



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Rocky Gancheva Historical neck swelling and salocoele vs foreign body vs sialoadenitis. Recent recurrent swelling and upper airway concerns with hard swallowing. Concurrent hyperadrenocorticism and hypertension with new murmur.

**SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY 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**

Yorkshire Terrier Skull

Multiple teeth are absent. The remaining maxillary premolar and molar teeth present evidence of generalized moderate periodontal disease.

**SEX** The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining. Moderate mineralization of the laryngeal cartilages is noted.

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**AGE** At the left dorsal aspect of the larynx,, medial to the left medial retropharyngeal lymph node, a well-defined, uniform soft tissue attenuating and irregular contrast enhancing nodule is seen, measuring 12 x 8 x 11 mm.

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

**INTERPRETED BY**

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.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME** 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 pituitary gland is mildly bulging beyond the osseous margins of the sella turcica.

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A cutaneous nodular lesion is seen at the dorsal aspect of the calvarium.

The lateral of the left mandibular lymph nodes is enlarged and rounded with a homogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

**REFERRING VET** The thyroid glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

Dr. Rory Applegate Level with the intervertebral disc spaces C4/C5 and C5/C6, mild heterogeneous mineralized material is protruding into the vertebral canal and the left neuroforamen C5/C6, occupying approximately up to 20% of the cross-sectional area of the vertebral canal at the same level.

**INVOICE Thorax**

58033 Mild mineralization along the fascial planes of the shoulder region are noted. The periarticular bones of both elbow joints present osteophyte new bone formation and post contrast administration, the synovial capsule of the elbow joints is thickened, R>L, and an intracapsular soft tissue swelling is seen.

**DATE** 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.

4-28-23



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

Rocky Gancheva

The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.

**SPECIES**

Multiple regions of the lung parenchyma have a decreased volume and consolidation of the parenchyma is noted. The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

Canine

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

**BREED**

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

Yorkshire Terrier

- Nodular soft tissue lesion left retropharyngeal region, left dorsolateral aspect of the larynx
- Lymphadenopathy lateral of the left mandibular lymph nodes
- Equivocal mild enlargement pituitary gland
- Periodontal disease maxillary premolar and molar teeth
- Multiple absent teeth
- Degenerative osteoarthritis elbow joints bilaterally with secondary synovialitis and joint effusion
- Intervertebral disc protrusion C4/C5 and C5/C6 with potential dynamic myelocompression and left sided neuroforaminal stenosis C5/C6
- Multiple regions of dystelectasis of the lung parenchyma, due to general anesthesia
- Mild calcinosis cutis – likely secondary to history of hyperadrenocorticism

**SEX**

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**AGE**

9 Years

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The small soft tissue mass in the left retropharyngeal region, at the left dorsolateral aspect of the larynx is highly suggestive for soft tissue neoplasm – ectopic thyroid carcinoma or paraganglioma are most common in this region. Complete surgical excision is considered feasible. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be used as advanced minimally invasive diagnostic tool.

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The prominent left mandibular lymph node is not specific and potentials include reactive hyperplasia or neoplastic disease (primary versus secondary). Recommend FNA sampling for further workup.

The current CT study is negative for sialocele or overt swelling of the submandibular region.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Rory Applegate

