



**PATIENT**

Boone Kawalec

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Cocker Spaniel

**SEX**

Male Neutered

**AGE**

10 years

**WEIGHT**

39.5lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Maggie Machen Lamy,  
DVM, DACVIM  
(Cardiology)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kim Liedberg

**HOSPITAL NAME**

SVS Imaging WI

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Baum

**INVOICE**

29297

**DATE**

2/28/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Chronic coughing with distended abdomen. No obvious heart murmur present. VHS 12.5. Radiographs show hepatomegaly. Gave midazolam and butorphanol for sedation. Been on ursodiol and denamarin.  
-Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated liver enzymes.

**ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS**

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Normal mitral valve leaflets with no prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Trivial mitral regurgitation with no left atrial dilation. Normal velocity. Normal LV diameter with adequate myocardial function. Mild LV hypertrophy. The tricuspid valve appears normal with trivial tricuspid regurgitation. Velocity consistent with early pulmonary hypertension. Normal right atrial and ventricular diameter and morphology indicating no overt evidence of pulmonary arterial hypertension. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic and aortic outflow velocities with laminar flow. Mild aortic and trace pulmonic insufficiency. 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)
<b>NORMAL PARAMETER</b>	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6
<b>PATIENT</b>	4.5	3.0	1.6	1.4	43	76	0.2
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>	150	2.9	1.5	17.9	2.5	2.8	1.6
*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**

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing trace leaks in the mitral and tricuspid valves is suspected. The disease is subclinical, with normal 4 chamber dimensions indicating the current risk for complication is low. There is evidence of early pulmonary hypertension, which is likely due to respiratory disease in this coughing patient. Finally, there are markers of potential systemic hypertension, including mild LV hypertrophy and aortic insufficiency. **A blood pressure is strongly recommended.** No additional issues are noted in this study.

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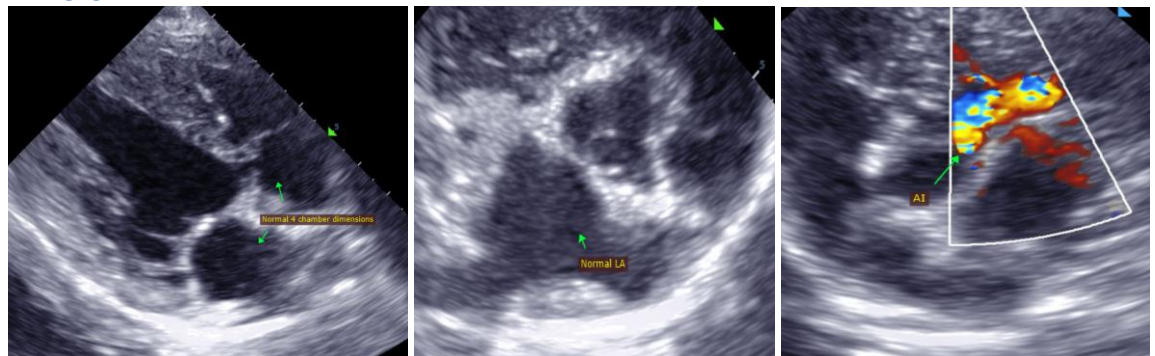
Given these findings, the respiratory changes are **certainly non-cardiac** in origin and primary respiratory disease is considered more likely. In a dog with chronic respiratory signs, there is certainly risk for progressive pulmonary hypertension going forward, and continued screening for associated symptoms is advised. Signs of PAH include exertional dyspnea or collapse/syncope. Maximizing cough control is the best way to combat development of pulmonary hypertension in the long run, utilizing cough suppressants, intermittent antibiotics/steroid taper for acute flares, bronchodilators, etc. If refractory, advanced evaluation should be considered (TTW/BAL).

These findings do not explain a severely increased VHS, as what is seen here is considered mild. Consider repeat films with a Radiologist review if there is any further discrepancy.

In a dog without significant left atrial enlargement, no cardiac medications are clearly indicated. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term prognosis, which is highly variable at this stage. Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for development of a cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes.

Anesthetic risk is considered mild if needed. Pre-oxygenate for 5-10 minutes prior to induction and recover in O2 due to potential for hypoxia.

Recommend conservative monitoring with a recheck echocardiogram in 6-12 months, sooner if any development of clinical signs.

**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**

**Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (Cardiology)**

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