


**PATIENT**

Charlie Agostino

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Pomeranian Mix

**SEX**

Male Neutered

**AGE**

13 years

**WEIGHT**

11lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

 Maggie Machen Lamy,  
 DVM DACVIM  
 (Cardiology)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Reschny, RVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

 Snelgrove Veterinary  
 Service

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Ioannou

**INVOICE**

28784

**DATE**

2/6/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Grade IV/VI systolic murmur noted. Occasional VPC noted on auscultation but rhythm is overall good. Mildly tachycardic however he is nervous. Lungs clear. No crackles, wheezes, consolidation. Pulses strong and synchronous.

-Current medications: Furosemide 20mg 1/2 in am, 1/4 in pm; Benazepril 5mg 1/2 SID; Vetmedin 1.25 capsules BID.

-Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BUN 15.6 (2.5-9.6). A) BUN continues to slowly elevate (was 13, previously 11).

-BP: 126, 130, 130, 126, 130, 130mmHg.

**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; 50mm/s, 20mm/mV. The average heart rate is 140bpm (range 130-166bpm). The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P and QRS morphologies are positive. Isolated APCs are seen throughout; singles only. No VPCs, pauses or other dysrhythmias observed.

ECG diagnosis: Normal sinus rhythm with isolated APCs.

**ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS**

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets with prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Severe eccentric mitral regurgitation with severe left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Mild LV dilation with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears normal, with mild TR. Mild right heart and MPA enlargement suggest early pulmonary hypertension. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal aortic and pulmonic outflow velocities with laminar flow. No AI/PI. 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)                                |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| NORMAL PARAMETER   | 4.5-5.5       | <2.7          | 1.3                 | <1.6                    | 28-40                           | 40-100                                   | <0.6                                     |
| PATIENT  | 5.8           | NM            | 2.5                 | 2.5                     | 58                              | 89                                       | NM                                       |
| 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  | 150           | 1.2           | 0.9                 | 5.0                     | 2.5                             | 2.8                                      | 1.2                                      |
| *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)                               |
|  |               |               |                     | 30                      | 2.33 (3.3)                      | 4.83 (3.9)                               | 3.39 (3.4)                               |

 Adapted from June Boon, Veterinary Echocardiography, 1998  
 Rishniw M and Hollis NE, J Vet Intern Med 2000; 14:429-435


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|   |    |            |            |            |
|---|----|------------|------------|------------|
| 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) |

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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. Some degree of pulmonary hypertension is suspected, based upon right heart appearance which is likely secondary to chronic LA pressure elevation. No additional issues are identified.

The ECG does show isolated APCs. These develop secondary to stress and/or atrial dilation, both of which are present in this case. No treatment is warranted based upon what is seen here; however, follow up monitoring is advised. This finding may suggest risk for development of atrial fibrillation in the future, which typically presents as acute lethargy or collapse.

In light of the history and severity of disease on echocardiogram, the diagnosis is congestive heart failure and continued medications are warranted lifelong as below. 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.

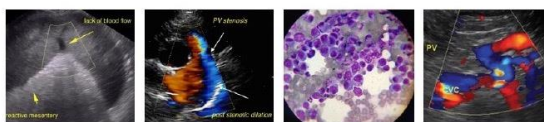
Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for acute progression of the cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes in the future.

**PLAN**

Continue Pimobendan as prescribed. Continue Furosemide as prescribed. Continue ACE-I as prescribed. Institute spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h.

Monitor SRRs at home. Monitor renal values and BP every 3-4 months while on diuretics. Consider hydrocodone if needed for QOL.

Recommend conservative monitoring with a recheck echocardiogram and ECG in 6 months, sooner if any development of associated clinical signs occurs in the interim.



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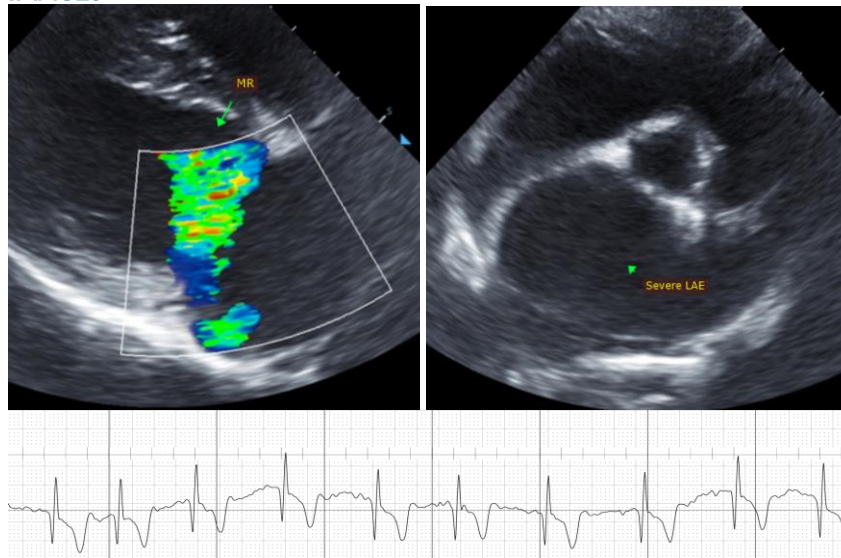
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**IMAGES**



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**  
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