



**PATIENT**

Archie Wildman

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Had stick injury and surgical debride/flush, warned may have some FB remaining. now has submandibular swelling rhs mixed echogenicity on ultrasound.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD & NECK**

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

**BREED**

Cross Breed

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

A 6 x 3 cm sized thick walled septated cavitory lesion is seen in the right submandibular soft tissue. Peripheral rim enhancement and a multiloculated fluid attenuating contrast negative center is seen. There is extensive peripheral fat stranding. A long thick walled tract with peripheral rim enhancement can be traced caudally within the cleidocephalicus muscle over a distance of 15cm. The tract measures approximately 1cm in width. Faintly mineral attenuating material can be seen along the tract and within the cavitory lesion repeatedly. The submandibular cavitory lesion exerts a significant mass effect onto the surrounding anatomy including the larynx which is shifted medially. Mild generalized laryngeal soft tissue swelling is noted.

**SEX**

Male

**AGE**

2 Years

The right medial retropharyngeal lymph node is moderately enlarged and presents increased heterogeneous contrast enhancement.

The right submandibular salivary gland is enlarged and presents fuzzy margins.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Foreign material related abscess within the right submandibular soft tissues and right hypaxial musculature of the neck.
- Regional cellulitis and lymphadenitis as well as mandibular sialadenitis.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Trust -  
Ellesmere Port

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The CT study confirms presence of a large submandibular abscess with a long tract within the hypaxial cervical musculature. The changes are located to the right of the midline. The faintly mineral attenuating material seen within the cavitory lesion and tract suggests presence of residual foreign material. Based on its size and attenuation, residual pieces of bark may be present within the cavitory lesion and tract.

**REFERRING VET**

Laura Hughes

**INVOICE**

53820

**DATE**

8-31-22



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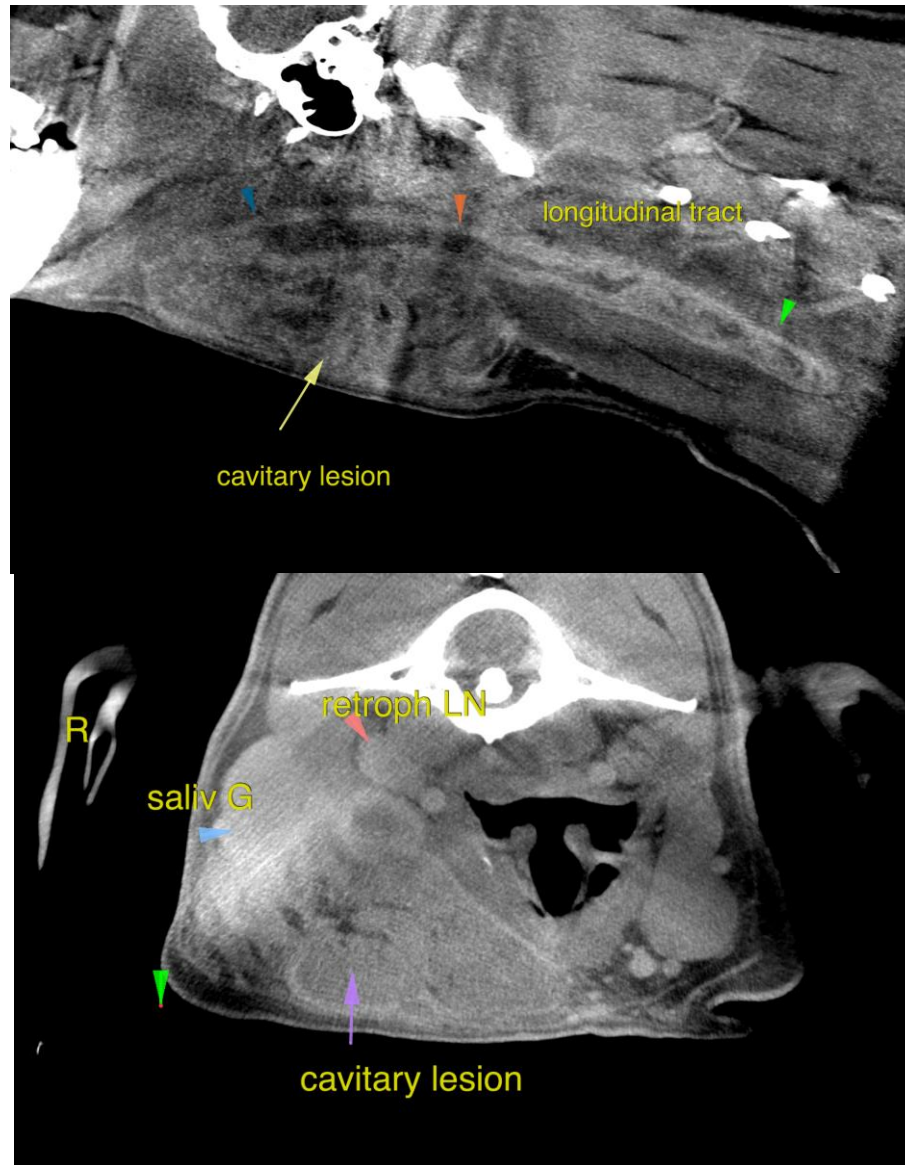
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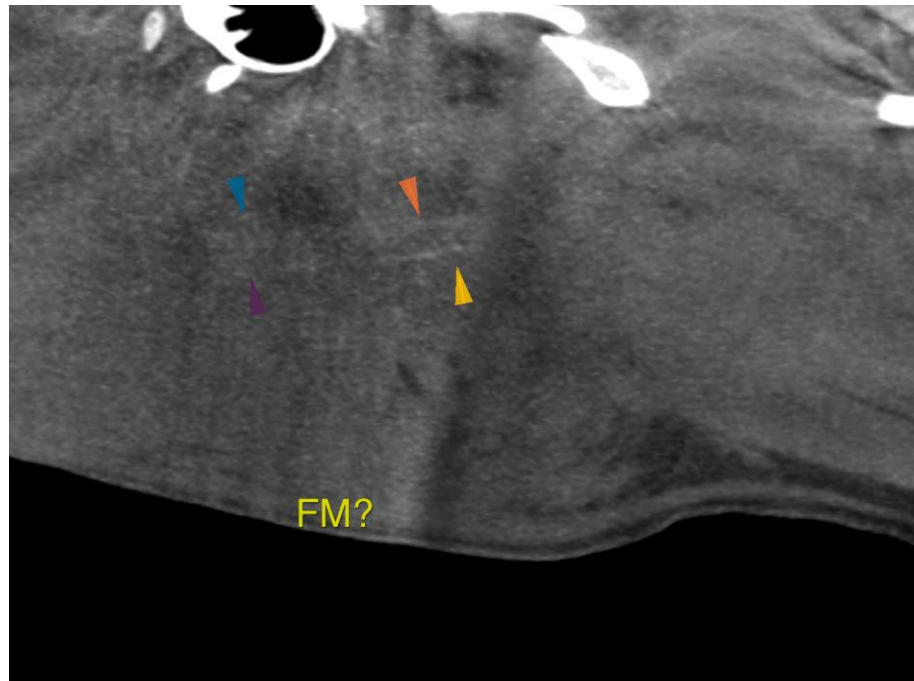
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology  
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com

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