

**PATIENT**

Rodolfo Poventud

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Referred to CT Scan to surgical planning by maxillary mass.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC --- moderate to severe lymphopenia CHEM --- unremarkable EKG --- normal

**SPECIES**

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD**

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

**BREED**

German Shepherd

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

The CT study reveals an irregular shaped and ill-defined soft tissue mass emerging from the left rostral maxillary gingivostomal margin. The length of the mass is approximately 4 cm, width approximately 3 cm, and height is approximately 3.8 cm. Aggressive osteolysis of the left rostral maxilla is seen. The triadans 201-203 are absent. The aggressive osteolytic changes extend up to the distal margin of the triadan 204 and do cross the maxillary symphysis into the right rostral maxilla up to the level of the triadan 101. Extension into the rostral aspect of the left nasal cavity with destruction of the most rostral aspect of the nasal turbinates is seen. The contrast enhancement within the mass is strong and nonuniform. The pattern of osteolysis is permeative and aggressive.

**SEX**

M

**AGE**

9 Years

The submandibular lymph nodes present within normal limits. The medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes present within normal limits as well.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Incidental tympanoliths are seen bilaterally within the tympanic bullae.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Left rostral maxillary soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior, aggressive lysis of the left maxilla, extension into the right maxilla, and left nasal cavity.
- No evidence of metastatic disease of the regional lymph nodes.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Veterinary Image  
Center

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The CT study reveals a large soft tissue mass within the left rostral maxilla with left nasal cavity extension as well as extension into the right rostral maxilla. Differential diagnosis includes squamous cell carcinoma, oral fibrosarcoma, melanoma, and less likely primary neoplasia of bone such as osteosarcoma or chondrosarcoma. Final diagnosis will require sampling for histology.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. L. Buitrago, DVM

Note that the mass does not respect the limits of the maxillary symphysis and the extension invasion of the left rostral nasal cavity.

**INVOICE**

59401

**DATE**

7-17-23



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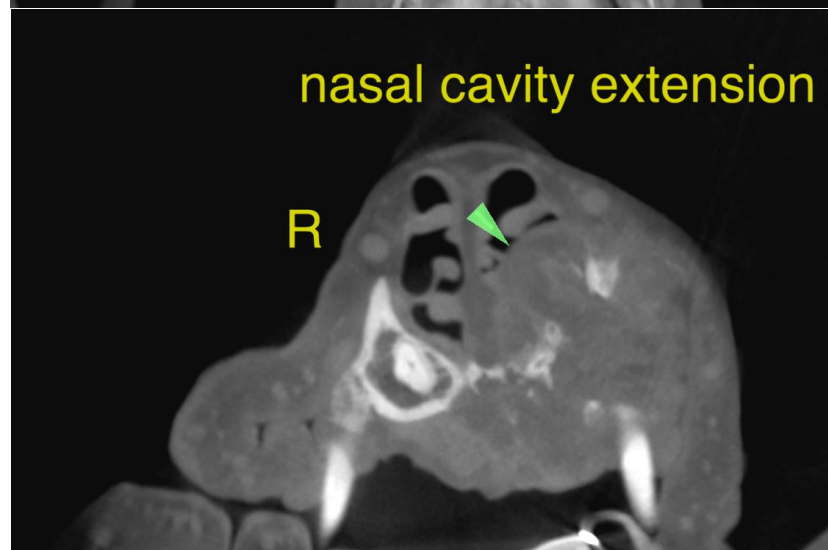
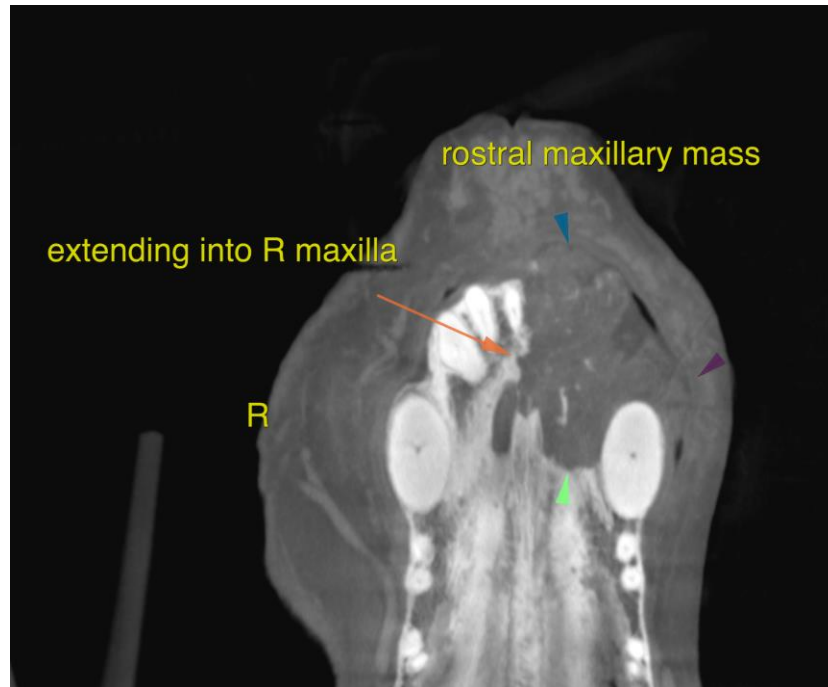
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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