



PATIENT

Sonny Trojan

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mix

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

8 years

WEIGHT

54.8lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kim Liedberg

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging WI

REFERRING VET

Dr. Cruz

INVOICE

27734

DATE

11/30/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Was given diagnosis of congestive heart failure at local ER 1 week prior. Patient collapsed after several days of inappetence. Radiographs show cardiomegaly and caudodorsal pulmonary edema. No heart murmur appreciated. Muffled heart sounds. VHS 13.8 Concern for SVT on ECG. An earlier ECG was done after chest radiographs when heart was tachycardic. Has been on grain free diet for years. Owner changed diet to WSAVA/AAFCO. Sedated with .4mg/kg butorphanol for echo.
-Current medications: Pimobendan, Furosemide, Enalapril, Denamarin, Ursodiol.
-Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: History of elevated ALP and hepatomegaly.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *NOTE: Images submitted for supplemental cardiac information only.
A single lateral film is included. Cardiomegaly with concern for CHF.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *Note: Single lead ECGs are evaluated as a rhythm strip. Morphology/MEA cannot be definitively commented on.
A single lead ECG is available; 25mm/s, sens NP. The average heart rate is 170bpm with a largely regular rhythm. The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P and QRS morphologies are positive. No ectopic beats, pauses or other dysrhythmias observed. ECG diagnosis: Normal sinus tachycardia.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Severe left ventricular dilation with diminished systolic function. Decreased LV wall thickness with increased sphericity. Severe left atrial enlargement. The mitral valve appears normal in form and function, with no obvious prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Mild to moderate eccentric mitral regurgitation secondary to annular stretch. Mild tricuspid regurgitation. Mild right atrial and ventricular dilation. TR velocity consistent with mild pulmonary hypertension. The aortic valve is normal in morphology and mobility. No subvalvular ridge present; normal LVOT velocity. No aortic insufficiency. Normal pulmonic valve with trace pulmonic insufficiency seen. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No obvious cardiac tumors.

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	3.5	2.0	2.3	10	18	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	160	1.6	0.9	24.9	4.4	6.9	6.2
*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)

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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	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)

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Unfortunately, this patient has significant cardiomyopathy and systolic dysfunction. This is causing dilation and volume overload of both the left and right heart resulting in insufficiency of the mitral and tricuspid valves. The severity of dysfunction and pump failure is severe, and the patient is at high risk for decompensating into congestive failure. Patient will always be at risk for right and/or left-sided CHF, development of arrhythmias/syncope and/or sudden death going forward.

Systolic failure can be primary in nature (DCM) or secondary to taurine deficiency, myocarditis, hypothyroidism, tachycardia-induced cardiomyopathy, or infiltrative disease such as lymphoma. While primary disease is certainly possible, consider testing for primary causes that may be treatable. A troponin (cTnI) level can be submitted to further investigate infiltrative/inflammatory contribution (myocarditis). Additionally, a taurine level may be helpful (screen for malabsorption issue) given the recent correlation with grain free/boutique brand/exotic ingredient diets. Finally, further systemic evaluation for underlying infiltrative contribution such as neoplasia is also reasonable (abdominal ultrasound, etc.).

The ECG shows a sinus tachycardia without obvious maglinant arrhythmias. This does not rule out prior issues and a holter monitor may be considered should any further syncope develop in the future.

Regardless of cause, prognosis is guarded to poor at this stage in the disease process, with an average survival time of <6 months. The only treatable cause of systolic failure is diet/taurine deficiency, which is uncommon on commercially formulated dog foods. Given the history of a grain free diet, this is likely the cause of these findings. The diet has already been changed and Taurine should be supplemented regardless of blood taurine results. Please see the FDA website for more information.

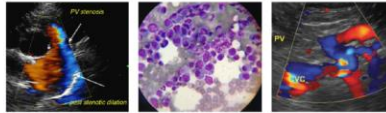
Continued full cardiac supportive medications are recommended as below given the severity of disease seen here, recent history and CXR results. Cases of systolic failure are at high risk for malignant tachyarrhythmias (such as VT or rapid AF) and sudden death, and this should be expressed to the owner. Activity restriction is advised.

Elective anesthesia is not advised due to high risk for complications.

Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for development of a cough, worsening labored breathing, abdominal distention, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes in the future. Monitoring of sleeping breathing rates at home is recommended to assess response to medications and recurrence of CHF in the future.

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svsmobileimaging.com 309-737-3070



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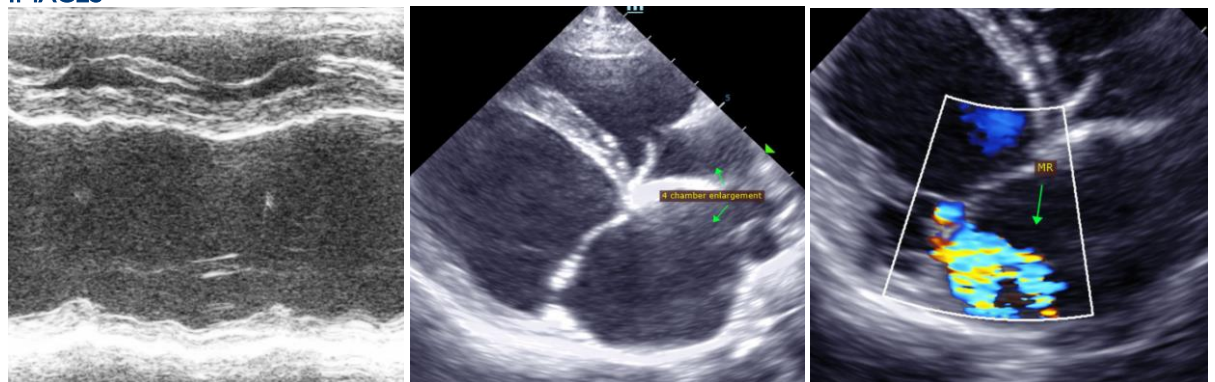
PLAN:

Baseline BP is recommended. Initiate aldosterone antagonist Spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Administer Lasix 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Administer Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Pending BP >130mmHg, administer ACE-I 0.5mg/kg PO 12h. Institute taurine 1000mg PO q12h.

Monitor a renal panel and blood pressure in 1-2 weeks then every 3-4 months lifelong to ensure tolerance.

A recheck echocardiogram is recommended

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. 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
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