



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Ziggy Randnidge
- right side displacement tongue
 - marked swelling ventral jaw
 - pyrexia
 - inappetence

SPECIES

Canine Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: cbc/.chem unremarkable

BREED

Cocker Spaniel

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

MN

An elongated fluid filled cavitory lesion is present in the ventral intermandibular sublingual region measuring ~ 6 cm x 3 cm. The lesion shows central fluid attenuation, which is contrast negative with a smooth but moderately thickened wall and peripheral contrast enhancement. Mass effect with dorsal and right-sided displacement of the tongue is noted.

AGE

5

The bilateral sublingual salivary glands appear enlarged and mildly heterogeneous without discrete mass formation.

The regional lymph nodes present within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Mandibular salivary glands present within normal limits and separate from the sublingual lesion.

The dentition and adjacent osseous structures are unremarkable.

Foreign material is not seen.

HOSPITAL NAME

Belconnen
Veterinary Centre

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Suspect large sublingual sialocele (ranula)
- Bilateral enlargement of the sublingual salivary glands- inflammatory /reactive
- Less likely differentials sublingual abscess and less likely cystic or necrotic neoplasia

REFERRING VET

Eamon

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The imaging appearance is characteristic of a sublingual sialocele. The bilateral gland enlargement suggests an inflammatory, reactive or obstructive process. Although the sialocele itself is typically unilateral in origin, this one is left-sided. The absence of lymphadenopathy and aggressive features makes neoplasia very unlikely. Sublingual abscess is a possible differential diagnosis.

INVOICE

24367

Non-ultrasound guided or ultrasound guided aspiration can be considered to confirm diagnosis expecting to find saliva of mucoïd quality and low cellularity. Cytology can be considered to rule out infection, especially because of the coexisting pyrexia.

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03/31/2026



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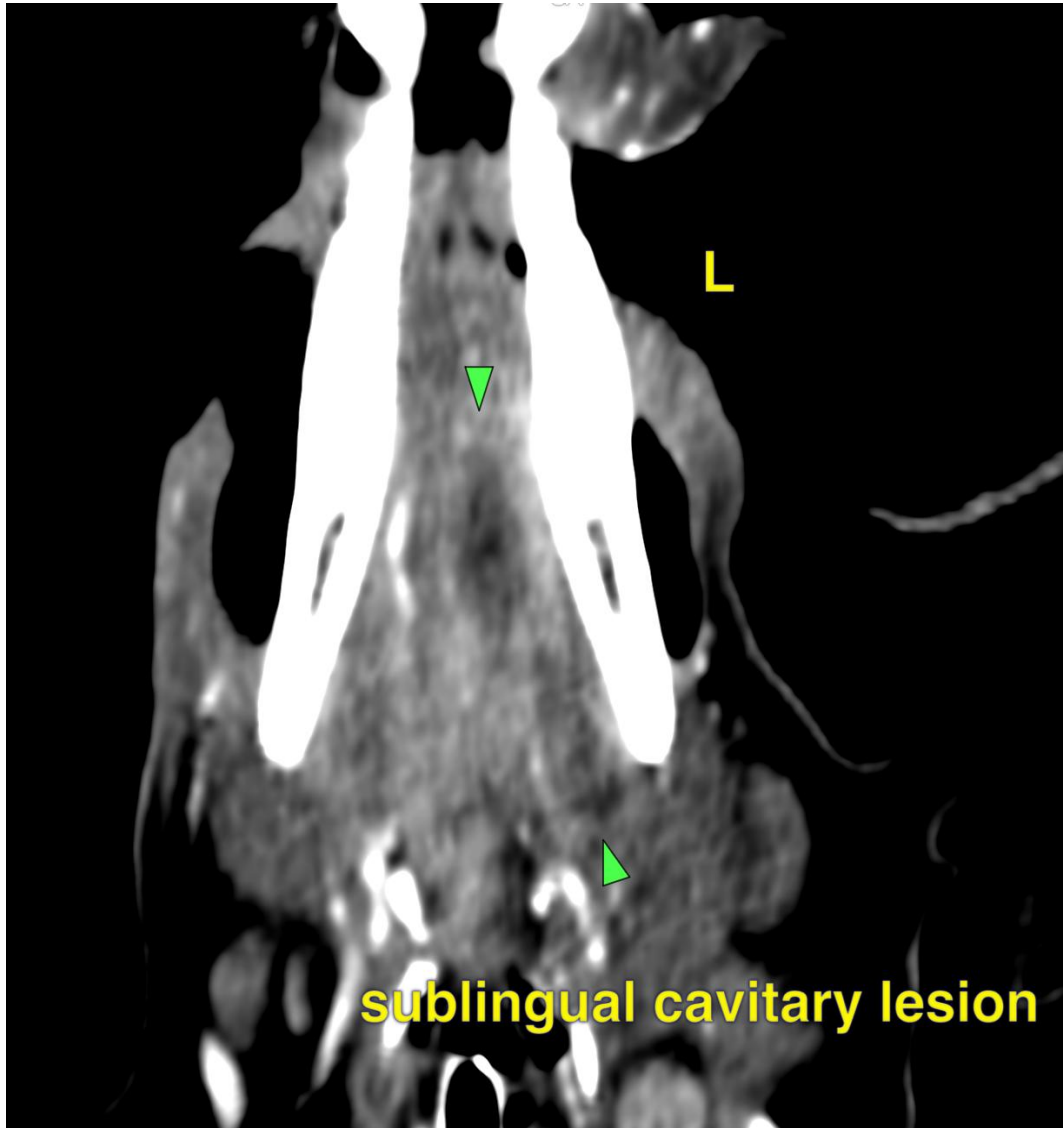
Eamon

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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
European Specialist in Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, Cert. Radiology,
Senior lecturer University of Giessen/Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology.



PATIENT info@sonopath.com

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