

**PATIENT**

Harley Laye

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Olde English Bulldog

**SEX**

Male

**AGE**

7 months

**WEIGHT**

37lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**Maggie Machen Lamy,  
DVM, DACVIM  
(Cardiology)**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Sarah Pender, CVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

SVS Imaging QC

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Narske

**INVOICE**

29173

**DATE**

2/22/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Grade 2/6 heart murmur.

**ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS**

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Mild mitral valve thickening with elongated anterior leaflet. Trace mitral regurgitation. Normal left atrial dimension. Normal LV diameter with adequate myocardial function. The LV wall appears normal. The tricuspid valve appears mildly elongated with mild insufficiency seen. Moderately elevated velocity. Mild right atrial dilation. Mild to moderate right ventricular enlargement and hypertrophy. Pulmonic outflow velocities are elevated at the level of the valve (max PG 70mmHg). The pulmonic valve appears severely thickened, tethered and stenotic. There is significant post-stenotic dilation of the main pulmonary artery and branches. Moderate pulmonic insufficiency. The aortic valve appears to have normal morphology and mobility. No obvious cardiac shunts are present. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted.

**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)	
<b>NORMAL PARAMETER</b>	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6	
<b>PATIENT</b>		3.0	1.4	1.4	35	65	0.4	
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)	
<b>NORMAL PARAMETER</b>	50-100	0.7-1.7	0.7-1.6	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW	
<b>PATIENT</b>	140	1.4	4.1	16.8	2.5	3.1	2.0	
*Normal chamber parameters expressed as a mean value (SD)					3	1.27 (5.3)	2.46 (2.46)	1.36 (5.5)
<b>BODY WEIGHT DEPENDENT PARAMETERS</b>					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**

The cause of the murmur is moderate to severe valvular pulmonic stenosis. The degree of obstruction is moderate to severe based upon the velocity/pressure gradient across the pulmonic valve and the secondary hypertrophy and remodeling of the right ventricle. There is mild RA dilation and mild TR with mild tricuspid valve thickening (likely dysplasia). The risk for CHF in the future is elevated and will likely limit lifespan. The mitral valve also appears abnormal consistent with dysplasia, although this is of little significance. No other congenital abnormalities were visualized, however small shunts or defects can be difficult to identify without a sedated bubble study in patients this young.

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Referral for balloon valvuloplasty should be considered in this patient as the gold standard therapeutic option for this condition, and may improve long term outcome and delay onset of clinical signs (including exertional syncope and right-sided congestive heart failure). If surgery is not elected, this patient's condition will likely limit lifespan, with many severe PS cases developing CHF by mid-life. A main concern in this case, is the condition can worsen up to 1 year of age, which is suspected. Regardless, medical management with atenolol is recommended to decrease heart rate and lessen the obstruction as below. Monitor for development of associated clinical signs (collapse, abdominal distention, cough, labored breathing). Mild exercise restriction is advised.

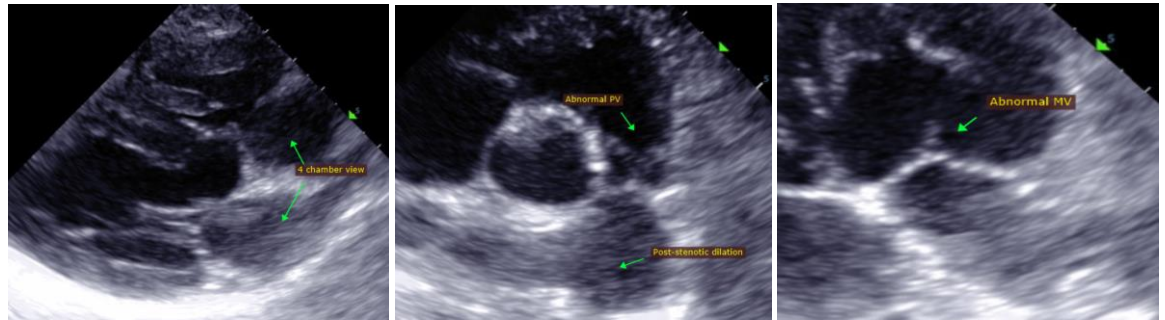
Breeding this animal is not advised due to the genetic link of this disease.

Anesthetic risk is mild to moderate at this time. Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine or glycopyrrolate unless absolutely necessary. Avoid vasodilators such as acepromazine. Mild IV fluid restriction is advised. Cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol or alfaxalone induction, isoflurane gas) are recommended. Pre-oxygenate for 5-10 minutes prior to induction and recover in O<sub>2</sub> if possible. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary.

**PLAN**

Institute atenolol to effect: 25mg tabs, ¼ tab PO BID to start (up-titrate to desired effect). Goal is to suppress heart rate <120-140bpm even with stress/activity. Baseline chest radiographs and ECG are recommended. Referral for balloon valvuloplasty ASAP if desired.

If surgery is declined, recommend recheck echocardiogram in 6 months to assess for progression, response to medication.

**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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