

**PATIENT**

Daisy Kerfott

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Jack Russell Terrier

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

11.16.06

WEIGHT

18.4lbs

INTERPRETED BYMaggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)**HOSPITAL NAME**Fork Veterinary
Hospital**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Doherty

INVOICE

23604

DATE

4.12.22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Stable cardiac murmur (grade 2-3/6) dating back 2 years. Within the past few weeks, the dog has developed a persistent cough and the cardiac murmur (grade 3/5 or higher) has become more prominent. Examination showed no dyspnea but a dry hacking type of cough. Lungs auscult coarse but no signs of congestion.

-Pertinent abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Creat 2.0 (0.5-1.5), BUN 51 (9-31), ALP 268 (5-160), Amylase 1702 (337-1469).

-Radiographs: Generalized cardiomegaly with some prominent pulmonary vessels. No obvious signs of CHF at this time.

-Current medications: Enalapril 2.5mg 1.5 SID, Lasix 12.5mg ½ SID-BID.

-Sedation used: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

-Pertinent previous ultrasound results: No previous.

-STAT: Not requested

-Imaging performed by: Stephanie Pearce RDCS, RVT.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets with mild prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Mild to moderate eccentric mitral regurgitation with borderline moderate left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Mild LV dilation with adequate myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears normal with trace tricuspid regurgitation. Prominent right heart. TR velocity indicative of early pulmonary arterial hypertension. 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	6.4	3.2	NM	1.6	46	78	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	107	1.3	0.9	8.3	2.66	3.8	2.0
*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)
<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)

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 mild tricuspid regurgitation. Lack of significant left atrial enlargement indicates the current risk for complication is low. Mild pulmonary hypertension is noted, which is likely developing secondary to the cough/airway disease. No concurrent issues such as systolic dysfunction are noted in this study.

Given these findings, the cough is certainly non-cardiogenic in origin. Respiratory disease is considered most likely, and screening chest radiographs may be helpful as a baseline. If the cough is poorly controlled/progresses long term, this can certainly lead to worsening of PAH. Clinical signs of significant PAH include exertional dyspnea/collapse. Continued monitoring is advised. Cough control is recommended lifelong (hydrocodone, intermittent AI prednisone, fluoroquinolone for acute flare up, etc.).

With this degree of disease, typically no cardiac medications are indicated. Given concurrent pulmonary hypertension in this case and a borderline LA dimension, recommend Pimobendan at this as below. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term prognosis, which is highly variable at this stage (B1/B2). 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.

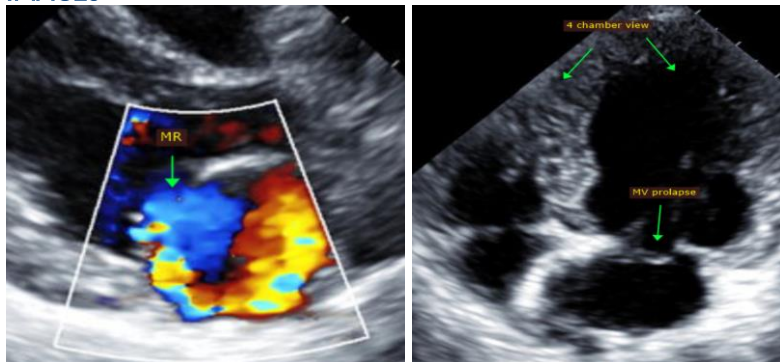
Anesthetic risk is considered mild if needed. Cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol or alfaxalone induction, isoflurane gas) are recommended. **Pre-oxygenate for 5-10 minutes prior to induction.** Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and 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.

PLAN

Institute Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Consider further cough/evaluation as discussed. Discontinue Lasix and ACE-I.

Recommend conservative monitoring 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.

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