



PATIENT

Freya Reid

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

P presented on 8/17 for a bony mass located to the right side of the bridge of the nose. Suspect bone tumor.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 3 cm hard, non-moveable mass on the bridge of the nose (right side).

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD & THORAX

Plain and post contrast studies of the head and post contrast study of the thorax available for review.

BREED

Rottweiler

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Head

SEX

FS

The CT study reveals a well delineated ovoid osseous mass with layered appearance arising from the right rostral maxilla. The mass is pedunculated in appearance and measures approximately 3 x 22 x 21mm. No direct signs of aggressive osteolysis are seen. However, deep medullary sclerosis of the diploe of the maxilla is noted and small spiculated new bone formation can be seen peripheral to the mass. There is no evidence of associated soft tissue swelling and no evidence of concurrent dental disease. There is no evidence of involvement of the nasal cavity.

AGE

3

The regional lymph nodes present within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Small otoliths are seen in the right tympanic bulla.

Thorax

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern are uniform and considered within normal limits.

HOSPITAL NAME

Catskill Veterinary
Services, PLLC

Incidental mineralization of the aortic root is seen.

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Daniela Carbone

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

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

INVOICE

53673

A mild amount of mineral attenuating material is present within the gallbladder.

Mineral attenuating material is seen within the stomach.

DATE

8-23-22



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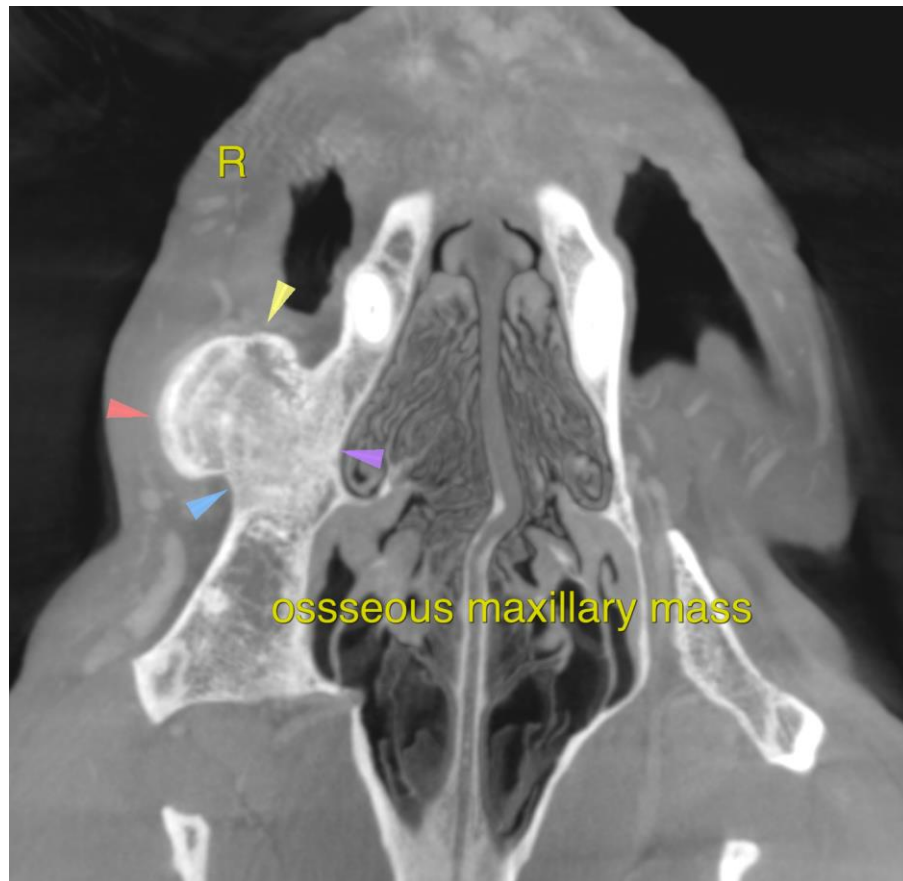
8-23-22

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Monostotic osteoproliferative lesion with mass effect of the right rostral maxilla without direct signs of aggressive biological behavior.
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease.
- Biliary microlithiasis.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Differential diagnosis for the mass includes osteoma, chondroma, cartilaginous exostosis, and less likely calcinosis circumscripta, osteosarcoma, or chondrosarcoma. Final diagnosis will require sampling and histology such as by means of incisional or excisional biopsy.





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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.

SPECIES

Canine

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