



DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

11.21.25

History: Presented for persistent hacking cough. Has been previously diagnosed with cardiomegaly and collapsing trachea (2023). Grade IV/VI heart murmur. Radiographs on 11/20 showed cardiomegaly and pleural effusion in caudodorsal lung field. Large abdominal mass also noted. Started on Lasix. Current hospitalized and on oxygen.

PATIENT

Guapa Corral

-Current medications: None at this time
-Sedation used: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
-Pertinent previous ultrasound results:
-STAT: Not requested.

SPECIES

Canine

-Imaging performed by: Stephanie Warga RDCS, RVT.

BREED

Pomeranian

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The mitral valve is diffusely thickened with 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 mild left ventricular dilation. Left ventricular systolic function is hyperdynamic. Mild right atrial and ventricular dilation (subjective). Mild thickening of the tricuspid valve with trace TR. Velocity consistent with moderate pulmonary hypertension. The aortic valve appears trileaflet with normal mobility. No significant AI. There is normal systolic flow velocity across the aortic valve. The main pulmonary artery is normal in diameter. The pulmonic valve is normal in appearance. Flow through the RVOT/PV is normal in velocity. Trace PI. No pericardial/pleural effusion or cardiac masses are seen.

AGE

6.29.13

CARDIAC CHART

WEIGHT

7.2lbs

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	5.5	4.0	NM	2.2	55	88	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	190	1.2	1.3	3.3	2.3	3.0	1.3
*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)

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)

HOSPITAL NAME

Chadwell AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Copes

INVOICE

45880

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing severe mitral and trace tricuspid regurgitation. Severe left atrial enlargement indicates the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated. Moderate pulmonary hypertension is noted, which is likely secondary to chronic LA pressure elevation and active congestion. That being said, concurrent airway disease should also be considered, given the signalment. No additional issues are identified.

In light of the clinical signs, chest radiograph findings and severity of disease on echocardiogram, the diagnosis of congestive heart failure (stage C) is supported, and medications are warranted lifelong as below. There is reportedly pleural effusion present, which may suggest right-sided congestion. If the patient does not respond to standard CHF therapy, Sildenafil could also be utilized; however, may not be necessary. Monitoring of sleeping respiratory rates will be paramount to screen for congestive heart failure at home. Cough suppression to improve QOL can also be considered (hydrocodone, 0.2-0.4mg/kg up to q4-6h PRN) for any residual mechanical cough in the face of normal sleeping respiratory rates. If able to be stabilized, the average survival time of canine patients with active pulmonary edema is 8-9 months on medications; however, most are able to maintain a good quality of life for that period on medications. Patient will always be at risk for recurrent CHF, development of arrhythmias/LA tear, syncope and/or sudden death in the future.

Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for acute progression of the cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes in the future.

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

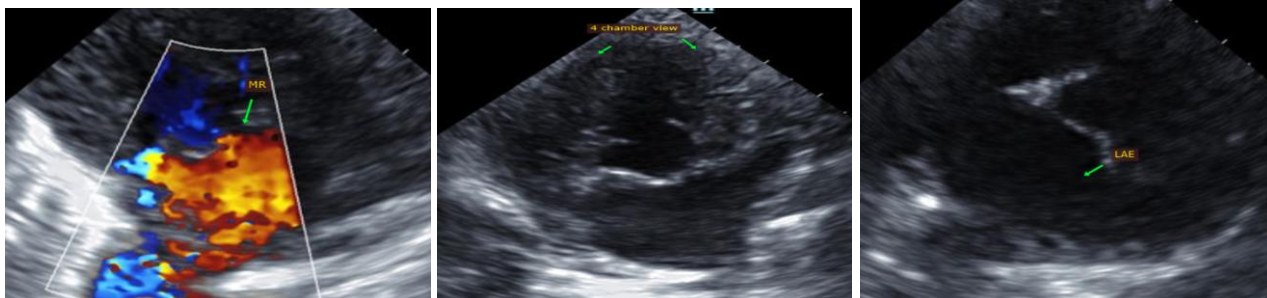
PLAN

Hospitalization for injectable Lasix, oral Pimobendan and supportive care. If response to therapy is lacking, consider institute Sildenafil 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Discharge on the following: institute Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h, continue Furosemide 1-2mg/kg PO q12h, institute Spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h.

Monitor renal values and BP in 10-14 days, then every 3-4 months while on diuretics to ensure tolerance of medications. If doing well at home, renal values are reasonable and BP >130mmHg, administer ACEI 0.5mg/kg PO q12h. Consider hydrocodone if needed for QOL.

Recommend conservative monitoring with a recheck echocardiogram in 6 months, sooner if any development of associated clinical signs occurs in the interim.

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.

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