



PATIENT

Otis Podlesnik

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Cockapoo

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

12 years

WEIGHT

25.6lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
 Lamy, DVM, DACVIM
 (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sara Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

Countryside
 Veterinary Service

REFERRING VET

Dr. Eichmann

INVOICE

27295

DATE

11/4/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Presented 5/25/22 for coughing and grade 4/6 heart murmur. Was started on vetmedin 5mg 1/2 BID and 10mg Benazepril SID at that time. Was doing well until 10/23/22 when he was having respiratory distress. Went to emergency clinic and was treated with injectable furosemide and oxygen. Doing well at home but still some coughing.
 -Current medications: 20mg Furosemide BID, Benazepril and Vetmedin.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets with prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Severe eccentric mitral regurgitation with severe left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Moderate LV dilation with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears normal, with mild TR. Normal right atrial and ventricular diameter and morphology. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal aortic and pulmonic outflow velocities with laminar flow. No AI/PI. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No obvious cardiac masses.

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	5.2	NM	2.2	2.9	51	82	0.25
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	1.9	1.1	11.6	4.1	4.9	2.4
*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)
				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 al. Echocardiography: principles of interpretation, Vet Clin North Am 15:1177, 1995



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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The cause of the murmur is chronic degenerative valve disease causing severe mitral and mild tricuspid regurgitation. Severe left atrial enlargement indicates the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated. Early pulmonary hypertension is suspected, which is likely secondary to chronic LA pressure elevation. No additional issues are identified.

In light of the reported clinical signs and severity of disease on echocardiogram, the diagnosis is congestive heart failure and medications are warranted lifelong as below. 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. The average survival time of canine patients with active pulmonary edema is 8-9 months on medications, however they generally are able to maintain a good quality of life for that period. 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.

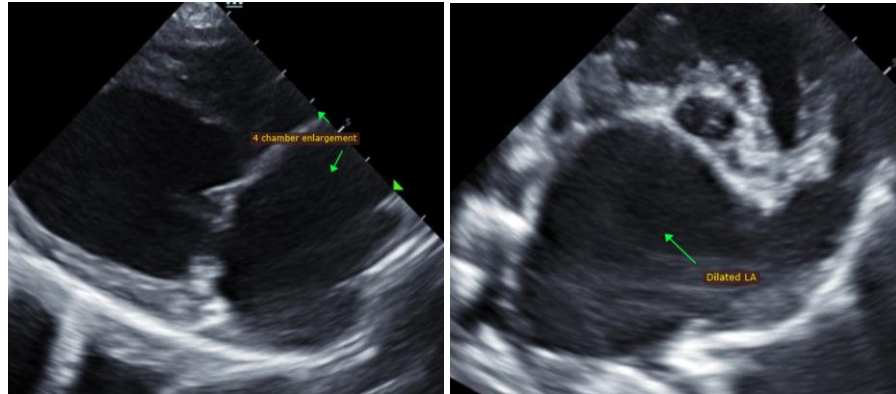
PLAN

Administer Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Administer Furosemide 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Institute spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Administer Benazepril 0.5mg/kg PO q12h.

Monitor SRRs at home. Monitor renal values and BP in 10-14 days, then every 3-4 months while on diuretics. Continue Hydrocodone as 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





PATIENT

Otis Podlesnik

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

Cockapoo

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

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