



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Tallis Sperling Under ophthalmologist care. OD: Comfortable. No discharge. No hyperemia. Clear cornea. No flare. Mild iris atrophy. mydriatic pupil, nuclear sclerosis with fibrillar cataracts, Normal fundic exam. OS: Comfortable, Mild exophthalmos with lateral deviation of the globe. Mild protrusion of nictitans with marked areas of hyperemia. Marked reduction in retropulsion, no masses within oral cavity, no pain on opening of mouth, no discharge, clear cornea, no flare, mid-range pupil, nuclear sclerosis with fibrillar cataracts, ventronasally large indentation (mass effect retrobulbar), otherwise normal Panting, caudal superior peri-molar inflammation L side maxilla
SPECIES Canine
BREED Yorkie Poo
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: attached ophtho letter/report

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL AND THORAX

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull and post contrast CT study of the thorax are provided for review.

SEX

Female Spayed

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

AGE

7 Years

The tooth elements 101, 102, 105, 106, 201, 202, 205, 206, 210, 211, 301, 302, 303, 305 and 406 are absent. Triadan 109 presents a mild widening of the periodontal space of the palatine root.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
 Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

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In the medioventral aspect of the left orbit, a heterogeneous soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing mass, presenting a fluid attenuating zone, is visible. The mass in the medioventral aspect of the left orbit is measuring 15 x 13 x 22 mm in size and is mildly bulging beyond the rostromedial osseous rim of the left orbit. The left ocular bulb is displaced laterally and dorsally by the mass effect. There is no evidence of osteolysis.

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Meaux

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

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Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

The brain presents no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The brain parenchyma is homogeneous and within normal limits for attenuation and distribution of contrast enhancement. The ventricular system is non-dilated and symmetric.

DATE

1-18-22

The medial of the left mandibular lymph nodes is prominent, uniform soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing.

Thorax

Multifocal mild spondylosis formation is seen along the thoracic spine.

**PATIENT**

Tallis Sperling

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 is uniform and considered within normal limits.

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Yorkie Poo

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.

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Female Spayed

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Left sided retrobulbar soft tissue mass with small central cavitory lesion
- Secondary left sided exophthalmos
- Lymphadenopathy left mandibular lymph node
- Periodontal disease 109
- Multiple absent teeth
- Spondylosis deformans
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

AGE

7 Years

INTERPRETED BYSebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The left sided orbital mass is compatible with soft tissue neoplasia – such as melanoma, myxosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, other. A differential is retrobulbar granuloma (e.g. mycotic) or inflammatory retrobulbar pseudotumor. (ultrasound guided) FNA sampling by the medial aspect of the left ocular bulb can be used as advanced diagnostic test. Left sided orbital exenteration might be considered as potential treatment option.

Recommend FNA sampling of the prominent mandibular lymph node to rule in/out metastatic spread.

