



PATIENT

Severide Hernandez

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11

WEIGHT

3.6

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

RV/JS

HOSPITAL NAME

Green Dog Dental and
Wellness

REFERRING VET

Dr. Garcia

INVOICE

35265

DATE

1/6/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: An incisional biopsy was performed in a feline patient presenting with large lip masses located on the oral conjunctiva in the regions of teeth 104 and 204. The procedure was carried out following computed tomography evaluation. After tissue sampling, closure was achieved using 4-0 Monocryl in a simple interrupted suture pattern.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Multiple teeth are absent.

At the rostral aspect of the right maxillary incisor teeth and canine tooth, a uniform soft tissue attenuating and mild contrast enhancing mass is seen; the mass presents a broad base to the underlying maxillary bone and is extending into the rostral aspect of the right nasal cavity and caudally into the rostroventral aspect of the right orbital cavity.

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

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 and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Local invasive growing soft tissue mass rostral aspect right maxillary bone with invasion of the nasal cavity and right orbital cavity
- Multiple absent teeth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The clinically appreciated soft tissue swelling/mass is consistent with primary soft tissue neoplasia – such as melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma, fibrosarcoma, round cell tumor. Biopsy has already been performed for specification, regarding the history.



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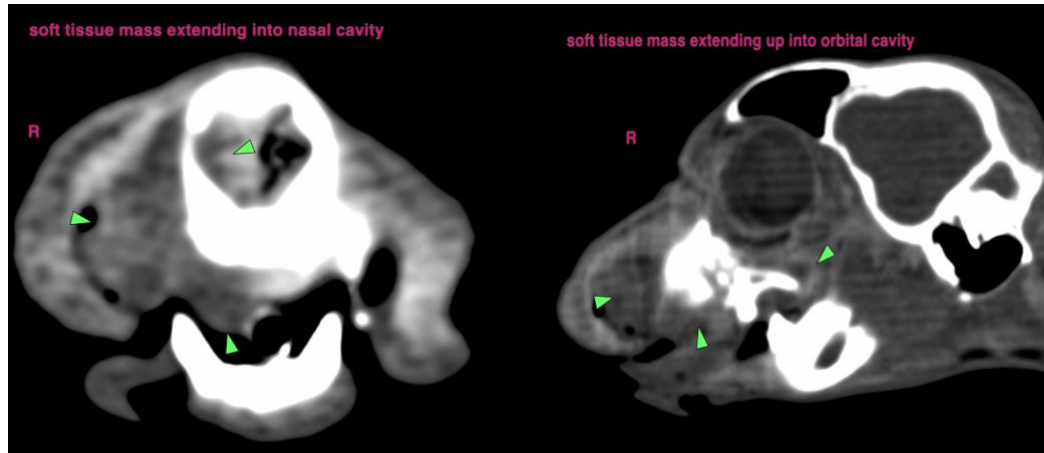
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
info@sonopath.com