



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Mouse Tapang
 owner has noticed a small firm swelling on the ventral neck region on the right hand side in the last week or so. Mouse often has inflammation of her ears with scratching at them.

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

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

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

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

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

AGE
 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.

AGE 12 Years
 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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
 Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health
 Partners

In the submandibular region, ventral to the jugular vein, an ovoid shaped, well-defined, soft tissue attenuating nodule, measuring 6 x 6 x 12 mm in size is visible. The nodular lesion presents a small stalk like extension to the skin.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Debbie Reynolds

- Non-specific soft tissue nodule right submandibular region, ventral to jugular vein
- Normal externa, middle and inner ears

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

51539

The subcutaneous nodule in the right submandibular region is not specific and potentials include granuloma or neoplastic disease (e.g. adnexal skin tumor -may explain the small stalk like connection to the cutaneous surface -, fibroma, fibrosarcoma). Either FNA sampling or excision biopsy of the subcutaneous nodule can be considered for further definition. There is no evidence of vascular invasion, but the nodule is in contact with the right sternohyoid muscle.

DATE

4-14-22



PATIENT

Mouse Tapang

SPECIES

Feline

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.

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

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.

SEX

F

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AGE

12 Years

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