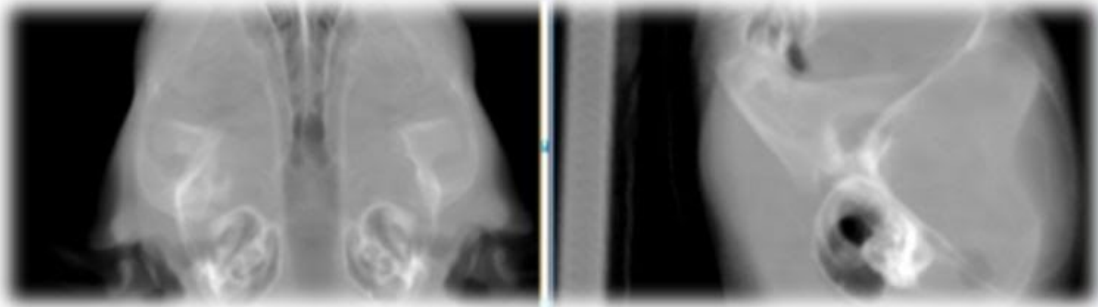
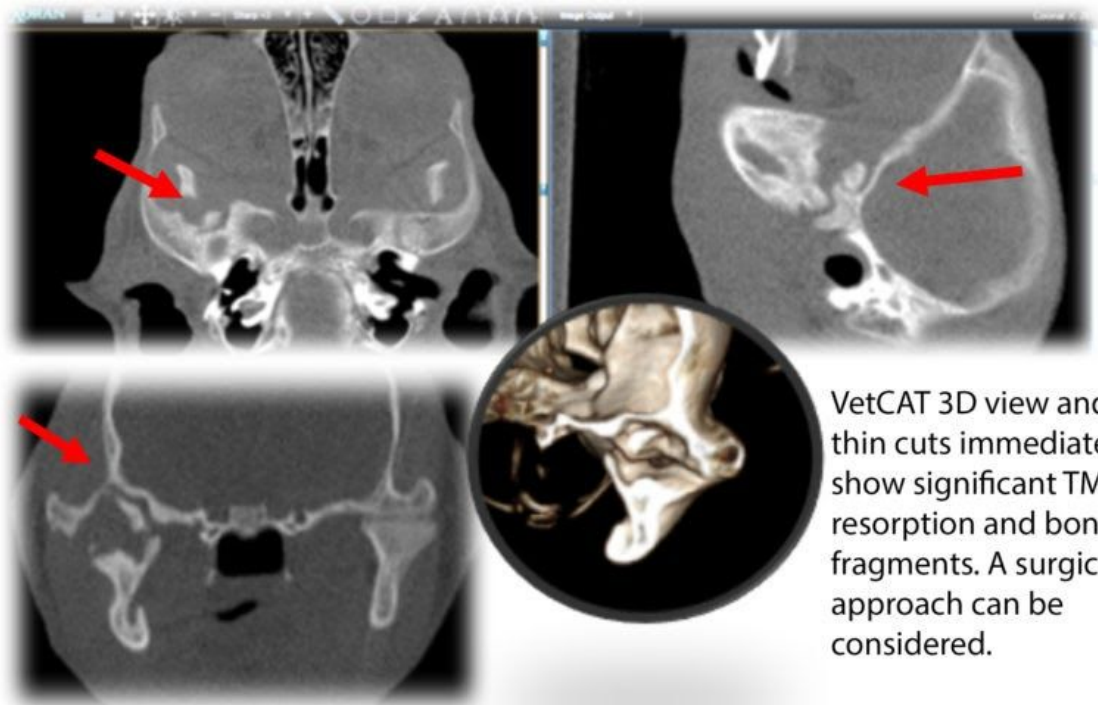


This 3 months old cat presented with a locked jaw but no clear history of trauma. Projection images in 2D are not allowing for a clear diagnosis or possible localization of the disease.



Projection images have limited diagnostic value when attempting to identify TMJ disease



VetCAT 3D view and thin cuts immediately show significant TMJ resorption and bone fragments. A surgical approach can be considered.



VETCAT ENABLED DIAGNOSIS OF INOPERABLE CARCINOMA IN A DOG PRESENTING WITH OTITIS EXTERNA

September 2017

A 14 year old dog presented with right external otitis externa visible upon examination.

A VetCAT CT scan was taken to evaluate the extent of the pathology (Figure 1).

The lesion was found to be obliterating the canal, middle and inner ear.

Soft tissue inflammation was also visible on the VetCAT CT.

Bony expansion and diffuse borders were indicative of adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma.

It was decided that treatment would be too invasive.

