



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Harley Purrott 5yo boxer previously healthy; 6-8 week progressive right orbital swelling, no improvement with tobramycin/tobradex; exam revealed massively swollen orbit; unable to visualize anterior chamber or assess ocular function OD but otherwise nonpainful and no detectable neurologic deficits.

SPECIES

Canine

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OF THE SKULL

T2 weighted, FLAIR, diffusion weighted, SWI, T1 pre- and post-gadolinium sequence in multiple imaging planes are provided for review.

BREED

Boxer

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS

The brain presents the expected anatomy with normal signal intensity and contrast enhancement. The hippocampus is asymmetric. There is no evidence of abnormal meningeal enhancement.

SEX

FS

The lateral ventricles are asymmetric.

The tympanic bullae are aerated, and the bony lining is thin.

AGE

5 Years

In the caudal aspect of the right orbit, a T2&FLAIR heterogeneous hyperintense, T1 heterogeneous iso- to hypointense – with hyperintense foci – , ovoidal shaped mass is seen, measuring 4.0 x 3.5 x 5.5 cm in size. The right retrobulbar mass is perforating the right frontal sinus/caudodorsal aspect of the right nasal cavity and the right frontal bone presents with osteolytic lesions. The right ocular bulb is displaced rostrally and ventrally by the mass effect and is distorted. Post contrast administration, the right retrobulbar mass presents strong heterogeneous contrast enhancement.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING DIAGNOSIS

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health Partners

- Right sided retrobulbar soft tissue mass with osteolytic lesions of the right frontal bone
- Secondary right sided exophthalmos
- Asymmetry of the lateral ventricles & hippocampus – considered as normal anatomical variant

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Stephanie Lovell

The MRI study is consistent with primary retrobulbar soft tissue neoplasm and invasion of the right frontal sinus & nasal cavity, At this point there is no signs for the mass perforating the cranial fossa. Differentials include melanoma, myxosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, other. Recommend FNA sampling of the retrobulbar mass for further definition and decision making for advanced palliative treatment options (e.g., radiation therapy).

INVOICE

53080

DATE

7-25-22



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Harley Purrott

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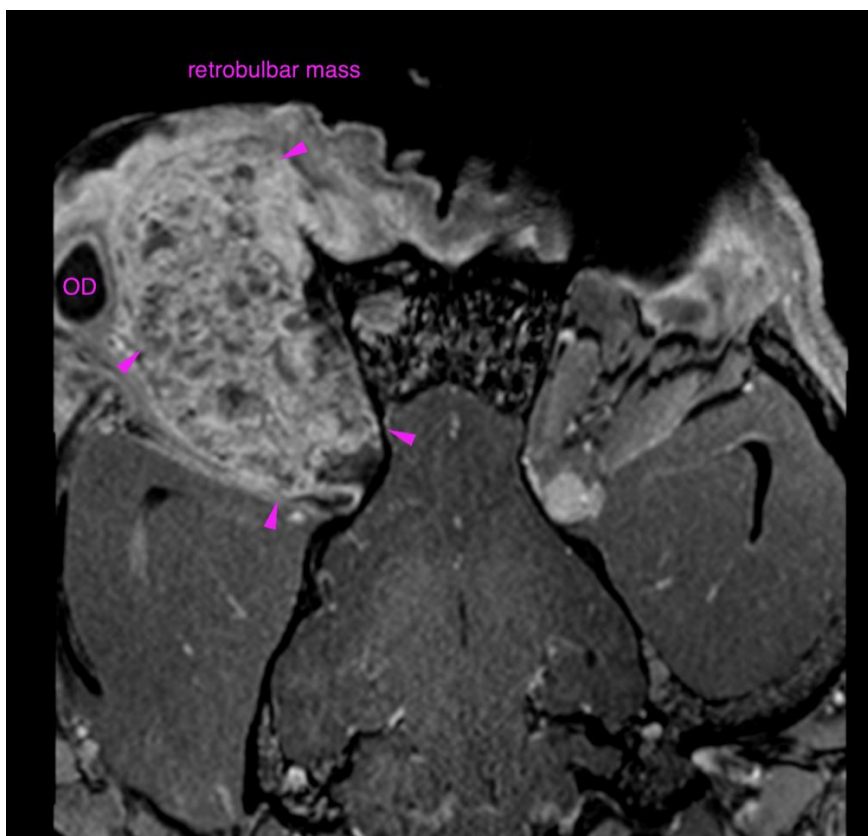
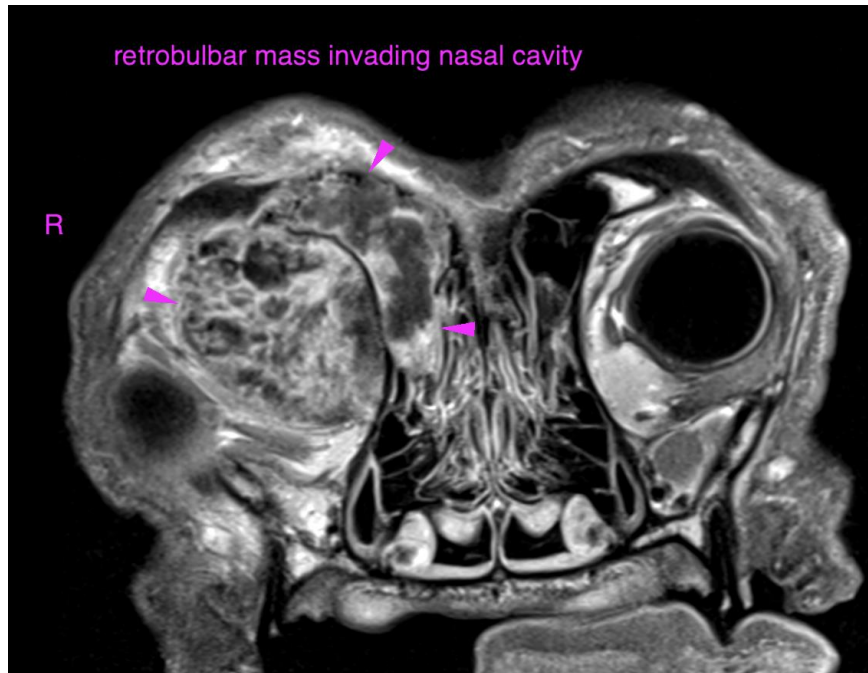
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

BREED

Boxer

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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