SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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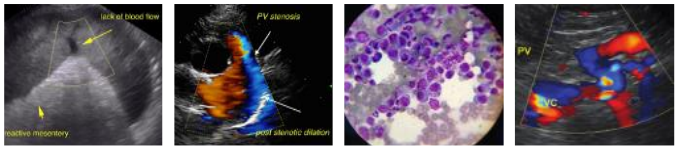

SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT
Penny Lazarus

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Standard Poodle

SEX
Female Spayed

AGE
13 years

WEIGHT
64lbs

INTERPRETED BY
Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Kelly Vazquez, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME
New Bridge Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET
Dr. Glennon

INVOICE
28373

DATE
1/17/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient had presented in May 2022 for an annual visit, at that visit the owner reported "pants heavily" and vomits on occasion. CXR at that time were questionable; lumbar and thoracic spine - spondylosis. Today the patient presented for her annual visit. A new heart murmur grade 5/6 was auscultated, a gallop rhythm, and an arrhythmia was also heard.
-ECG report: Showed a sinus rhythm with intermittent single VPC's and a heart rate of 179bpm.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *NOTE: Images submitted for supplemental cardiac information only.

A single lateral film is included. Mild cardiomegaly. No obvious evidence of CHF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The mitral valve is diffusely thickened with no prolapse into the left atrial lumen. There is severe eccentric mitral regurgitation present. The MR velocity is normal. There is severe left atrial enlargement. There is moderate left ventricular dilation. Left ventricular systolic function is adequate. Mild right atrial and ventricular dilation (subjective). Mild thickening of the tricuspid valve with mild to moderate TR. Velocity consistent with early PAH. There is normal systolic flow velocity across the aortic valve. The aortic valve appears trileaflet with normal mobility. The main pulmonary artery is normal in diameter. The pulmonic valve is normal in appearance. No pericardial/pleural effusion or cardiac masses are seen.

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	5.1	2.9	1.5	2.2	33	57	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	904.5	3.21.3	1.2	29.0	5.2	6.0	4.0
*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)

Adapted from June Boon, Veterinary Echocardiography, 1998
Rishniw M and Hollis NE, J Vet Intern Med 2000; 14:429-435
Hansson et al, Vet Rad and Ultrasound 2002
Bonagura et the CBD severe CBD severe CBD severe rectus CBD severe sensory meds al. Echocardiography: principles of interpretation, Vet Clin North Am 15:1177, 1995

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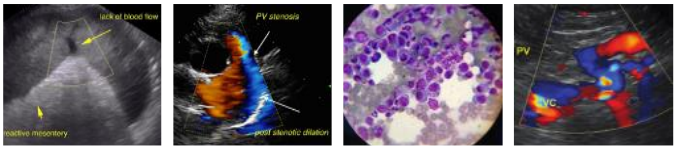

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing severe mitral and mild to moderate tricuspid regurgitation. The LA is significantly dilated indicating a high risk for clinical signs going forward. Mild pulmonary hypertension is noted, likely secondary to chronic LA pressure elevation. No additional concurrent issues such as systolic dysfunction are documented.

With this degree of left heart changes, the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated and cardiac supportive medications are indicated as below. A weak diuretic (spironolactone) is included given high risk for decompensation in the future even with no reported symptoms. A full set of chest radiographs are strongly recommended with a Radiologist review to determine if early congestion is present as this is difficult to rule out with only a single film. **If the patient develops any respiratory signs Lasix should also be instituted.**

Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term outcome, however prognosis is guarded at this stage (late B2). Unfortunately the patient will always be at risk for recurrent CHF, development of arrhythmias/LA tear, syncope and/or sudden death in the future.

The patient also has an arrhythmia as described in the ECG report. No further comment can be made without an ECG tracing. Follow-up and treatment should be dictated by the ECG report. Given the severity of disease seen here, it is reasonable to assume the arrhythmia secondary to structural disease.

Close monitoring for development of associated clinical signs (development of a cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or worsening collapse episodes) is recommended. **Monitoring of sleeping breathing rates is recommended as the best way to screen for CHF at home.**

Elective anesthesia is not advised, as there is high risk for complication.

Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long term benefit.

Plan: A screening BP is recommended. Administer Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Institute ACE-I (benazepril or enalapril) 0.5mg/kg PO q12h. Institute spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Highly recommend 3 view CXR with a Radiologist review. If any evidence of congestion and/or the patient develops any respiratory signs, Lasix should be utilized 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Follow up and treatment for the arrhythmia should be dictated by the ECG report.

Monitor renal values in 1-2 weeks, then every 3-4 months lifelong to ensure tolerance of medications.

A recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 6 months to screen for progression, sooner if clinical signs arise.

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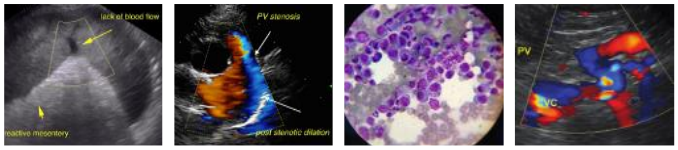

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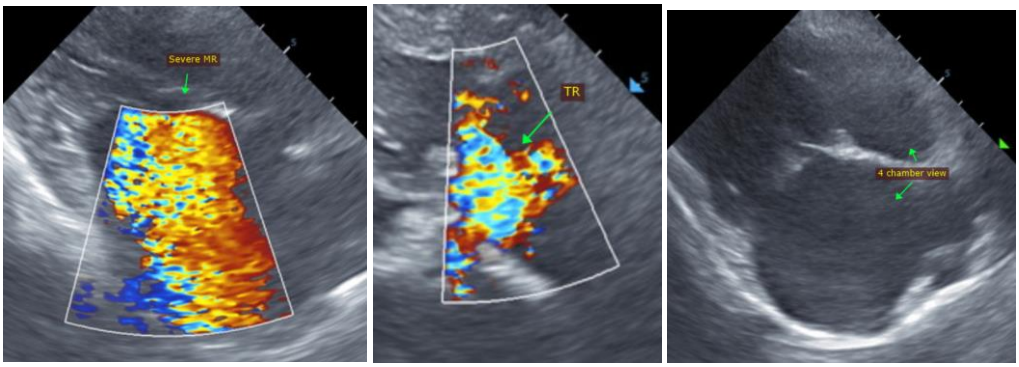
IMAGES



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