



PATIENT

Madi Leyba

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

7.4lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Cole England, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Blue Cross Animal
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rodriguez

INVOICE

47063

DATE

3/2/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Gallop rhythm auscultated 2/23/26. History of wheezing, possible cough. Intermittent heart murmur. On Pimobendan 1.25mg AM and 0.625mg PM.

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, 10mm/mV. The average heart rate is 136bpm. The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P and QRS morphologies are positive. No ectopic beats, pauses or other dysrhythmias observed.

ECG diagnosis: Normal sinus rhythm with respiratory variation.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Mild diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets with no prolapse into the left atrial lumen. No mitral regurgitation with normal left atrial dimension. Normal LV diameter with adequate myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears mildly thickened with trace tricuspid regurgitation. Velocity consistent with early pulmonary hypertension. Mild right heart prominence. The MPA and branches are prominent. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic and aortic outflow velocities with laminar flow. No obvious aortic or 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)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT	NA	3.3	1.1	1.2	53	80	0.15
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	NM	0.8	0.9	3.4	1.4	1.9	0.9
*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. 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				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 only abnormality identified is mild right heart/MPA prominence with trace TR. The TR velocity supports early pulmonary hypertension, which is secondary to respiratory disease in this



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case. No additional issues are identified, and the left heart is normal. The ECG is unremarkable with a respiratory sinus arrhythmia.

The most common cause of a gallop in small breed dogs is early valve prolapse; however, early pulmonary hypertension can also lead to its genesis. No follow up is necessary.

Given these findings, the cough/wheeze are certainly non-cardiac in origin and primary respiratory disease is likely. **It must be noted that the cough is not caused by pulmonary hypertension; rather the chronic cough leads to development of pulmonary hypertension.**

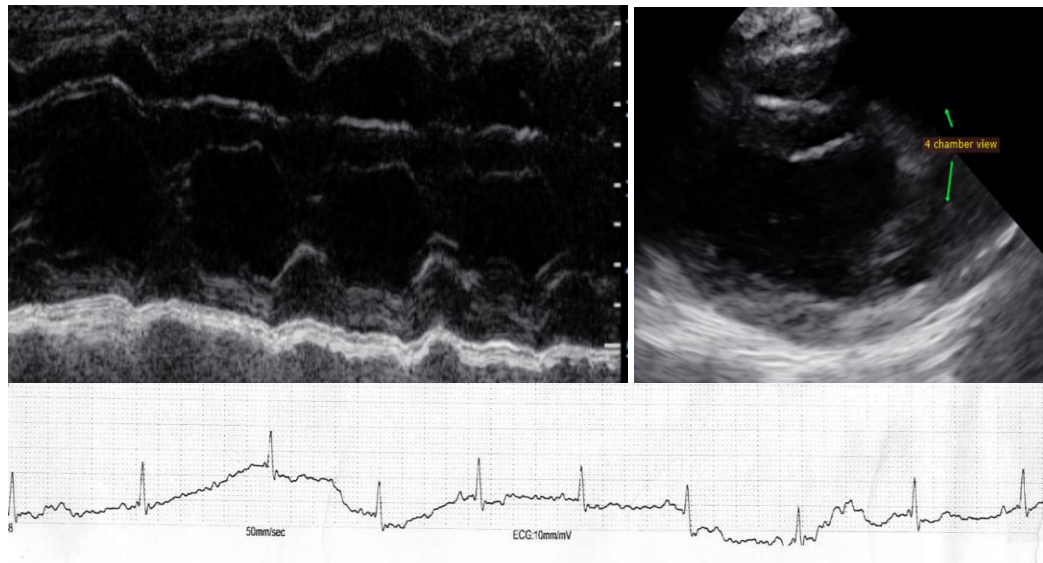
Signs of progressive PAH include exertional dyspnea or collapse/syncope. Maximizing cough control is the best way to combat development of pulmonary hypertension in the long run, utilizing cough suppressants, intermittent antibiotics/steroid taper for acute flares, bronchodilators, etc. If refractory, advanced evaluation should be considered (TTW/BAL).

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 additional 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.



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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

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

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