



PATIENT

Mollie McGarry

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Yorkshire Terrier

SEX

FS

AGE

9

WEIGHT

8.3

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Patricia Sanchez
Sanchez

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Trust - Bolton

REFERRING VET

Patricia Sanchez
Sanchez

INVOICE

72790

DATE

12-1-25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Abnormal appearance of the larynx slight stenosis at the ventral aspect of arytenoids and glottis, feels very stiff. Barely managed to fit 4.5 tube in. CT scan performed for further investigation

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL & NECK

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The tooth elements 102, 105, 110, 205, 311, 411 are absent. The tooth elements 103, 109, 208, 309 present a moderate widening of the periodontal space. The palatine root of triadan 208 is perforating the left nasal cavity.

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

The larynx is symmetric, and no overt abnormalities are appreciated.

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

The right tympanic bulla is partially obliterated by non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material; the osseous wall of the right tympanic bulla is moderately thickened and smooth. 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.

In the left retropharyngeal space, at the craniomedial aspect of the left medial retropharyngeal lymph node, a uniform soft tissue attenuating and strong contrast enhancing nodule is visible; measuring 13 x 11 x 14 mm.

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.

In the subcutaneous tissue dorsal to C7, a well-defined, soft tissue attenuating nodule is visible; measuring 5 mm in diameter.

The remainder of the osseous and soft tissue structures of the neck are within normal limits. The thyroid glands present the expected size, shape and attenuation behavior.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Small left sided retropharyngeal strong contrast enhancing soft tissue mass
- Periodontal disease 103, 109, 208, 309 and perforation of the nasal cavity by the mesial palatine root of triadan 208
- Right sided chronic otitis media
- Multiple absent teeth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The left sided retropharyngeal soft tissue mass is compatible with primary soft tissue neoplasia and the odds for underlying neuroendocrine tumor such as ectopic thyroid carcinoma or paraganglioma are high.



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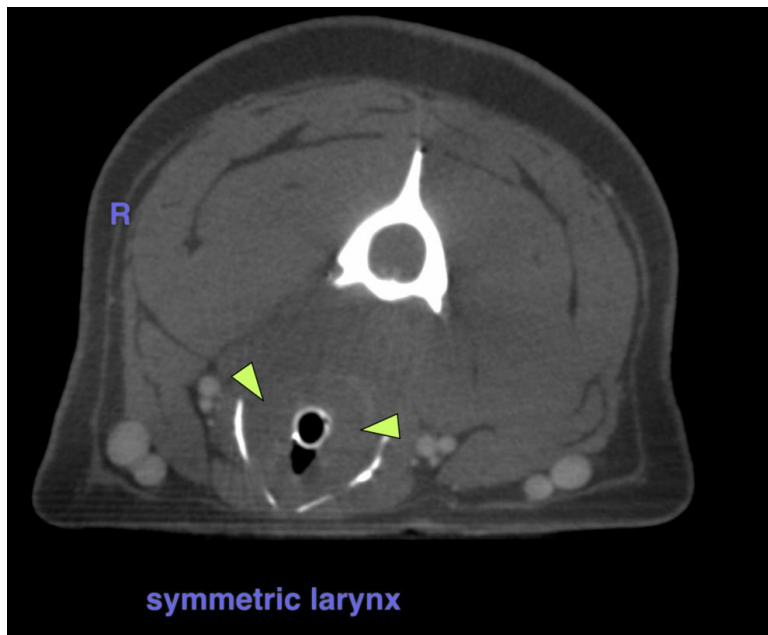
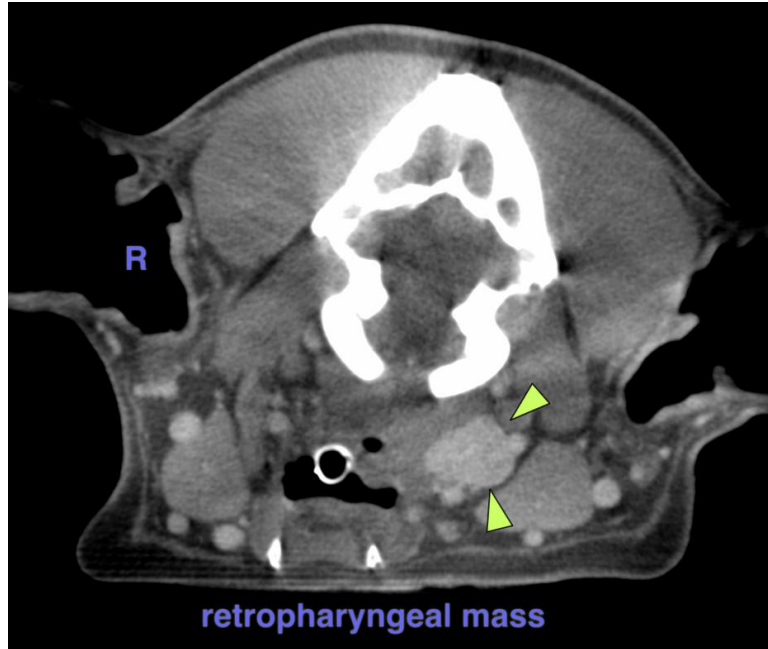
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Complete surgical resection appears feasible – be aware of the proximity to the carotid artery and internal jugular vein.

No overt abnormalities of the larynx are appreciated, but subtle changes may be missed by CT – if there are signs for intramural lesions, FNA sampling/cyto brush would be beneficial.





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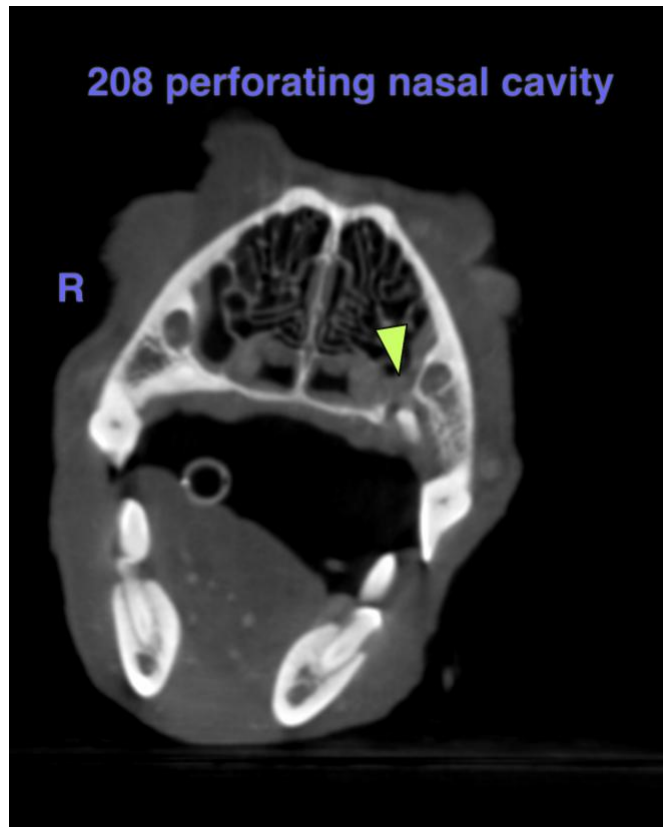
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
info@sonopath.com