



PATIENT

Chevre Denelsbeck

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden

SEX

FS

AGE

9Y

WEIGHT

60

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Amanda Hartman, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Advanced Veterinary
Imaging & Diagnostics
(White Hall AC)

REFERRING VET

Amanda Hartman, DVM

INVOICE

74088

DATE

3-6-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- recently noticed swelling on upper left maxilla, does not bother pet

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: no dental disease biopsy taken and is pending
Chem/CBC/Clotting normal

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

There is a soft tissue mass with associated swelling along the left rostral maxilla producing a focal mass effect. The lesion originates near the rostral midline of the maxillary symphysis and extends caudally to the level of tooth 204. The mass measures approximately 3.0 cm in length, 2.0 cm in width, and 2.0 cm in height. It demonstrates heterogeneous contrast enhancement; lesion margins are ill-defined.

Aggressive osteolysis involving the left rostral maxillary bone centered around teeth 202-204 with destruction of the adjacent alveolar bone is seen. No clear dental disease is identified associated with the affected teeth.

The regional submandibular and retropharyngeal lymph nodes present within normal limits.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Aggressive soft tissue mass of the left rostral maxilla with associated osteolysis involving the alveolar bone around teeth 202-204.
- No CT evidence of regional lymph node enlargement.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The imaging findings demonstrate an aggressive maxillary lesion characterized by soft tissue mass and associated destructive bone changes in the left rostral maxilla which is highly suspicious for primary oral neoplasia. Differential diagnosis includes oral malignant melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma, fibrosarcoma, and other primary oral tumors.

Evidence of regional lymphadenopathy is not seen although microscopic metastasis cannot be excluded.

Definitive diagnosis will depend on the pending histopathology from the biopsy. Identification of tumor type is important for determining prognosis and treatment planning. Oncology and/or surgical consultation for treatment planning can be considered depending on tumor type to plan partial maxillectomy, radiation therapy, adjunctive chemotherapy, or a combination of these after completing the staging.



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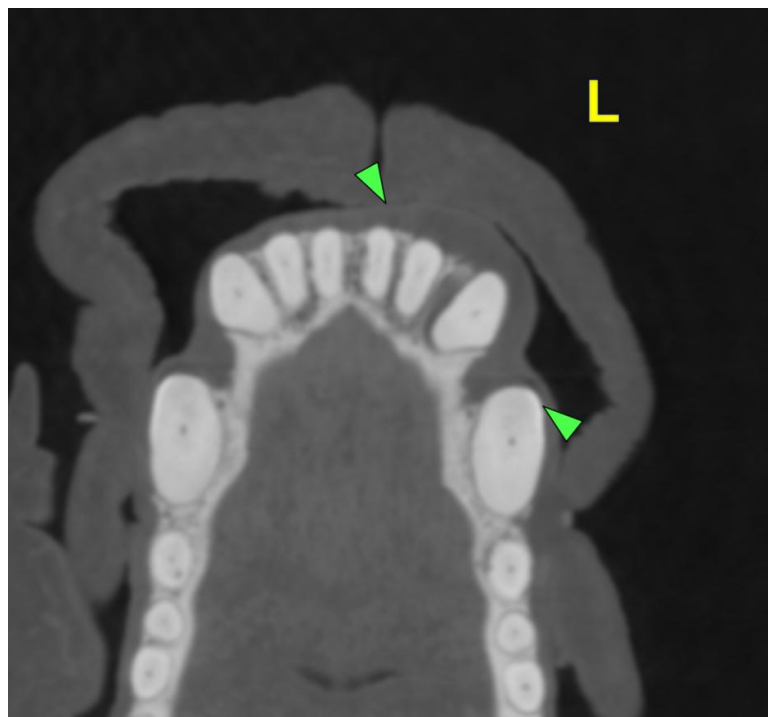
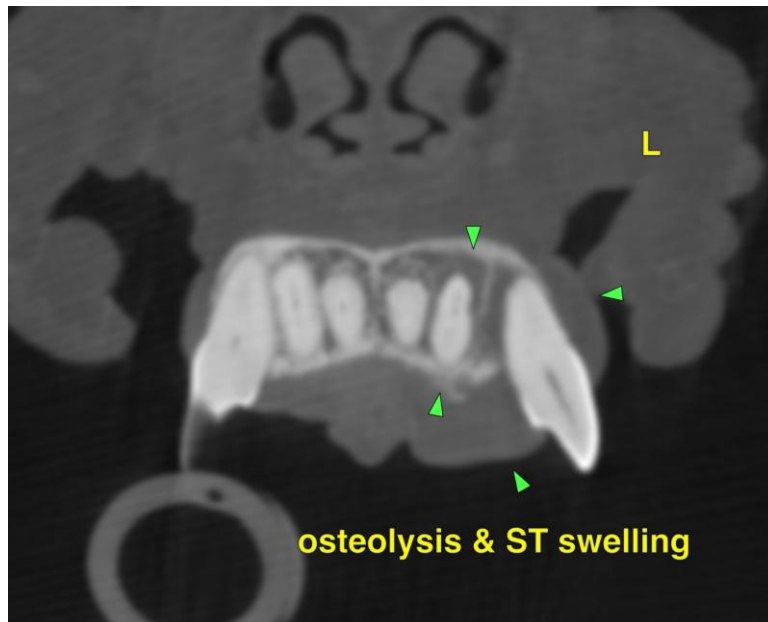
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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