



PATIENT

Rose Wassom

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

5 Years

WEIGHT

25 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVCI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

JC

HOSPITAL NAME

Southern Oregon VSC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Fugazzi

INVOICE

35607

DATE

11/21/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Mass first noted 11/15. Seen initially at Urgent Care 11/15, then referred to Surgery. Seen for consult & CT 11/21. 3cm diameter raised, pink, round-ish, firm mass present L maxillary incisive bone extending over the incisors.

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

The pictured parts of the dentition are complete. At the labial aspect of triadan 202 and 203, a gingival, soft tissue attenuating mass with mild solid central mineralization is appreciated; measuring approximately 1.4 x 1.3 x 1.3 cm. Splaying of triadan 202 and 203 by the mass is seen. The periodontal space of triadan 202 is widened level with the mass.

The mandibular incisor teeth present a generalized horizontal bone loss.

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

- Gingival soft tissue mass – likely associated with the alveolar crest of triadan 202
- Periodontal disease mandibular incisor teeth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The clinically appreciated gingival mass level with triadan 202/203 is most consistent with odontogenic neoplasm – such as acanthomatous ameloblastoma or less likely peripheral odontogenic fibroma. I consider the odds for biologically aggressive neoplastic disease such as fibrosarcoma, squamous cell carcinoma or melanoma low. In case of acanthomatous ameloblastoma, marginal resection with extraction of triadan 202 may be tried, but ostectomy of the alveolar bone of triadan 201 to 203(±204) may be necessary.



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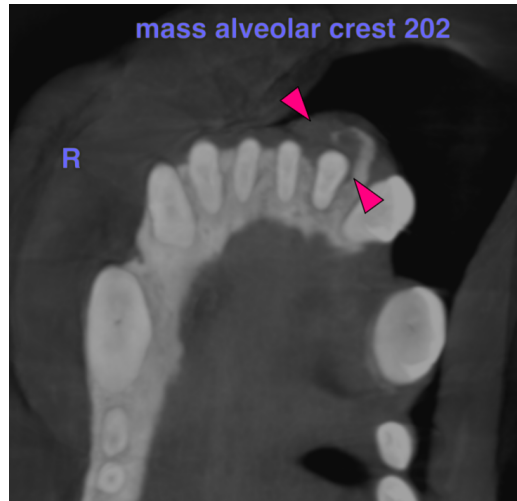
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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