



PATIENT

Ace Chavez

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Rapid growing mass in salivary/submandibular area
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Cytology: Discrete cell neoplasia

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Pre/post contrast studies provided for review.

BREED

Pitbull

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The right neck reveals a rounded to amorphous shaped mass of 4.26 cm circling the jugular vein and its branching into the maxillary and linguofacial vein. Another rounded nodule is recognized caudal to the mass measuring 1.07 cm. The larger mass is predominantly well-defined with clear margins. Images after contrast demonstrate a peripheral enhancement. The correspondent medial retropharyngeal lymph node on the right is moderately enlarged. The pharyngeal and laryngeal structures are bilaterally symmetrical and inconspicuous.

SEX

M

The neurocranium shows normal findings.

AGE

8

Bony structures of the skull and the skull foramina of the cranial nerves are laterally symmetrical and inconspicuous.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Jawinski,
 German Board
 Certified Vet
 Specialist in
 Diagnostic Imaging

Both tympanic bullae are completely ventilated with a regular tympanic bulla wall. External ear canals are ventilated in all sections, walls of the external ear canals, the adjacent temporomandibular joints and the nasopharyngeal meatus have no particular findings.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

HOSPITAL NAME

Pocono Peak Vet
 Center

- Right sided soft-tissue mass in the area of the mandibular lymph nodes with secondary enlargement of the mandibular lymph nodes and the medial retropharyngeal lymph node

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Thompson

The large right mandibular mass likely originates from the mandibular lymph nodes aligning with the branching of the jugular vein. Erosion of the adjacent veins currently is not suspected. Evidence of another primary lesion is not obvious (tonsils, carotid sinus, peripheral nerves, etc.). Inclusion of the other mandibular lymph nodes and the medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes on the right side is assumed. The salivary glands (mandibular and parotid) are clearly separated from a CT perspective. Size, extend and shape indicate an aggressive biological behavior. Findings however are not pathognomonic. Neoplasia is thought to be likely (please recheck larynx and oral cavity for primary lesion).

INVOICE

49507

DATE

1-12-22



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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. 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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