



**PATIENT**

Midge Hutchinson

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Border Collie

**SEX**

Female Spayed

**AGE**

9 years

**WEIGHT**

43lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Maggie Machen Lamy,  
DVM, DACVIM  
(Cardiology)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Karen Ebersole

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Scanvet

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Houston

**INVOICE**

26768

**DATE**

10/6/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Grade 6/6 heart murmur. Intermittent coughing and pain or weakness in rear end. Agility dog, still running and training with no problems. Assess prior to dental.  
-Radiographs: Globoid heart.

**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 left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Mildly increased LV diameter with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears subjectively normal, with moderate tricuspid regurgitation. Normal velocity. Normal right atrial and ventricular diameter. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic and aortic outflow velocities. No aortic or 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	5.7	2.0	1.2	1.7	46	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	NM	1.4	0.9	19.5	3.3	3.8	2.1
*Normal chamber parameters expressed as a mean value (SD)							
<b>BODY WEIGHT DEPENDENT PARAMETERS</b>							
<i>*Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.</i>							
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 al. Echocardiography: principles of interpretation, Vet Clin North Am 15:1177, 1995							
				3	1.27 (5.3)	2.46 (2.46)	1.36 (5.5)
				5	1.40 (4.5)	2.74 (5.2)	1.60 (4.7)
				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 moderate tricuspid regurgitation. Moderate 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. No additional issues are identified.

Given the risk for progression and results of the EPIC trial, Pimobendan is indicated in this patient as below. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term outcome, however prognosis is guarded at this stage (B2).



**PATIENT**

Midge Hutchinson

While mainstem bronchi compression may certainly be contributing to a chronic increase in coughing, other primary airway contributions should also be considered (tracheal collapse, COPD/chronic bronchitis, etc.). Consider hydrocodone for any mechanical component due to cardiomegaly. Screening chest radiographs are recommended.

**SPECIES**

Canine

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.

**BREED**

Border Collie

Once on the medication for 3-5 days, anesthetic risk is considered mildly 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.

**SEX**

Female Spayed

**AGE**

9 years

**PLAN**

Institute heart muscle support Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Consider hydrocodone as discussed.

**WEIGHT**

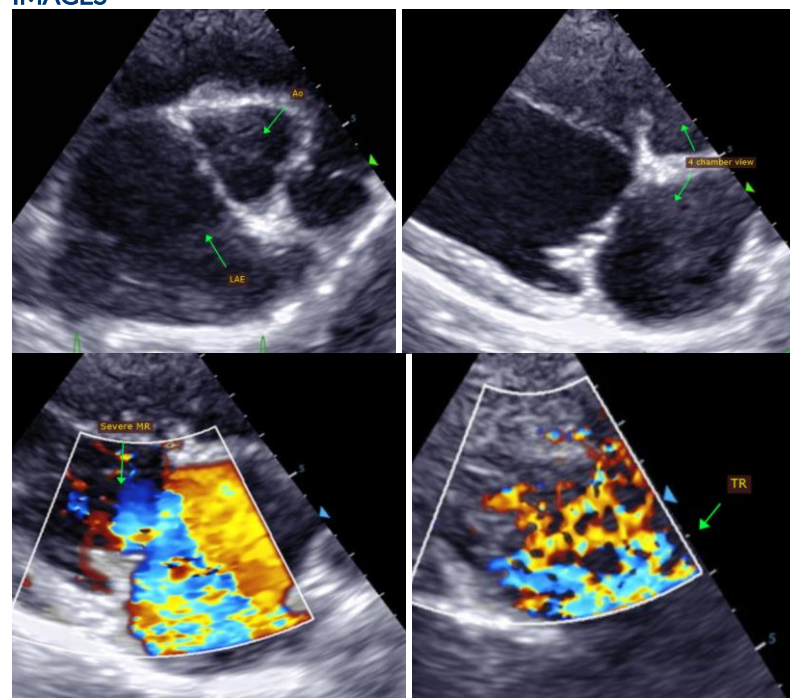
43lbs

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

**INTERPRETED BY**

Maggie Machen Lamy,  
DVM, DACVIM  
(Cardiology)

**IMAGES**



**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Karen Ebersole

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Scanvet

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Houston

**INVOICE**

26768

**DATE**

10/6/22



**PATIENT**

Midge Hutchinson

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.

**SPECIES**

Canine

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.

**BREED**

Border Collie

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

**SEX**

Female Spayed

**AGE**

9 years

**WEIGHT**

43lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Maggie Machen Lamy,  
DVM, DACVIM  
(Cardiology)

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Karen Ebersole

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Scanvet

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Houston

**INVOICE**

26768

**DATE**

10/6/22