



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Bonnie Manriquez
 History: Oral mass around 208
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL & THORAX

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

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Schnauzer **Skull**

SEX Triadan 210 is absent. Centered on the distal aspect of the left alveolar process of the left maxillary bone, an ill-defined soft tissue mass with mild amorphous mineralization and interspersed gas bubbles are seen. The mass presents a mild contrast enhancement. The mass is extending caudally into the left orbit; the left ocular bulb is displaced dorsally. The alveolar process of the left maxillary bone, level with 209 and absent 210, presents moth eaten osteolytic lesions.

Spayed Female

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

14 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 tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are mildly thickened and present a mild irregular epithelial lining.

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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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Meaux

The left submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph node are prominent and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

Thorax

INVOICE

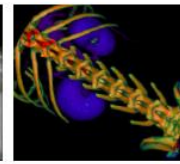
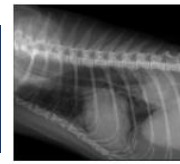
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The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

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.

DATE

3/11/22



PATIENT In the cranial mediastinum, an irregular shaped, soft tissue attenuating structure, measuring 3.4 x 2.1 x 1.8 cm in size is visible.

Bonnie Manriquez

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

SPECIES The most caudodorsal aspects of the lung parenchyma present regions of compression atelectasis, due to general anesthesia. In the caudodorsal aspect of the right caudal lung lobe, a roundish, soft tissue attenuating lesion, measuring 2.1 cm in diameter is seen.

Canine

BREED

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

Schnauzer

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

SEX

- (ulcerated) Soft tissue mass centered on the caudal aspect of the alveolar process of the left maxillary bone, monostotic aggressive osteolytic lesions, and extension into the left orbit
- Secondary exophthalmos
- Solitary pulmonary mass right caudal lung lobe
- Cranial mediastinal irregular soft tissue mass
- Lymphadenopathy left mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph node

Spayed Female

AGE

- Absent triadan 210

14 Years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

The findings are consistent with biologically aggressive soft tissue mass level with the caudal aspect of the alveolar process of the left maxillary bone. Potentials include squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma, fibrosarcoma, osteosarcoma. FNA sampling/biopsy can be used as advanced diagnostic test.

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HOSPITAL NAME

The prominent regional lymph nodes are equivocal for metastatic spread versus reactive hyperplasia – FNA sampling can be used for further definition.

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The solitary pulmonary mass is highly concerning for pulmonary metastatic spread. Differentials include granuloma, pulmonary cyst, round pneumonia.

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The irregular soft tissue structure in the cranial mediastinum can present a prominent cranial mediastinal remnant, due to the irregularity the odds for metastatic spread to the thymic remnant are high.

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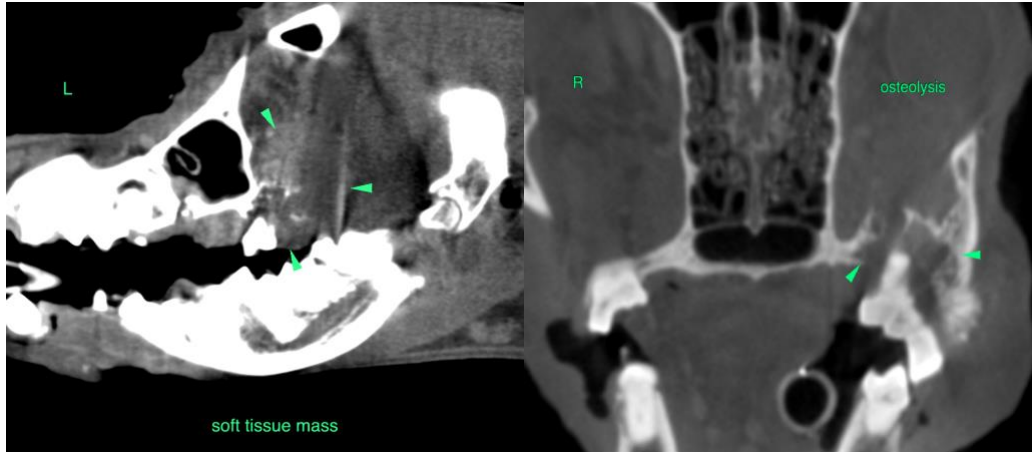
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Schnauzer



SEX

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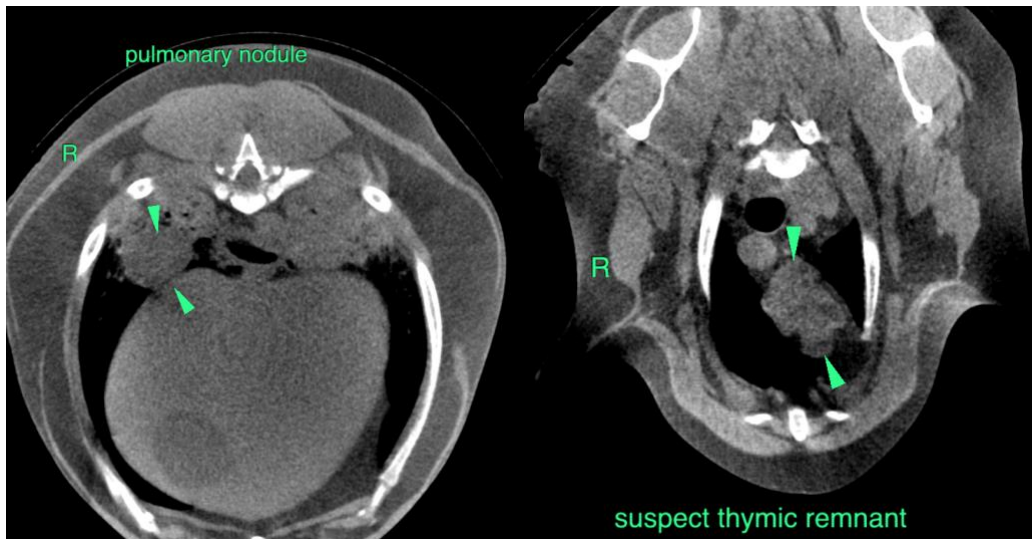
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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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