



PATIENT

Buddy Curry

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

SEVERE LEFT MAXILLARY/BUCCAL THICKENING OF UNKNOWN DURATION. 4MM PUNCH BIOPSY TAKEN THROUGH MUCOSAL SIDE.

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.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

DSH

All teeth but triadan 104, 201, 204, 304, 303 and 304 are absent.

SEX

Male Neutered

In left buccal region at the caudolateral aspect of the left masseter muscle an ill-defined soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass is appreciated. The soft tissue mass is extending into the ventral aspect of the left orbit. The left ocular bulb is displaced dorsally. In the rostral aspect the mass is extending up into the left upper lip. The mass is measuring approximately 3.0 x 2.6 x 3.7 cm in size. The associated osseous structures (left ramus of the mandible and left zygomatic arch) present no evidence of osteolysis/periosteal new bone formation.

AGE

13 Years

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.

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 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Green Dog Dental and
Wellness

The left mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph node are prominent. The deep cervical lymph nodes are moderately enlarged and rounded.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Ill-defined soft tissue mas left buccal region with extension into left orbit
- Secondary mild left sided exophthalmos
- Lymphadenopathy left mandibular lymph nodes, left medial retropharyngeal lymph node and deep cervical lymph nodes bilaterally
- Multiple absent teeth

REFERRING VET

Michael Geist, DVM,
DACVIM

INVOICE

52601

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The left sided buccal mass is highly suggestive for primary soft tissue neoplasia – such as melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma, fibrosarcoma, carcinoma, other. Theoretically granulomatous disease (e.g. mycotic infection) is a consideration, but the odds are low. Biopsy has already performed for further definition and results are pending.

DATE

6-27-22

The odds for metastatic spread to the regional lymph nodes are high.

Consider full tumor staging.



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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.

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