



PATIENT

Pebbles Greyhound
Pets of America
Kennel

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Greyhound

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

7 months

WEIGHT

49.6lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
Lamy, DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kim Liedberg

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging WI

REFERRING VET

Dr. Juleen

INVOICE

22234

DATE

12/7/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Initially came to the Greyhound Kennel on 11/26/21 for decreased energy and dehydration. A 4/6 heart murmur was noted with PMI L apex. BCS = 5/9 delayed skin test and clear lungs. Treated with IV fluids and Cerenia inj. Presented on 12/6/21 doing much better. Presented today for cardiac work up. Has had an 8lb weight gain since 11/26/21.

-Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PCV - 59%, BUN 31, mild decreased Na and Cl.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *NOTE: Images submitted for supplemental cardiac information only.
Generalized cardiomegaly. No obvious evidence of 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, 10mm/mV. The average heart rate is 110bpm (range 75-125bpm). 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 rhythm with respiratory variation.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The mitral valve is abnormal with overall thickening and abnormal closure. There is severe eccentric mitral regurgitation present. The MR velocity is elevated. There is severe left atrial enlargement. There is moderate left ventricular dilation. Left ventricular systolic function is adequate. Mild right atrial and ventricular dilation (subjective). Mild thickening of the tricuspid valve with mild TR. Velocity consistent with early pulmonary hypertension. There is normal systolic flow velocity across the aortic valve. The aortic valve appears trileaflet with normal mobility. Mildly elevated aortic outflow velocity. Mild aortic insufficiency. The main pulmonary artery is normal in diameter. The pulmonic valve is normal in appearance. Mildly elevated pulmonic outflow velocity. Trace pulmonic insufficiency. No pericardial/pleural effusion or cardiac masses are seen.

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	6.3	3.0	NM	2.3	38	70	0.68
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	124	2.0	1.4	22.5	4.1	6.1	3.8
*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)

Adapted from June Boon, Veterinary Echocardiography, 1998



PATIENT
Pebbles Greyhound
Pets of America
K9901

Rishniw M and Hollis NE, J Vet Intern Med 2000; 14:429-435	30	2.33 (3.3)	4.83 (3.9)	3.39 (3.4)
Hansson et al, Vet Rad and Ultrasound 2002	35	2.48 (4.3)	5.17 (5.0)	3.69 (4.5)
Bonagura et al. Echocardiography: principles of interpretation, Vet Clin North Am 15:1177, 1995	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)

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Greyhound

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

7 months

WEIGHT

49.6lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
Lamy, DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kim Liedberg

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging WI

REFERRING VET

Dr. Juleen

INVOICE

22234

DATE

12/7/21

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Unusual case. The findings are similar to chronic degenerative valve disease causing severe mitral and mild tricuspid regurgitation; however, in a puppy a dysplastic process is clearly more likely. It is uncommon to see all 4 valves affected in the absence of other issues such as a shunt or cushion abnormality. No obvious shunts are visualized; however, given the unusual nature of this case consider referral to a local Cardiologist for advanced echocardiography to ensure no additional issues are missed. Regardless, the LA is significantly dilated indicating a high risk for clinical signs going forward. Mild pulmonary hypertension is noted, which is likely secondary to LA pressure elevation. Small leaks are noted in the aortic and pulmonic valves and a baseline blood pressure is recommended. Finally, increased flow velocity is identified through both great vessels, which may be due to recent anemia/volume changes. The ECG is unremarkable with a normal sinus rhythm.

Regardless of academic diagnosis, with this degree of left heart changes the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated and cardiac supportive medications are indicated as below. A weak diuretic (spironolactone) is included given high risk for decompensation in the future even with no reported symptoms. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term outcome, however prognosis is guarded at this stage (late B2). Unfortunately, the patient will always be at risk for recurrent CHF, development of arrhythmias/LA tear, syncope and/or sudden death in the future.

Close monitoring for development of associated clinical signs (development of a cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or worsening collapse episodes) is recommended. Monitoring of sleeping breathing rates is recommended as the best way to screen for CHF at home.

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.

Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit.

PLAN

Consider referral as discussed. A screening BP is recommended. Administer Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Institute ACE-I (benazepril or enalapril) 0.5mg/kg PO q12h. Institute spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h.

Monitor renal values in 1-2 weeks, then every 3-4 months lifelong to ensure tolerance of medications.

A recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 4-6 months to screen for progression, sooner if



PATIENT

Pebbles Greyhound
Pets of America
K9902

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Greyhound

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

7 months

WEIGHT

49.6lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
Lamy, DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kim Liedberg

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging WI

REFERRING VET

Dr. Juleen

INVOICE

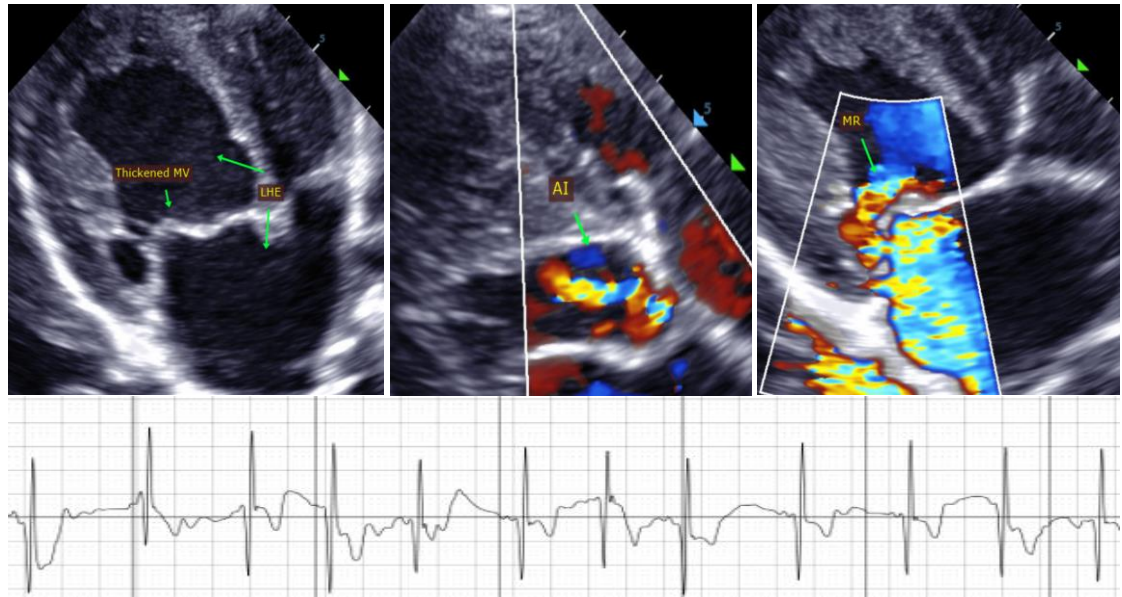
22234

DATE

12/7/21

clinical signs arise.

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.

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