



PATIENT

Shadow Solanga

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Malamute

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

8

WEIGHT

48

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Eamon

HOSPITAL NAME

Belconnen VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Eamon

INVOICE

35878

DATE

12/11/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: weight loss, behavioral change (aggressive) lethargic
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY 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.

Generalized mild obliquity of the osseous structures of the splanchnocranium is appreciated.

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. In the most medial aspect of the right external ear canal, non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material is attached to the wall.

Post contrast administration in the suprasellar region, a well-defined, heterogenous moderate contrast enhancing, ovoid shaped mass is seen – protruding dorsally into the cranial fossa, distorting the diencephalon. The suprasellar mass is measuring approximately 22 x 20 x 14 mm. The lateral ventricles and third ventricle of the brain are moderately dilated.

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

- Intracranial extraaxial suprasellar irregular moderate contrast enhancing mass

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The suprasellar extraaxial soft tissue mass is consistent with primary meningeal soft tissue neoplasia – such as meningioma, round cell tumor, sarcoma. Due to the suprasellar position the odds for primary pituitary mass are lower (e.g. adenoma, carcinoma). The finding is a plausible explanation for the behavioral changes.



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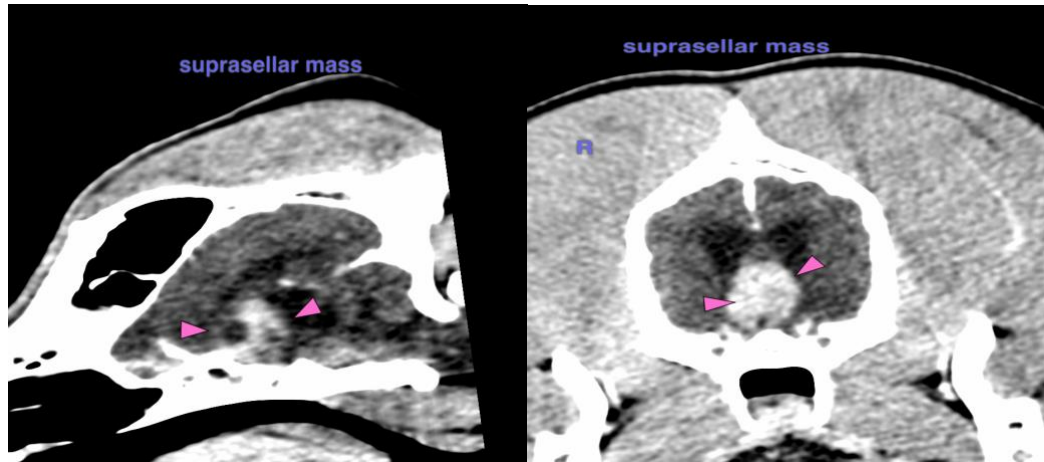
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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