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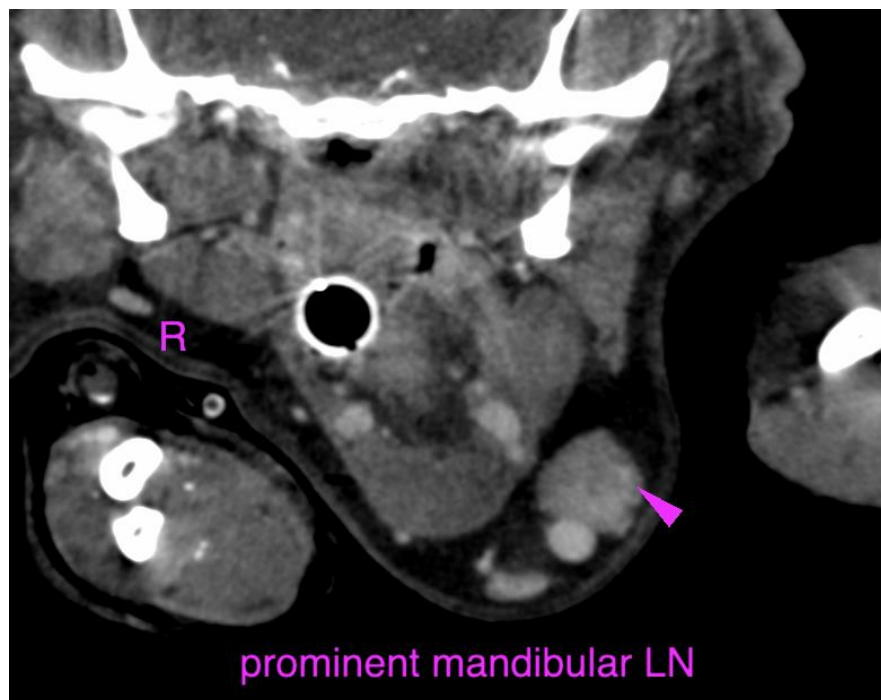
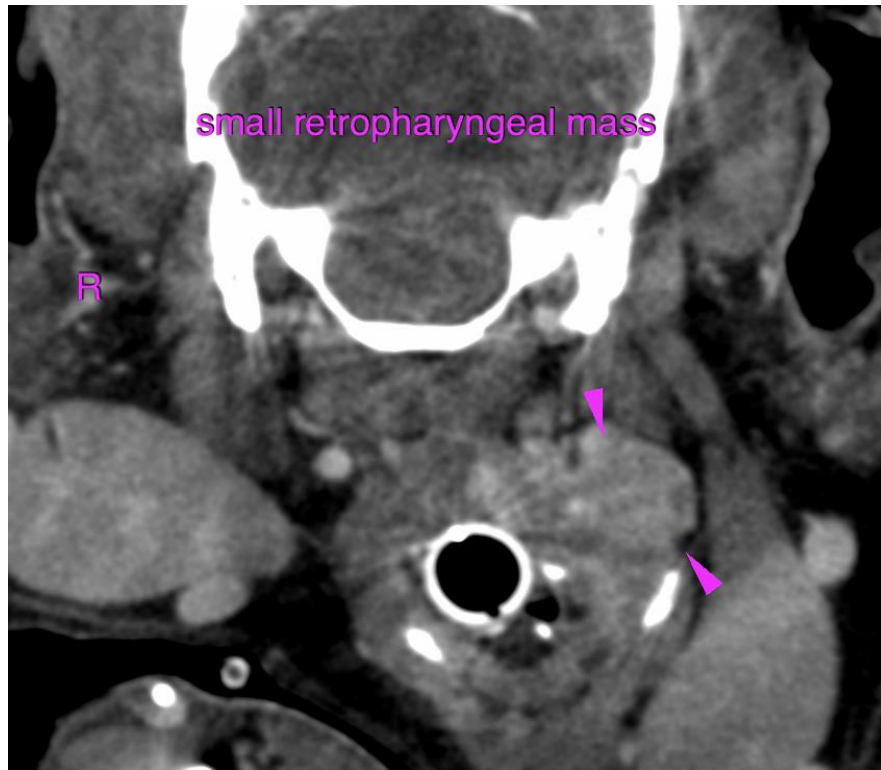
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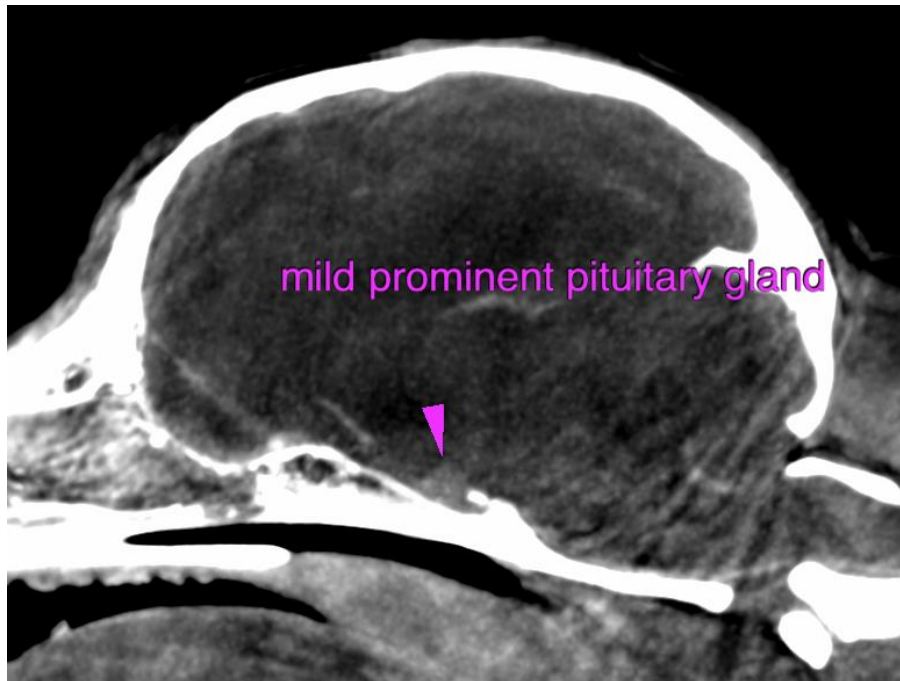
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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  
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