Courtesy of:
Dr. Mike Canfield
Animal Dermatology South
New Port Richey, Florida



Figure 1

Xoran is passionate about helping animals and supporting veterinarians.



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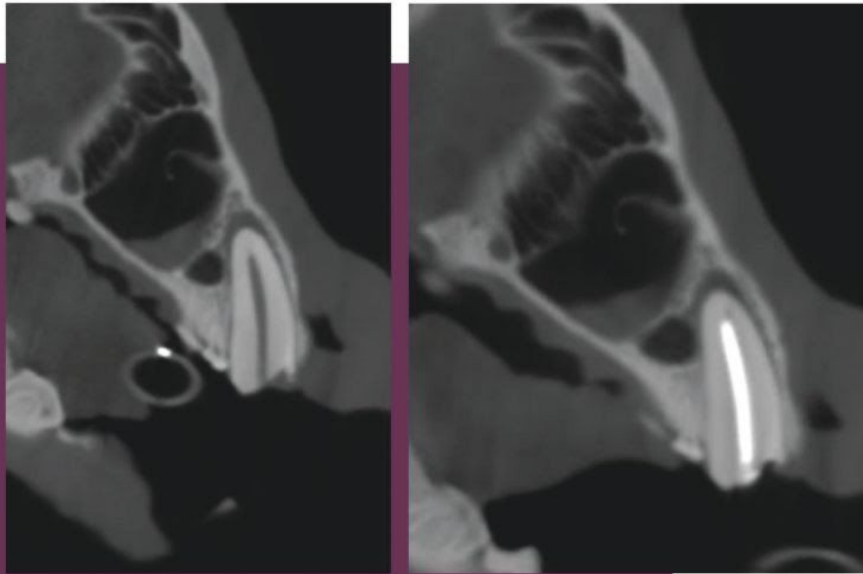
VETCAT PROVIDED CLEAR VISUALIZATION OF EXPOSED PULP, NECROSIS, AND A PERIAPICAL LESION, ENABLING ENDODONTIC THERAPY ON A WOLVERINE

September 2017

A crown fracture on this wolverine resulted in exposure of the pulp, necrosis and periapical lesion.

Endodontic therapy was performed and immediately evaluated using VetCAT.

Courtesy of: Dr. Jamie Berning, Midwest Mobile Veterinary Dentistry, Columbus, OH



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VETCAT CASE STUDY #6



VETCAT SHOWED POST-EXTRACTION INVASION OF THE NASAL CAVITY AND ENABLED THE DIAGNOSIS OF A PERI-RADICULAR CYST

September 2017

A dog presented after multiple extractions.

A VetCAT CT scan was taken to evaluate healing in the area of 106 and an undetermined lesion at the location of 101/102 (Figure 1).

The extraction socket showed communication with the nasal cavity, and monitoring was advised.

The anterior lesion was immediately diagnosed as a peri-radicular cyst due to its well defined walls.

Adjacent roots and the palatal wall were intact, whereas the buccal bony wall was missing.

Cyst removal was planned for a future date when treating other areas as it was diagnosed as a slow evolving benign lesion.

Other views of the cyst clearly show its extent (Figure 2).

The buccal approach apico-coronal location are obvious with VetCAT 3D imaging.

Courtesy of:
Dr. Kate Knutson
Pet Crossing Animal Hospital
Minneapolis, MN



Figure 1



Figure 2

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Sasha the dog presented with a significant gingival lesion in the area of her maxillary canine.

She was diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma and treated with chemotherapy to reduce the size of the tumor. Surgery was required to remove the remaining lesion.

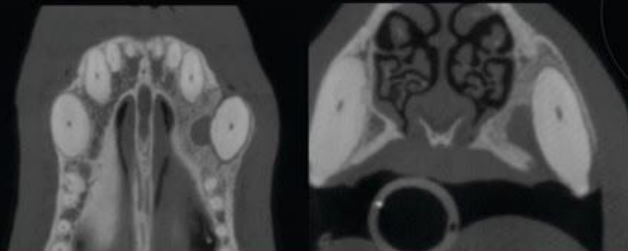


The challenge was to ensure the entirety of the tumor was removed while minimizing the extent of the cuts to the surgical borders.



2D x-rays had limited value when attempting to predict the extent of the defect.

VetCAT high resolution coronal and axial views show the exact extent of the disease.



Immediately following VetCAT scanning, a predictable surgical approach is successfully completed.

Sasha is doing well, thanks to careful planning and high quality, immediate imaging with VetCAT.

Courtesy of:

Dr. Kris Bannon, DVM, FAVD, DAVDC - Veterinary Dentistry & Oral Surgery of New Mexico
VetDentistryNM.com