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Report Date: Thursday, April 28, 2022 4:57 PM

**Patient**

Name:  
Owner:  
ID:  
Species: Feline  
Breed: Domestic Shorthair (DSH)  
Gender: Male Castrated  
Age:  
Weight:

**Imaging Details**  
Thursday, April 28, 2022 2:09 PM  
Computed Tomography

**Referring Practice**

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**Patient Clinical History**

**History**

Large mass noted left mandible and extending down left lateral neck. Owner noted that mild anorexia. Duration of several months

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**Report of Imaging Findings**

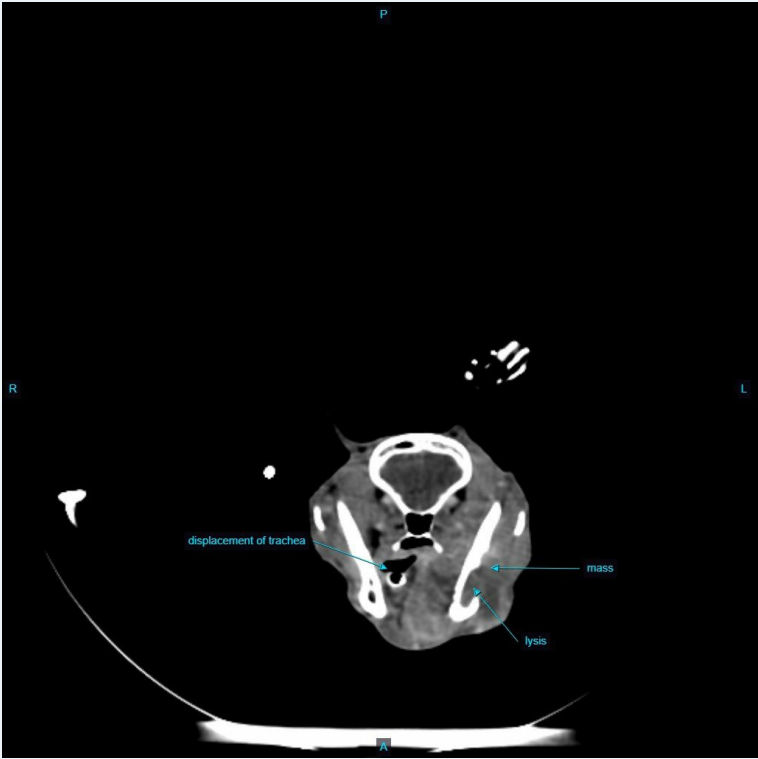
**Interpretation**

CT-Head: Contiguous 1.25 mm transverse images, pre-and post-contrast administration, were obtained from the nasal planum to T2 with the patient in sternal recumbency. The dental arcades were unremarkable, with the exception that at the level of tooth #309 there was lysis of the alveolus. Also in this region, there was a large soft tissue attenuating, contrast-enhancing mass surrounding the body of the left mandible. This mass measured approximately 4.05 cm x 3.64 cm x 3.50 cm ( ). This mass was causing expansile lysis of the ventral mandible. There was extension of a portion of this mass into the nasopharynx at the level of the hamulus of the , and was displacing the trachea to the right. These changes were best appreciated on series 6, image #264. The nasal passages and the paranasal sinuses were well aerated. The eyes and retro-bulbar structures were normal. The brain parenchyma was normal, without evidence of a mass effect or a midline shift of the falx. The ventricular system was unremarkable. The ear canals and the tympanic bulla were well aerated and were intact. The right medial retro-pharyngeal lymph node was normal in size and attenuation, measuring 1.25 cm x 0.89 cm. The left medial retro-pharyngeal lymph node was not seen due to the mass effect. The hyoid apparatus was intact. The lobes of the thyroid gland were normal in size and contrast enhancement. The included cranial portion of the thorax is unremarkable, without evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease of the cranial lung lobes.

**Conclusions:**

The large soft tissue attenuating mass of the left mandible may be secondary to chronic abscess of tooth #309, or may be a tumor of odontogenic origin such as a compound odontoma, with neoplasia such as squamous cell carcinoma also considered. Fine needle aspirate sampling of this mass is suggested.

**Image Comments**



Soft Tissue (2.5) -  
Post #2

**Addendums**

No addendums.