



PATIENT

Zephyr Abelseth

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Akita

SEX

MN

AGE

11 Years, 4 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

State Avenue Vet
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jessie Evoniuk

INVOICE

58241

DATE

5-10-23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Swelling on the left mandible area, hasn't gotten worse Eating about 1/2 of usual meals 2 weeks ago started diarrhea- soft but formed. No mucous or blood. O has accidentally bumped the area and P does seem tender in that area Still BAR No meds Chem- WNL Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: Eyes: bilateral mucopurulent discharge; sunken Oral Cavity: firm, hard growth arising from the L mandible

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

Plain study available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Monostotic aggressive osteolytic and osteoproliferative mass of the left mandible is seen extending from the triadan 305 up to the mandibular ramus. Severe permeative lysis with a long transition zone to the unaffected bone is noted. Severe periosteal new bone formation and extensive bone loss are noted as well.

Presence of multiple lytic defects of the tooth roots of the triadans 307 – 310 are seen.

There appears to be a concurrent soft tissue mass effect accentuated on the lateral aspect of the mandible.

Severe left hand sided masticatory muscle atrophy and mild right hand sided masticatory muscle atrophy are seen.

The left submandibular lymph node is mildly enlarged.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Monostotic aggressive osteolytic mass of the left mandible.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are highly suggestive for a monostotic aggressive osteolytic mass of the left mandible such as primary neoplasia of bone including osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, chondrosarcoma rodens/multilobulated osteosarcoma. Soft tissue neoplasia with secondary bone involvement such as squamous cell carcinoma, fibrosarcoma, or other cannot be ruled out entirely but is thought by far less likely. Osteomyelitis is thought highly unlikely as a differential diagnosis but can never be ruled out entirely. Final diagnosis will require sampling for histology.

The lymph node changes are mild and compatible with reactive hyperplasia. Early metastatic disease cannot be ruled out entirely. Consider fine needle aspiration of the left submandibular lymph node for further definition.

The masticatory muscle atrophy may be secondary to disuse. Peripheral neuropathy secondary to the mass effect with neurogenic muscle atrophy cannot be ruled out entirely.



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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.

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, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
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