



PATIENT

Lovey Coleman

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

MN

AGE

9Y, 3M

WEIGHT

9lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Tina Lynn,
CVT/George
Eales, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Green Prairie Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Laketown Animal
Hospital

INVOICE

74754

DATE

4-22-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

FHO performed in January 2026
Neurologic exam in Feb w/ataxia and circling to the right
Treated empirical inner ear infection with steroids.
Anisocoria present with Right pupil smaller than left

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the head is provided for review totaling 3 series. Two pre-contrast series of the head bone algorithm. One post-contrast series of the head, soft tissue algorithm.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A large, well-defined, rounded to multilobulated, strongly contrast-enhancing mass is identified in the region of the third ventricle. The lesion causes marked mass effect with compression and distortion of adjacent intracranial structures. The ventral midline structures are partially obscured, with mild displacement toward the left.

The mass extends ventrally, contacting the region of the parasella turcica. It measures approximately 2.2 × 2.0 × 1.8 cm.

The tympanic bullae and external auditory canals are within normal limits.

The cribriform plate is intact.

The nasal cavities and turbinates are unremarkable.

The oropharynx and nasopharynx are within normal limits.

The frontal sinuses are unremarkable.

The globes and retrobulbar spaces are within normal limits.

Dentition is unremarkable.

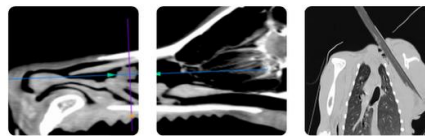
The temporomandibular joints are bilaterally congruent.

The medial retropharyngeal and mandibular lymph nodes are within normal limits.

The mandibular, parotid, and zygomatic salivary glands are unremarkable.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large intracranial extra-axial mass centered in the region of the third ventricle, causing significant mass effect and mild midline shift, and protruding to the region of parasellar region. Primary differential diagnoses include neoplasia.



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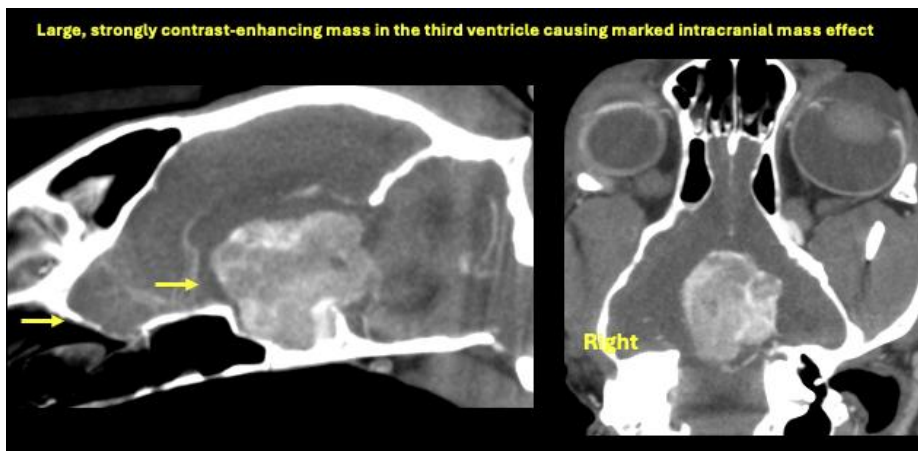
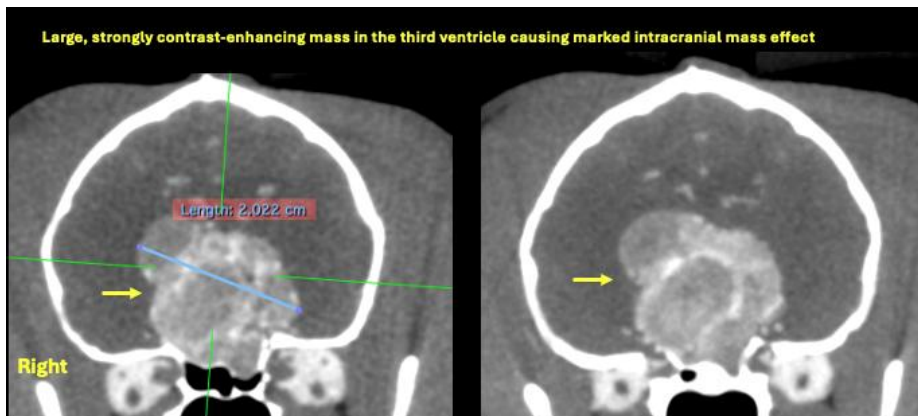
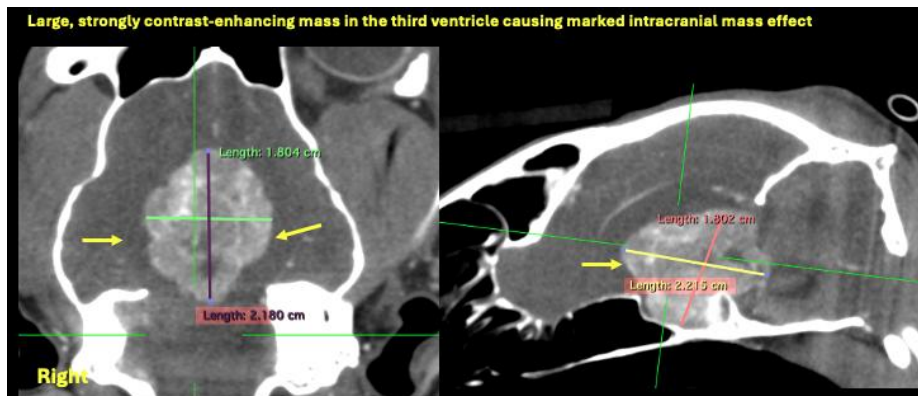
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study demonstrates a large, strongly contrast-enhancing intracranial mass with significant mass effect, consistent with a space-occupying neoplastic process. Based on the imaging features and patient epidemiology, the main differential diagnosis is meningioma (most likely), followed by lymphoma, ependymoma, choroid plexus tumor, and, less likely, a pituitary macroadenoma.





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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.

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.

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med.Vet., Dipl.CBraRVet
info@sonopath.com