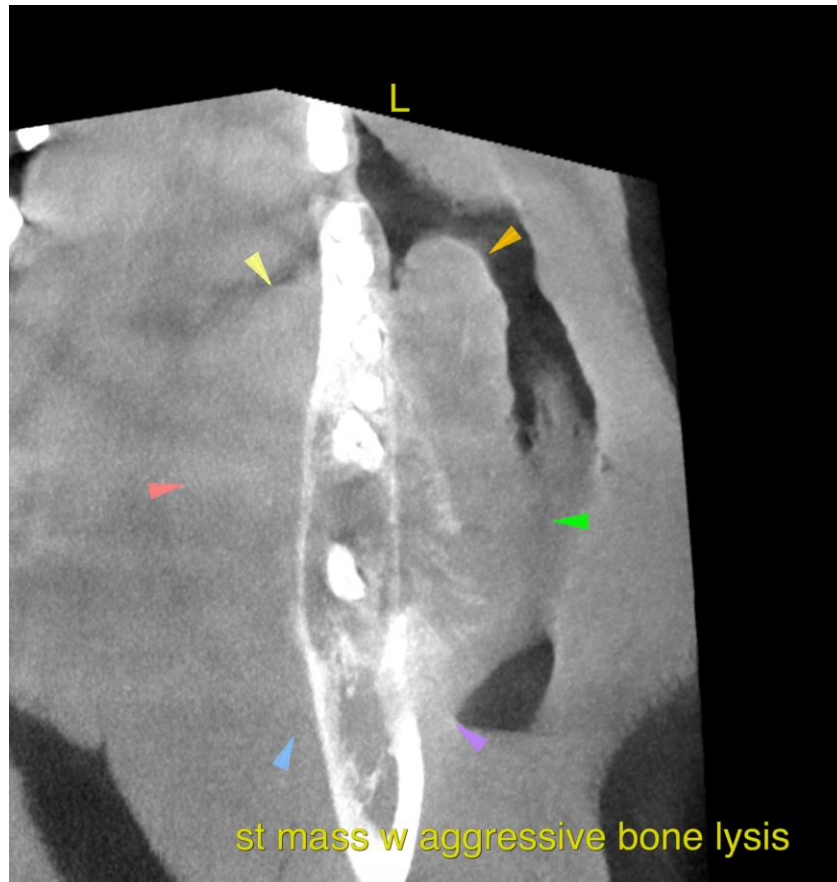
MN

AGE

11

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI



HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Dental Clinic

REFERRING VET

Donald Otten

INVOICE

57579

DATE

3-31-23

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. 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
European Specialist in Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, Cert. Radiology,
Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com