



**PATIENT**

Ruby Jane Guillory

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Lab Retriever

**SEX**

Female

**AGE**

9 Months

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Southern Oregon  
Veterinary Specialty  
Center

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Ravi

**INVOICE**

56416

**DATE**

1-29-23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

IV catheter placed. Pre- anesthesia labs within acceptable limits. Induction with butorphanol and Propofol. Intubated and maintained on isoflurane and oxygen with SCCS and IPPV support. Monitored with capnometry and ECG Routinely completed CT scan of head / abscess region and completed pre and post contrast imaging. Post study drained approximately 160 mls of purulent fluid and recovery was smooth and uneventful. Patient discharged on antibiotics pending labs

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL**

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

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

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

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.

The submandibular region is partially cropped by the field of view.

In the subcutaneous tissue of the left submandibular region, a uniform soft tissue attenuating roundish mass is partially included in the field of view – measuring at least 5.7 cm in diameter. Post contrast administration, the roundish mass in the left submandibular region is demarcated by a mild irregular marginated, contrast enhancing capsule. The left mandibular salivary gland is deviated medially by the mass effect. The fat surrounding the roundish mass in the left submandibular region presents moderate fat-stranding. At the most rostral aspect, a surgical drain appears to be included within the field of view.

The left medial retropharyngeal lymph node is prominent.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Thick walled cavitory lesion left submandibular region with surrounding steatitis
- Lymphadenopathy left medial iliac lymph node

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The cavitory lesion in the left submandibular region is fitting the history of abscess formation – and underlying cause is not appreciated, such as preceding perforating trauma, migrating foreign body. The abscess has already been drained, regarding the history. If the abscess reoccurs, recommend complementing workup by an ultrasound examination to screen for isoattenuating foreign material not appreciated by CT.



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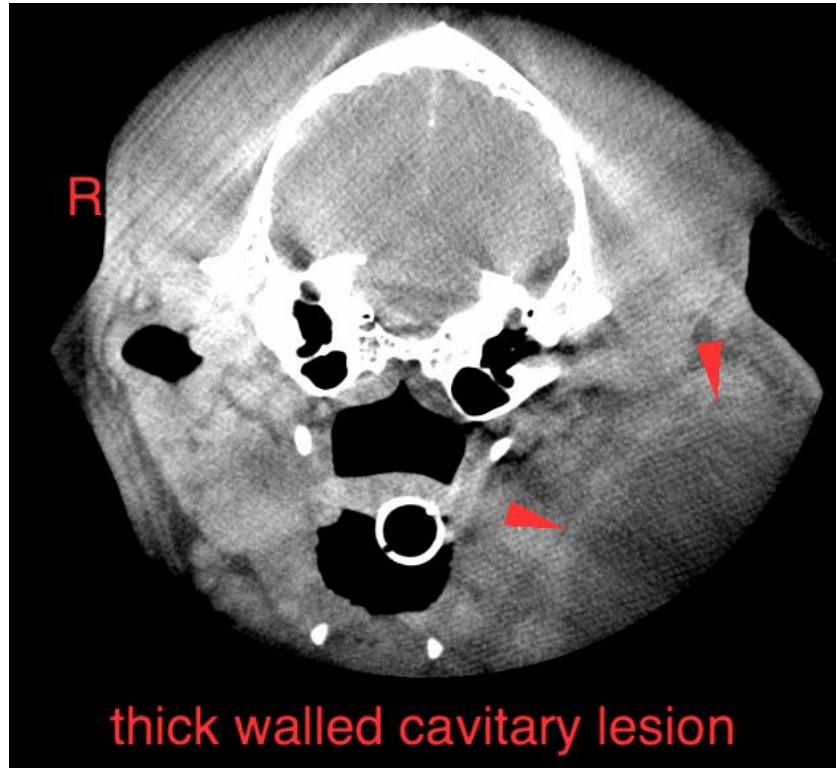
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Sebastian Schaub**, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
sebast.schaub@gmail.com