



PATIENT

Maximus Feinberg

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Swollen face, two lumps on left side of face (one inside mouth/buccal area and one SQ under left ear), bleeding from mouth.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Refer to gross pictures taken. See attached.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

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

BREED

English Bulldog

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

There is a brachycephalic conformation of the skull with a moderate bradygnathia superior. Multiple teeth are absent.

SEX

MC

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

AGE

9 Years

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

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

Both external ear canals are present a moderate thickening of the wall and moderate shell-like mineralization of the external ear canals. The tympanic bullae are filled with non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material.

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The left parotid gland is prominent and presents an intraparenchymal moderate dilation of the ductal system. The left parotid duct is moderately dilated, measuring up to 5 mm in diameter. Level with the left ramus of the mandible, two mineral attenuating calculi are visible within the left parotid duct, measuring up to 2.2 mm in diameter; rostral to the mineral attenuating calculi, the parotid duct cannot be appreciated. The subcutaneous fat in the left buccal region presents mild to moderate fat-stranding.

REFERRING VET

Borecky

In the subcutaneous tissue lateral to the left parotid gland, a well-defined, uniform soft tissue attenuating and mild contrast enhancing nodular lesion measuring 1.6 cm in diameter is visible. The mandibular salivary glands are within normal limits.

INVOICE

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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

11-15-21

Thorax

Multiple hemivertebra are seen along the thoracic spine. The vertebral endplates T13/L1 present mild ventral spondylosis formation.



PATIENT The mediastinum is moderately widened by fat.

Maximus Feinberg 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.

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

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 The lung parenchyma presents multiple regions of dystelectasis – most accentuated the cranioventral aspects of the lung parenchyma.

English Bulldog Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

SEX

MC

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

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- Sialolithiasis left parotid duct with obstruction of the left parotid duct
- Secondary dilation of the intraparenchymal ductal system left parotid gland
- Non-specific subcutaneous nodule lateral to left parotid gland
- Bilateral chronic otitis externa with dystrophic mineralization
- Bilateral otitis media, likely incidental
- Multiple absent teeth
- Multiple hemivertebra thoracic spine
- Spondylosis deformans
- Multiple regions of dystelectasis of the lung
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The main finding is the obstructive sialolithiasis of the left parotid duct and secondary dilation of the intraparenchymal ductal system of the left parotid gland. Secondary mild steatitis level with the left parotid gland. Surgical excision of the sialoliths might be tried. Sialoadenectomy of the left parotid gland appears as the superior surgical technique; the chances of ligation of the parotid duct level with the parotid gland and excision of the dilated parotid duct might be an option as well.

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Consider FNA sampling of the subcutaneous nodule at the lateral aspect of the left parotid gland for further definition.

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There are no signs for biologically aggressive disease.

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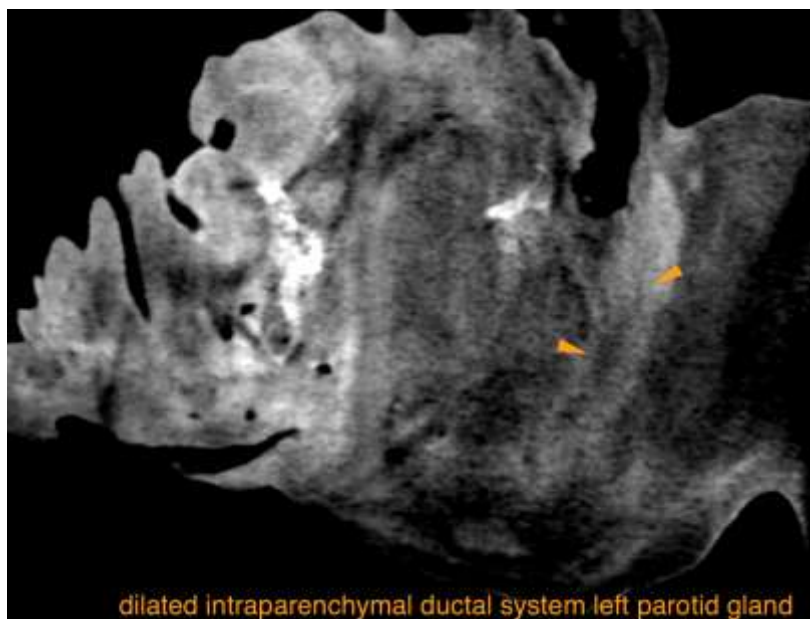
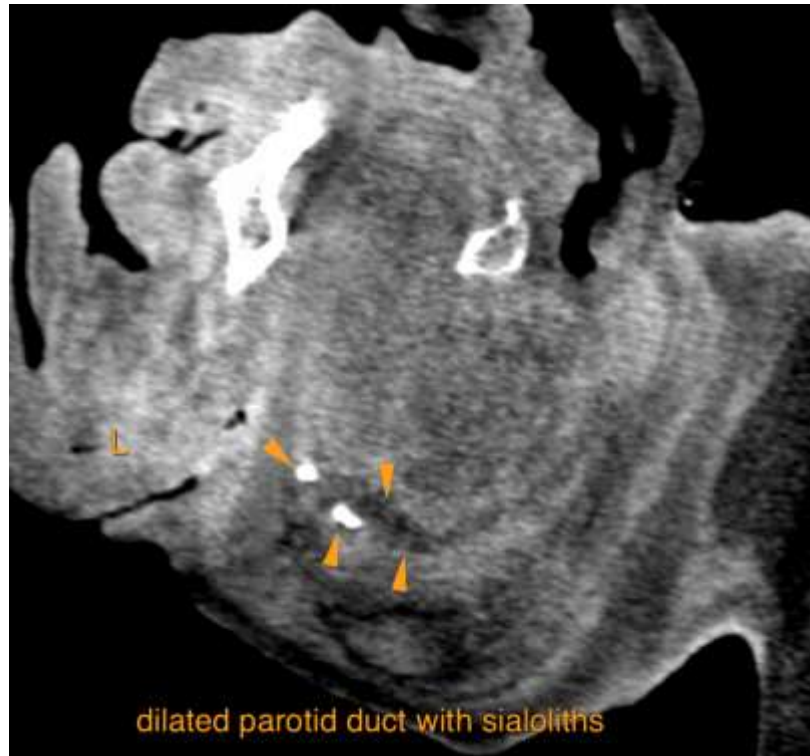
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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