



PATIENT

Lucy Rakow

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

74lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sam Doverspike

HOSPITAL NAME

Franklin Animal Clinic
Inc

REFERRING VET

Dr. Doverspike

INVOICE

27330

DATE

11/8/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Owner notes that Lucy had another seizure last night. Owner is concerned with her breathing at night- shallow, rapid at rest. Notes a hacking cough. Wheezing when she sleeps. Very restless during the night. She has odd breathing before she seizures. Hacks and then has the episode. Historically owner notes a "Huffy" like respiration when going to sleep since September. Dog does eat grain-free diet.
-Chest radiographs: VHS of 12; Heart appears reasonably sized on Lat but globoid on V/D.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets with no prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Severe eccentric mitral regurgitation with severe left atrial dilation. LV dilation with adequate myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears mildly thickened with moderate tricuspid regurgitation. TR velocity is moderately elevated. Right heart is mildly dilated. 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 obvious 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	5.2	3.4	NM	2.3	38	67	0.38
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	87	2.3	1.3	33.6	4.1	5.8	3.7
*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)
<i>*Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.</i>				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. Significant left atrial and ventricular enlargement indicate the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated. Moderate pulmonary hypertension is noted, which is likely secondary to a reported cough and elevated LA pressure. No obvious additional issues are noted. No evidence of diet-related cardiomyopathy; however, a diet change remains the conservative recommendation.



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A cough in this patient with severe heart disease is likely multi-factorial in origin, including mainstem bronchi compression and/or potentially some degree of upper or lower airway disease. Early CHF/pulmonary edema should also be considered; however, this is less likely based upon the reported history and no reported CHF on radiographs. If there is any question, highly recommend a Radiologist review of the films. Recommend institute cardiac supportive medications including a weak diuretic (spironolactone) and advise close monitoring at home for need for Lasix therapy. Pending response, cough suppression (up to q4-6 hours) may also be helpful for mechanical cough. No obvious indication for Sildenafil therapy with this level of right-sided disease; however, a trial could always be instituted to assess response in the future. Monitoring of sleeping breathing rates is recommended as the best way to screen for CHF at home.

It is unclear if a seizure is cardiogenic or not at this time. Further historical information may be helpful, particularly if they persist despite above therapy.

Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for development of a worsening cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes. Long term prognosis is guarded to poor, with an average survival time of 8-9mo for canine patients with active pulmonary edema 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.

Elective anesthesia is not advised, as there is high risk for complication. If necessary, cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol or alfaxalone induction, iso or sevoflurane gas) are recommended. Pre-oxygenate for 5-10 minutes prior to induction and recover in O2 cage. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary. Moderate IV fluid restriction is recommended to avoid fluid overload. Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine unless clinically indicated.

PLAN

Consider a Radiologist review of the films. Institute Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Institute Spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Baseline BP recommended. If >130mmHg, institute ACE-I (benazepril or enalapril) 0.5mg/kg PO q12h. Consider hydrocodone with homatropine for QOL (0.2-0.4mg/kg PO up to q4-6 hours PRN for cough; available in 5/1.5mg tabs and 5mg/5ml liquid suspension).

A renal panel is recommended in 1-2 weeks, then every 3-4 months lifelong. If respiratory changes are persistent, a Sildenafil trial can be instituted. Administer 1-2mg/kg PO q12h and assess for improved breathing comfort.

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



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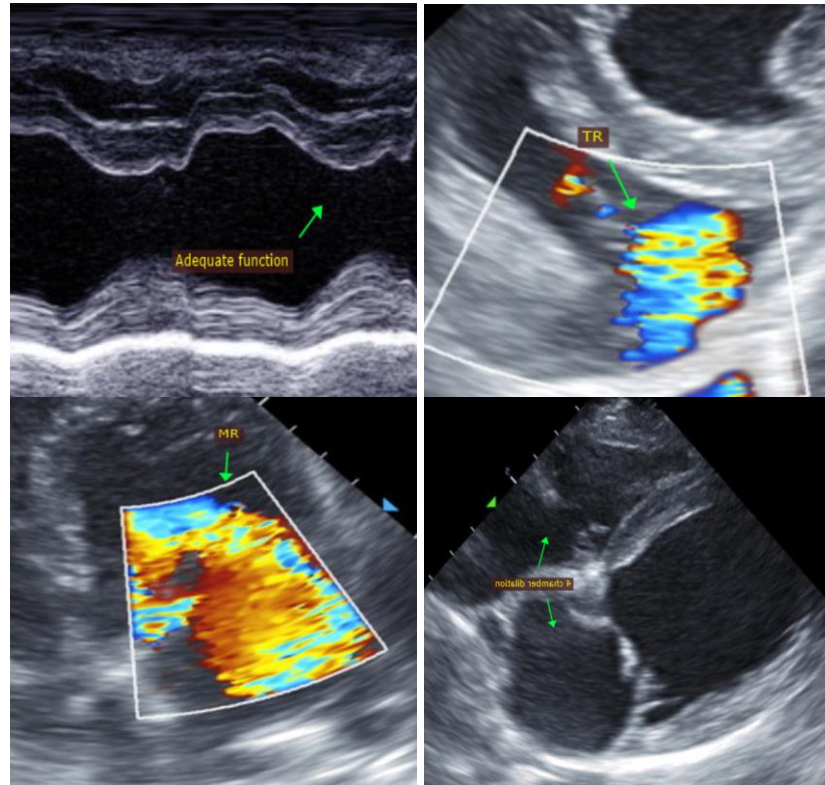
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IMAGES



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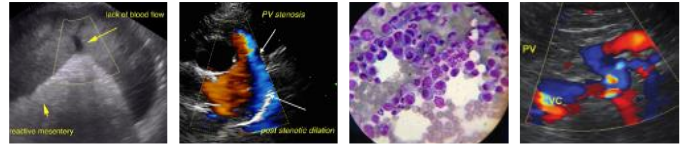
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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