



PATIENT

Leia Johnson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pitbull

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

8Y

WEIGHT

24kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mobile Pet Imaging

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

Novoa

INVOICE

74068

DATE

3-5-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Leia is an 8 year old female spayed Pitbull who presented in the hospital for further treatment options for an oral squamous cell carcinoma. The mass was noted during a routine dental on 2/9/26. The mass was biopsied and histopathology showed oral squamous cell carcinoma. She had chest x-rays on 2/9/26 which showed no evidence of metastasis. She had an abdominal ultrasound on 1/28/26 due to sensitive stomach, which showed no abnormalities. Annual bloodwork on 12/9/25 was unremarkable. She is doing well at home eating normally with no vomiting or diarrhea. She is not on any medications. Unilateral rostral or segmental mandibulectomy is recommended. CT scan was requested for pre-surgical evaluation to define the full extent of jaw resection.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: T 100.8 F, HR 144, RR 30, MM Pink, CRT <2 seg, H/L WNL. Mass around canina (304). Bloodwork (3/4/26). CBC: Hematocrit 60.4% (41.0 - 60.0), Prothrombin Time (PT) 6.2 seconds (6.3 - 13.3), Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT) 9.1 seconds (10.6 - 16.8). Chem: WNL.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The patient has a history of confirmed oral squamous cell carcinoma in the left rostral mandible.

Lysis of the lateral cortex and medulla of the left rostral mandible is seen extending from the distal margin of tooth 303 to the mesial margin of tooth 305. Overall length of the lytic bone is approximately 20mm. The zone of lysis is centering tooth 304. The changes are respecting the mandibular symphysis. The right mandible is not involved. Margins of lysis are irregular, however, periosteal proliferations are limited to the described location. Mild regional soft tissue swelling is seen. There is no evidence of extension of the lysis into the mandibular canal.

Minimal enlargement of the left submandibular and retropharyngeal lymph nodes is seen.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Oral squamous cell carcinoma in the left rostral mandible.
- CT confirms localized bone lysis extending 20mm along the left rostral mandible sparing mandibular symphysis and contralateral mandible.
- Minimal regional lymphadenopathy.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings are consistent with locally aggressive rostral oral squamous cell carcinoma, in line with prior histopathology. The lesion is relatively well demarcated within the mandible which allows planning for rostral mandibulectomy with adequate surgical margins. Overall length of the lesion measured from the incisor portion of the mandible is 20mm approximately the visible lysis and at the mesial contour of tooth 305.

The minimal lymph node enlargement suggests no current nodal metastasis, however, FNA of the left submandibular and retropharyngeal lymph nodes is recommended for further definition.



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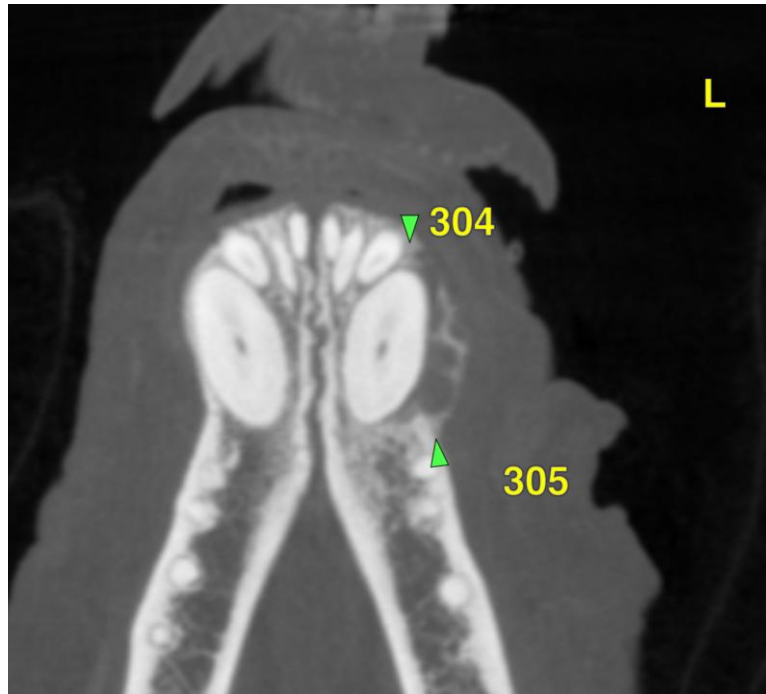
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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