



PATIENT

Fig Pacitti

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Australian Shepherd

SEX

FS

AGE

1 Year, 10 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health
Partners

REFERRING VET

Dr. Debbie Reynolds

INVOICE

55379

DATE

11-26-22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Recurrent history of periocular swelling, which was responsive to antibiotic (Clavamox) therapy but would recur as completion of antibiotic course. Otherwise systemically healthy. Patient went for outdoor activity frequently and likes to chew on sticks. Abscess secondary to foreign material highly suspected.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Basophils 0.20 (0.00 - 0.10 x10⁹/L) Rest of Chem/CBC WNL

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull in a bone and soft tissue reconstruction is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The pictured parts of the dentition are complete and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

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

The retrobulbar space bilaterally presents without abnormalities.

In the subcutaneous tissue dorsal to the rostral third of the left zygomatic arch, an ill-defined soft tissue swelling is appreciated. Post contrast administration, the swelling is mildly hypoattenuating. In the medial aspect of the subcutaneous swelling dorsal to the left zygomatic arch, a lancet shaped mild hyperattenuating body, measuring 6.6 mm in length is appreciated.

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

- History of subcutaneous swelling dorsal to left zygomatic arch with potential foreign body

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study is supporting the suspicion for foreign body related subcutaneous granuloma formation dorsal to the rostral third of the left zygomatic arch. Ultrasound can be used to confirm the diagnosis, followed by surgical removal of the foreign body.



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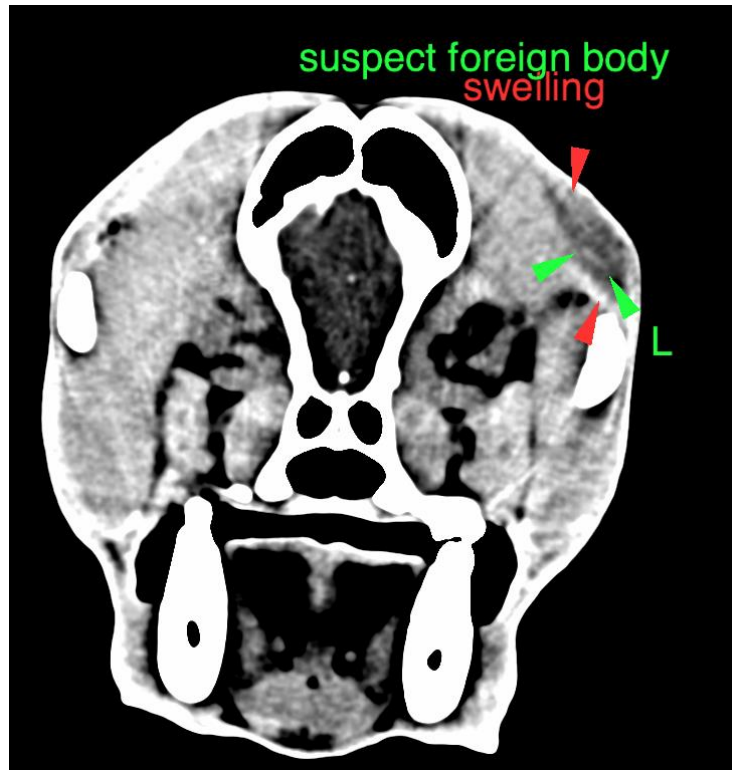
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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