



PATIENT

Coconut De Pasquale

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pomeranian Mix

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

12 years

WEIGHT

10lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
 DVM DACVIM
 (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Novel VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Laing

INVOICE

46457

DATE

1/15/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Collapsing trachea. Respiratory crackles. Heart murmur. On Cerenia 8mg (2mg/kg) q24-48h, Gabapentin 50mg. Assess prior to dental.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets (anterior>posterior) with mild prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Severe eccentric mitral regurgitation with moderate to severe left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Mildly increased LV diameter with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears mildly thickened, with trace tricuspid regurgitation. Normal right atrial and ventricular diameter. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic and aortic outflow velocities. Trace aortic and no pulmonic insufficiency. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No cardiac tumors observed.

CARDIAC CHART

CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	MR VMAX (m/s)	TR VMAX (m/s)	LA/AO (Boon method)	LA/AO (Heart Base; Swe)	FS (%)	EF (%)	EPSS (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT	5.0	NM	1.5	1.9	43	78	NM
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	HR (BPM)	AV VMAX (m/s)	PV MAX (m/s)	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	LA 2D short axis Base view (cm)	LVIDd Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)	LVIDs Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	50-100	0.7-1.7	0.7-1.6	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW
PATIENT	80	0.8	0.8	4.4	2.4	3.0	1.7
*Normal chamber parameters expressed as a mean value (SD)				3	1.27 (5.3)	2.46 (2.46)	1.36 (5.5)
BODY WEIGHT DEPENDENT PARAMETERS				5	1.40 (4.5)	2.74 (5.2)	1.60 (4.7)
*Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.				10	1.50 (3.8)	3.27 (3.5)	2.06 (3.1)
				15	1.83 (2.0)	3.71 (2.4)	2.43 (2.1)
				20	2.02 (1.9)	4.14 (2.2)	2.80 (2.0)
				25	2.18 (2.4)	4.48 (2.9)	3.10 (2.5)
				30	2.33 (3.3)	4.83 (3.9)	3.39 (3.4)
				35	2.48 (4.3)	5.17 (5.0)	3.69 (4.5)
				40	2.62 (5.2)	5.48 (6.1)	3.96 (5.4)
				50	2.88 (7.1)	6.07 (8.3)	4.46 (7.4)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing severe mitral and trace tricuspid regurgitation. Moderate to severe left atrial enlargement indicates there is relatively low risk for imminent complication; however, risk for progression to spontaneous congestive heart failure in the future is elevated. A small aortic valve insufficiency is noted, and a baseline BP is recommended. No additional issues are identified.

While mainstem bronchi compression may certainly be contributing to an increase in coughing/crackles, other primary airway contributions should also be considered (tracheal collapse, COPD/chronic bronchitis, etc.). Consider hydrocodone for any mechanical component due to cardiomegaly. If the cough is poorly controlled and/or progresses long term, pulmonary hypertension (PAH) can develop secondarily. Signs of clinically relevant PAH include exertional



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dyspnea or exertional syncope. It is important to note that PAH does not cause the cough; rather, the cough leads to PAH.

Given the risk for progression and results of the EPIC trial, Pimobendan is indicated in this patient as below. Additionally, an ACEI is reasonable pending BP assessment, although the benefit is theoretical. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term outcome; however, prognosis is guarded at this stage (B2). Fifty percent of stage B2 patients typically develop CHF within 2-2.5 years of diagnosis. The median time to development of CHF in B2 cases treated with pimobendan is 3.5 years.

Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for development of a progressive cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes.

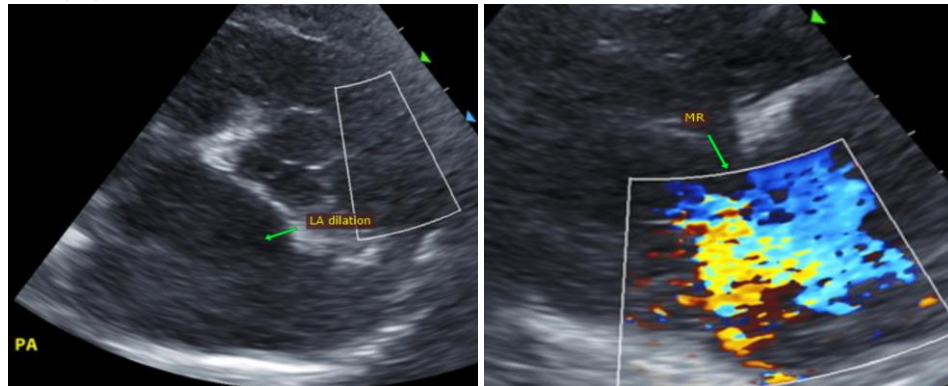
Once on the medications for 3-5 days, anesthetic risk is considered moderately elevated. Cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, Propofol or alfaxalone induction, iso or sevo gas) are recommended. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary. Judicious IV fluid rates are recommended to avoid fluid overload. Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine unless clinically indicated. Avoid alpha 2 agonists such as Dexdomitor.

PLAN

Baseline CXR and BP are strongly recommended. Institute heart muscle support Pimobendan 0.25-0.3mg/kg PO q12h. If BP>150mmHg, institute an ACEI 0.5mg/kg PO q12h.

Recommend monitor for progression with a recheck echocardiogram in 6 months, sooner if any development of clinical signs.

IMAGES



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. This report was generated using transcription software, and minor dictation errors may be present. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM
 Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (Cardiology)
 info@sonopath.com