



PATIENT

Cody Sommer

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient presents for dyspnea, pulmonary edema, enlarged cardiac silhouette. Grade 5/6 holosystolic murmur. No reported meds, patient is in O2 support cage.

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *NOTE: Images submitted for supplemental cardiac information only. Cardiomegaly with LA dilation and evidence of CHF.

BREED

Maltese

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The mitral valve is diffusely thickened with significant prolapse into the left atrial lumen. There is severe eccentric mitral regurgitation present. The MR velocity is normal. There is severe left atrial enlargement. There is moderate left ventricular dilation. Left ventricular systolic function is hyperdynamic. Mild right atrial and ventricular dilation (subjective). Mild thickening of the tricuspid valve with mild TR. There is normal systolic flow velocity across the aortic valve. The aortic valve appears trileaflet with normal mobility. The main pulmonary artery is normal in diameter. The pulmonic valve is normal in appearance. No pericardial/pleural effusion or cardiac masses are seen.

SEX

MN

AGE

12y

CARDIAC CHART

WEIGHT

18.5lbs

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	2.5	2.5	44	73	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	132	0.97	0.6	8.4	2.8	4.2	2.4
*Normal chamber parameters expressed as a mean value (SD)							
BODY WEIGHT DEPENDENT PARAMETERS <i>*Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.</i> 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				5	1.27 (5.3)	2.46 (2.46)	1.36 (5.5)
				10	1.40 (4.5)	2.74 (5.2)	1.60 (4.7)
				15	1.50 (3.8)	3.27 (3.5)	2.06 (3.1)
				20	1.83 (2.0)	3.71 (2.4)	2.43 (2.1)
				25	2.02 (1.9)	4.14 (2.2)	2.80 (2.0)
				30	2.18 (2.4)	4.48 (2.9)	3.10 (2.5)
				35	2.33 (3.3)	4.83 (3.9)	3.39 (3.4)
				50	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)				

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Westwood Regional VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Cattiny

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.

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In light of the clinical signs, chest radiograph findings and severity of disease on echocardiogram, the diagnosis is active congestive heart failure and medications are warranted lifelong as below. If the patient is unstable, continued hospitalization for supportive care is indicated until stable. 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.

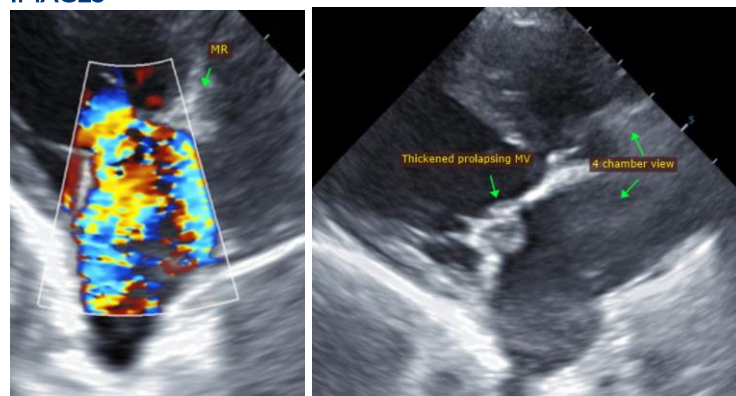
Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long term benefit. Monitor for acute progression of the cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes in the future.

Plan: Continued hospitalization for O2, injectable Lasix, etc. ASAP institute Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Discharge on Pimobendan, oral Furosemide 1-2mg/kg PO q12h, spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h.

Monitor SRRs at home. Monitor renal values and BP in 10-14 days, then every 3-4 months while on diuretics. If doing well and BP >130mmHg, institute ACEI 0.5mg/kg PO q12h. Consider hydrocodone if 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



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.



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Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM

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