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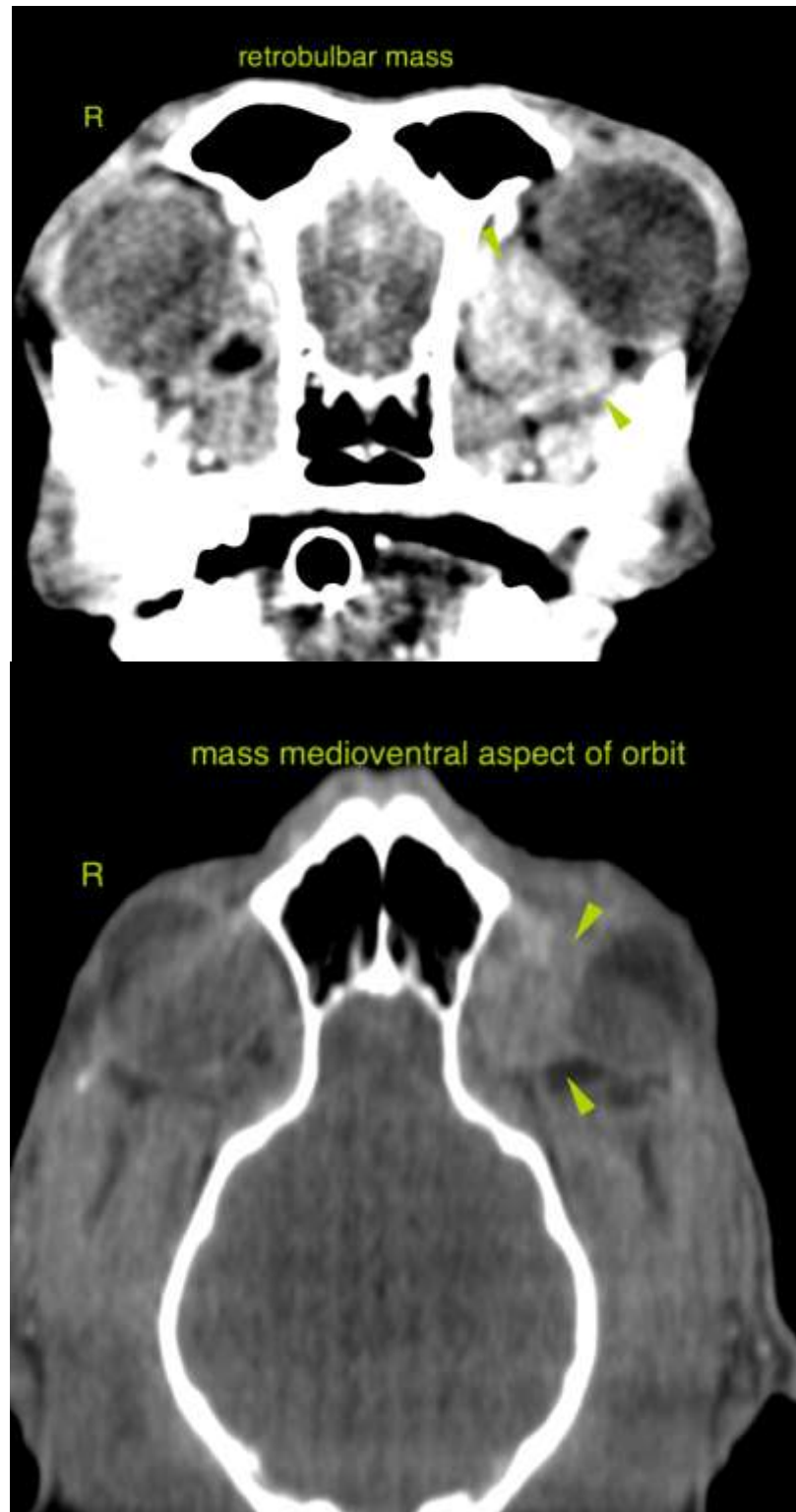
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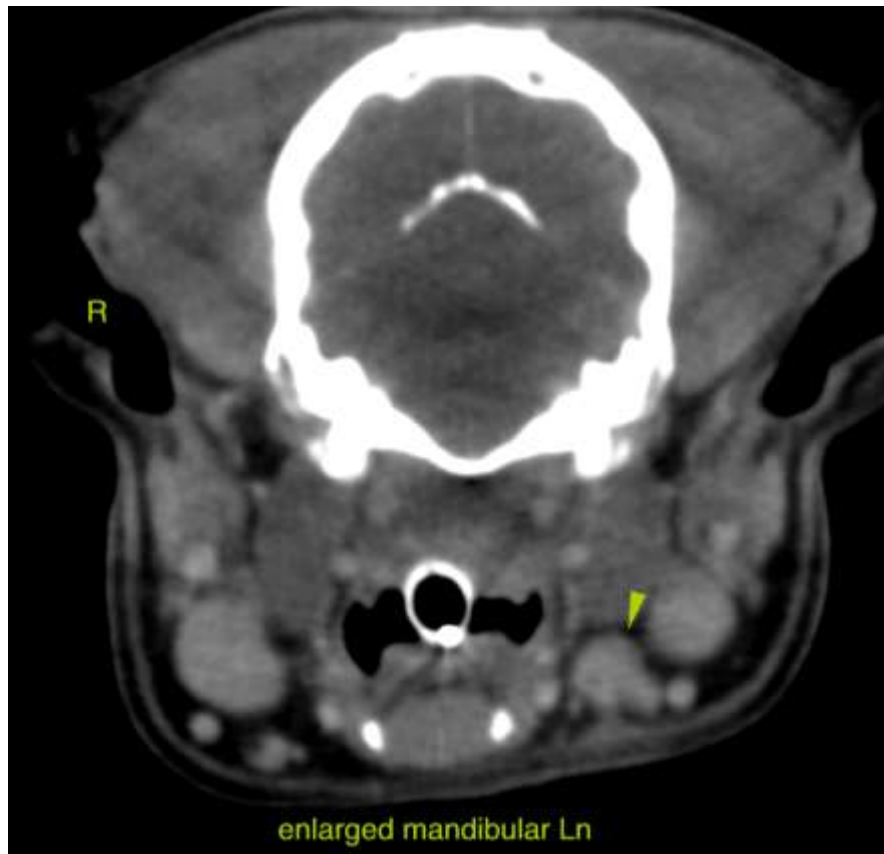
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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