



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Hendrix Armstrong
SPECIES Canine
BREED Poodle Mix
SEX Neutered Male
AGE 2 Years

History: Hendrix is here for a consult regarding an approximate 2 month duration of a swelling below his left eye after he had been accidentally poked in the eye with a finger. He did not seem painful and did not seem to be traumatized after he was poked. The swelling was noted 7-10 days after the incident. Dr. Hall has drained the lump twice with a needle. The fluid comes back within an approximate week. Dr. Hall also attempted to flush the eye ducts and was successful with flushing the upper eyelid duct well but could not flush the lower eyelid eye duct. Hendrix was not sedated for these procedures. Dr. Bliss also evaluated him and felt that a CT scan should be done to help determine the cause of the swelling. Hendrix is not taking any current medications and eats Hills Science diet with some chicken and pumpkin. He had hit the side of his face/eye on the side of a coffee table when he was younger. Lori is not sure which eye was affected at that time but she feels there may be a bone spur like protusion at the left. He has had some minor ear irritations with no other health issues noted.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast – including a positive contrast dacryocystography – CT study of the skull is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

In the caudolateral aspect of the left nasal cavity, in the region of the proximal third of the left lacrimal duct, a central fluid attenuating expansile mass is visible, measuring 3.3 x 3.3 x 4.4 cm in size is visible. The expansile mass causes local pressure erosion of the maxillary bone and is protruding into the subcutaneous tissue at the same level. Focal atrophy of the turbinate structures at the same level is visible. The expansile central fluid attenuating mass is demarcated by a thin contrast enhancing capsule; level with triadan 208 a mild amount of mild hyperattenuating sedimented material is visible within the most dependent aspect of the dilated lacrimal duct. After contrast administration into the left lacrimal duct, no contrast can be appreciated in the expansile mass, but contrast flow is flowing rostrally through the thin lacrimal duct up to its rostral orifice, draining into the nasal cavity.

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

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.

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
 DVM Dr. med. vet.
 DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Southern Oregon VSC

REFERRING VET

Kimberly Winters

INVOICE

12758

DATE

8/25/21



PATIENT

Hendrix Armstrong

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Expansile cavitory lesion caudal aspect left nasal cavity/maxillary bone near the left lacrimal drainage system
- Patent left lacrimal duct

SPECIES

Canine

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

BREED

Poodle Mix

The CT study presents no evidence of connection between the expansile mass and the lacrimal duct, but the expansile cavitory lesion is deviating the left lacrimal duct. There is no evidence of connection of the expansile cavitory lesion with a dental root at the same level. The top differential here is a Dacryops – a benign cystic lacrimal gland tissue neoplasm – possibly due to small sequestration/‘immigration’ of duct epithelium into the maxillary bone (history of traumatic insult). A paranasal mucocele is a potential but considered less likely. Nasal marsupialization is the treatment option of choice.

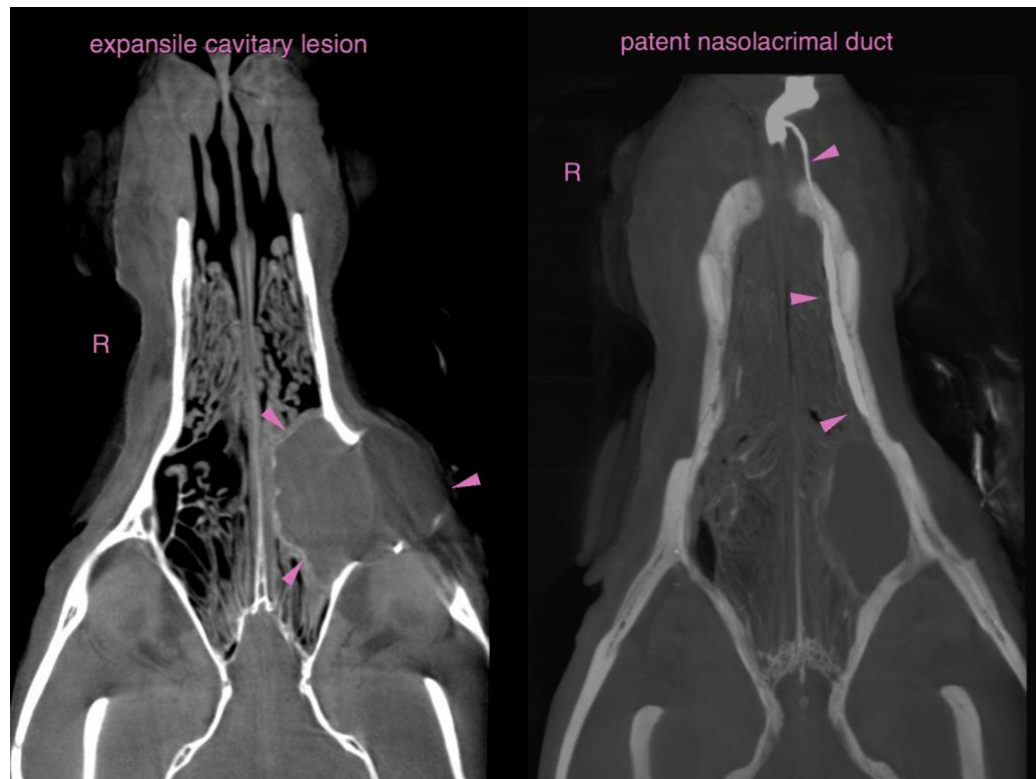
SEX

Neutered Male

* Steinmetz, A., von Bomhard, W., & Mülling, C. (2021). Dacryops with extensive lacrimal and maxillary bone defects in four dogs. *Veterinary Ophthalmology*, 24(2), 195-202.

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. 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.

Sebastian Schaub, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
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