



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Hailey Hopta lump on R side of muzzle that was noticed around February. P is not bothered by lump but seems to be growing in size according to O. R/O neoplasia vs other

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD & THORAX

Canine Plain study of the head in soft tissue and bone windows and plain study of the thorax in soft tissue and lung windows available for review.

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Mixed **Head**

An approximately 1.5 cm sized area of soft tissue swelling is seen in the right dorsolateral aspect of the dorsum of the nose. The area is midway between the nares and the orbita. Mild diffuse regional soft tissue swelling is present as well as permeative lysis of the underlying nasal bone with a moderate amount of amorphous periosteal new bone and mild regional turbinate destruction of the dorsal nasal conchae within the right nasal cavity.

SEX

Female Spayed

The regional lymph nodes present within normal limits.

AGE

7

Thorax

The surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio.

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

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The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior. The tips of the caudal lung lobes are not entirely included in the collimated field of view.

REFERRING VET

Cattiny

Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

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51721

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Small soft tissue mass with aggressive bone lysis and regional turbinate destruction on the right dorsum of the nose.
- No evidence of metastatic disease to the regional lymph nodes or lung.

DATE

4-24-22



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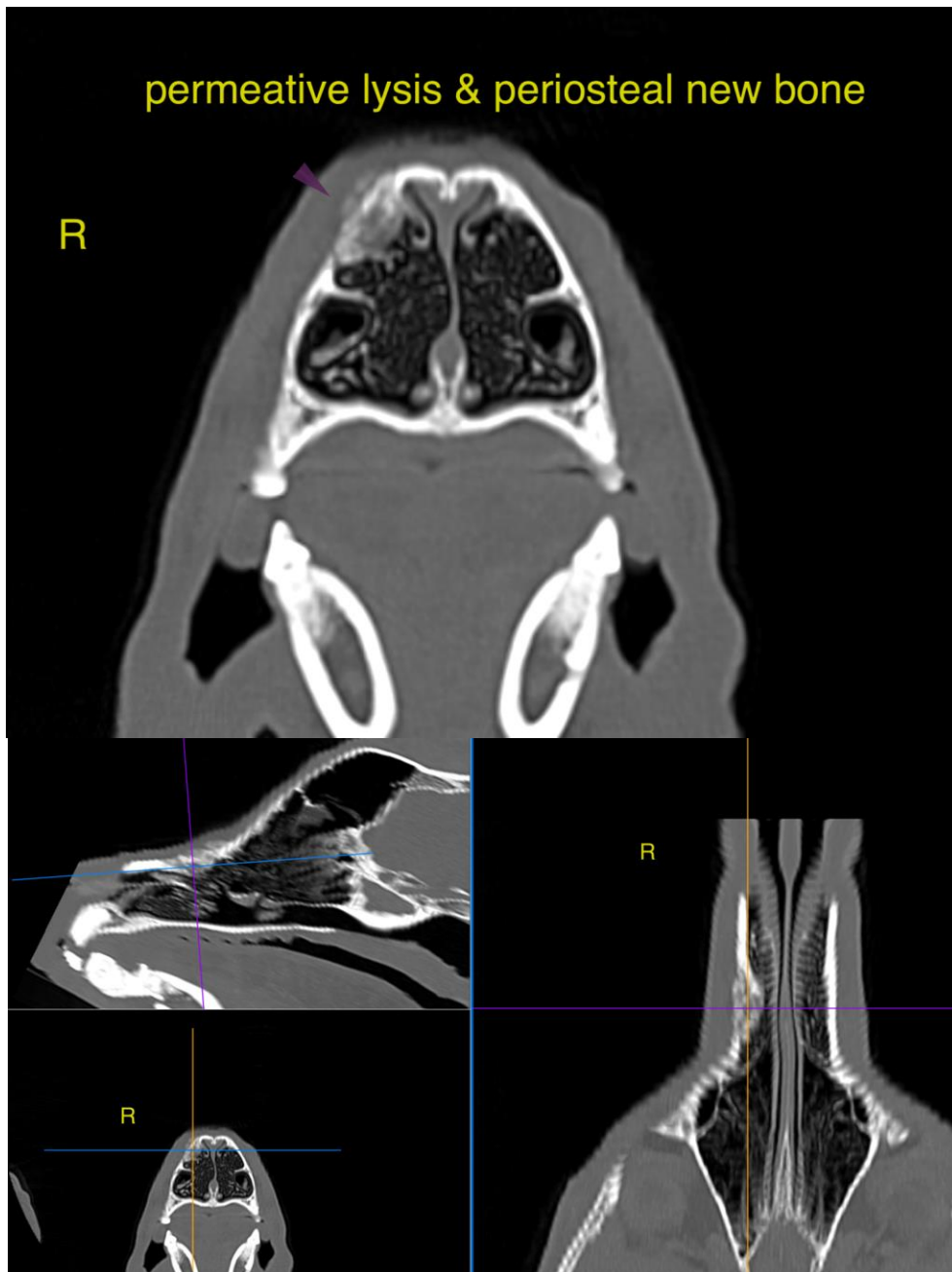
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings suggest a soft tissue neoplasia with aggressive bone lysis on the right dorsum of the nose. Granuloma or abscess are unlikely potentials. Differential diagnosis includes soft tissue sarcoma, squamous cell, and other carcinoma, as well as round cell neoplasia. Final diagnosis will require sampling for histology which should be performed if not done so already.





PATIENT

Hailey Hopta

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

Mixed

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