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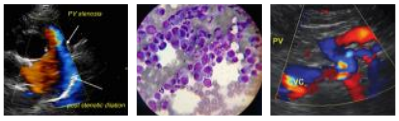

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PATIENT
Bridgette Rivenburg

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Miniature Dachshund

SEX
Female Spayed

AGE
8.9.10

WEIGHT
12.6lbs

INTERPRETED BY
Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Stephanie Pearce RDCS, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME
Bel Air Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET
Dr. Schmidt

INVOICE
22437

DATE
2.8.22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: 2017 obtained pet, estimated age 7+ years old at the time, seizures observed within a few months. Started Pheno in 2018. Progressive heart murmur since 2018. Seizures well controlled until past month. Seizures associated with coughing. Rx Doxycycline for cough; Keppra for seizures.
-Xray- cardiomegaly severe; hepatomegaly moderate; narrowing of tracheal bifurcation.
-Pertinent abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Alt/Alk Phos 200-300 2019-2020. 5/2021 AST (77) ALT (724) AlkP (1100) GGT (24) USG (1.006). 9/2021 ALT (223) AlkP (70.4). 1/2022 ALT (310) AlkP (861).
-Current medications: Phenobarbital 16.2mg BID, Denamarin 1 SID, Keppra 250mg 1/2 TID, Doxycycline 100mg BID for 7 days (Jan 20).
-Sedation used: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
-STAT: Not requested.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets (anterior>posterior) with mild prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Moderate eccentric mitral regurgitation with moderate left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Mildly increased LV diameter with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears subjectively normal, with trace tricuspid regurgitation. Normal velocity. Normal right atrial and ventricular diameter. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic and aortic outflow velocities. No aortic or pulmonic insufficiency. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No cardiac tumors observed.

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	5.5	2.8	NM	1.6	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	130	1.3	0.84	5.7	2.3	3.1	1.3
*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)
				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)

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

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing moderate mitral and trace tricuspid regurgitation. Moderate left atrial enlargement indicates there is relatively low risk for imminent complication, however risk for progression to spontaneous congestive heart failure in the future is elevated. No additional issues are identified.

Given the risk for progression and results of the EPIC trial, Pimobendan is indicated in this patient as below. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term outcome, however prognosis is guarded at this stage (B2).

While mainstem bronchi compression may certainly be contributing to a chronic increase in coughing, other primary airway contributions should also be considered (tracheal collapse, COPD/chronic bronchitis, etc). Consider hydrocodone for any mechanical component due to cardiomegaly. The episodes are likely vagal in origin, if they are purely cough-related. Controlling the cough will help to control the symptom; however, if they persist or occur independent of the cough further evaluation such as an ECG/holter may be useful.

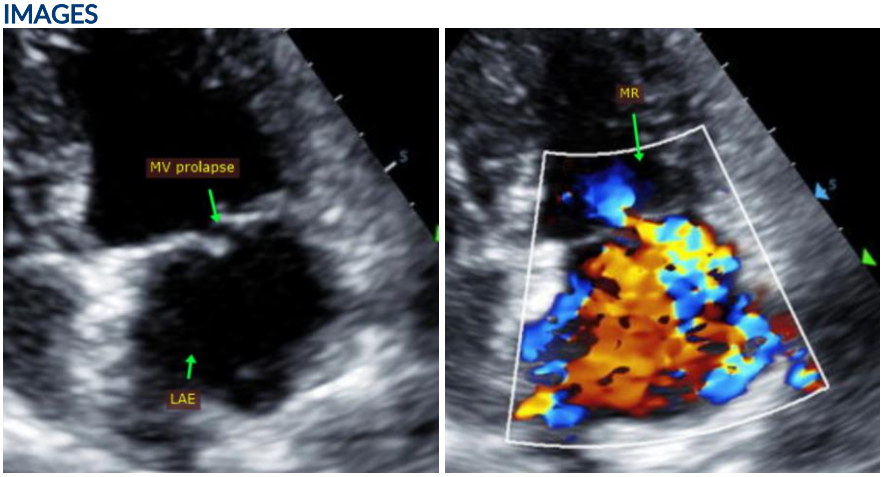
Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for development of a progressive cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes.

Once on the medication for 3-5 days, anesthetic risk is considered mildly elevated. Cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, Propofol or alfaxalone induction, iso or sevo gas) are recommended. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary. Judicious IV fluid rates are recommended to avoid fluid overload. Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine unless clinically indicated.

PLAN
Baseline BP recommended. Institute heart muscle support Pimobendan 0.25-0.3mg/kg PO q12h. BP/ECG. Hydrocodone recommended for more aggressive cough control.

Recommend monitor for progression with a recheck echocardiogram in 6 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. 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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