



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Sam Burch History: Heart murmur.

SPECIES ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

Canine 2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Normal mitral valve with no obvious prolapse into the left atrial lumen. No mitral regurgitation with normal left atrial dimension. Normal LV diameter with adequate myocardial function. Normal LV wall thickness. The tricuspid valve appears normal in form and function. Trivial TR. 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. No aortic or pulmonic insufficiency. A perimembranous VSD is readily visualized; L-R just below the aortic valve. Max velocity not assessed. Minimally elevated aortic and normal pulmonic outflow velocity. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No obvious cardiac tumors.

BREED
Bernadoodle

SEX
Male Intact

AGE

12 weeks

WEIGHT

18lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
Lamy, DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenna Walsh, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Total Wellness
Veterinary Services

REFERRING VET

Dr. Teplin

INVOICE

23321

DATE

3/28/22

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	NA	1.1	1.0	39	70	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)
NORMAL PARAMETER	50-100	0.7-1.7	0.7-1.6	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW
PATIENT	130	2.0	1.0	8.2	1.5	2.8	1.7
*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)
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 cause of the murmur is a perimembranous ventricular septal defect (VSD). The shunt is allowing left to right high velocity flow, with no evidence of significant volume overload of the left heart at this time. The size of the defect is relatively small, and typically small shunts do not significantly impact patient QOL or lifespan. Monitoring is advised for any progressive cardiac dilation or dysfunction lifelong. No concurrent issues such as systolic dysfunction or pulmonary



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hypertension are noted in this study. The LA and LV both measure normal for this body size, indicating low current risk for complication. No additional congenital defects are observed; however, it is important to note that ultrasound is not entirely sensitive for small shunts/abnormalities. Consider referral to an attending Cardiologist for advanced diagnostics, however clinical suspicion for comorbidities is low in this case.

SPECIES

Canine

No cardiac medications are clearly indicated. Assessment for progressive LA or LV dilation in the future will help predict long term prognosis, which is fair at this time. 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.

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Anesthetic risk is considered mild if needed. Cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol or alfaxalone induction, isoflurane gas) are recommended. Pre-oxygenate for 5-10 minutes prior to induction. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary. Mild IV fluid restriction is recommended to avoid fluid overload. Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine unless clinically indicated.

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

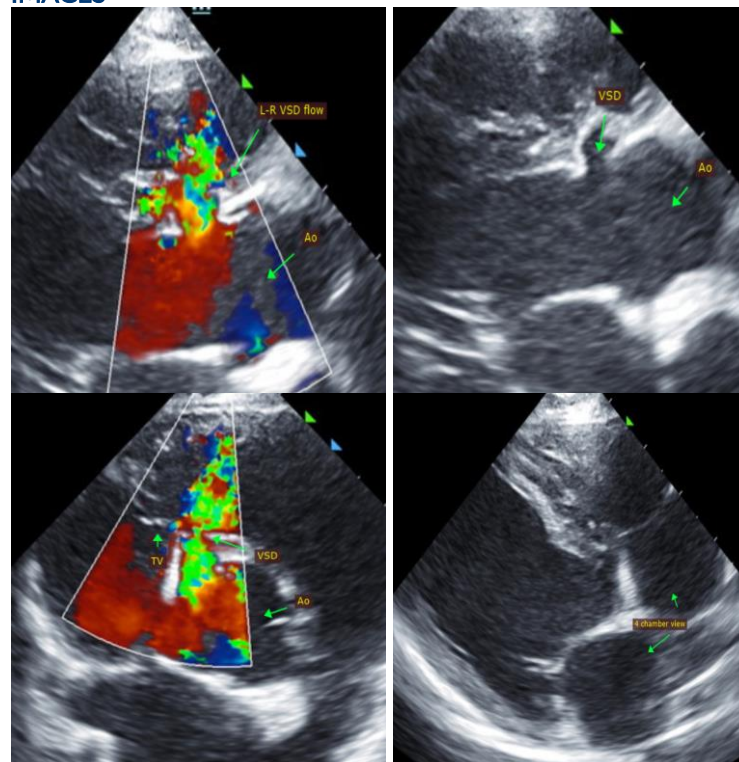
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IMAGES

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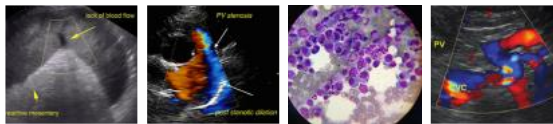
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

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