



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Harley Martin Pet was referred for evaluation of a firm swelling on the R side of the face. rDVM took dental x-rays and did not find any oral pathology. Swelling was biopsied intraorally at that time. Pathologist report diagnosed a fibrocartilagenous proliferation with the primary concern being oral pathology/ infection vs fibrosarcoma. Pet was referred for CT. After the scan a second biopsy was taken to try to get a more definitive diagnosis.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

BREED

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

Rottweiler

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

F

A large irregular shaped and ill-defined soft tissue mass with lobulated appearance is seen in the right side of the face encompassing the right maxillary alveolar margin from the buccal and palatal aspects. The buccal component is larger than the palatal component. The overall size of the mass is measuring approximately 7.4 cm in length, 4 cm in width, and 4.5 cm in height. The mass spans the right maxilla from the triadan 104 up to the triadan 110. No direct dental involvement is seen. the alveolar margin, maxillary bone, and right zygomatic arch present multifocal sclerotic changes with permeative lysis and cortical bone thinning as well as a mild amount of periosteal new bone formation.

AGE

3 Years, 7 Months

The right submandibular lymph nodes present mild symmetric enlargement. The retropharyngeal lymph nodes present within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large right maxillary soft tissue mass with permeative osteolysis of the right maxilla and right zygomatic arch.
- Mild right submandibular lymphadenomegaly.

HOSPITAL NAME

Wilson Veterinary Hospital

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals a soft tissue mass of the right maxilla encompassing its alveolar margin with secondary permeative bone lysis of the maxillary and zygomatic bones. The CT findings are highly suggestive for neoplasia with infiltrative growth pattern. Oral fibrosarcoma, squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma, and other are primary differential diagnoses. Fibroma is considered less likely because of concurrent presence of moderately aggressive osteolytic changes. Final diagnosis will require sampling for histology, which has been performed and repeated already.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Keith Burge

The lymph node changes are mild and suggesting reactive hyperplasia. Early metastatic disease cannot be ruled out. FNA of the right submandibular lymph node is recommended.

INVOICE

57894

DATE

4-19-23



PATIENT

Harley Martin

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PATIENT

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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.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Rottweiler

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