



PATIENT

Tinkerbelle Weaver

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: New murmur. Respiratory distress. Pale, laterally recumbent. Coughed up blood.

SPECIES

Canine

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. Mild LV dilation with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears normal, with no obvious TR. Normal right atrial and ventricular diameter and morphology. 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.

BREED

Maltese

SEX

Female Spayed

CARDIAC CHART

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

8lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dana Alterman,
RDCS, LVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Eubank Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Lloyd

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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	NM	NA	NM	2.1	54	90	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	NM	0.8	NM	3.6	1.9	2.6	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)
<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)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The cause of the murmur is chronic degenerative valve disease causing severe mitral regurgitation. Severe left atrial enlargement indicates the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated. No additional issues are identified.

In light of severity of disease on echocardiogram, congestive heart failure may be the cause of the reported clinical signs. That being said, in a patient that is laterally recumbent and coughing up blood, ancillary pathology may be present. **Screening chest radiographs are strongly recommended, as CHF is a radiographic diagnosis that can only be supported by ultrasound.** If CHF is identified, obviously full cardiac support is recommended as below including hospitalization for supportive care. If CHF is ruled out, I would still utilize Pimobendan in this case for potential long-term benefit. A laterally recumbent animal is likely hypotensive and no obvious indication for additional medications until the situation is stabilized.



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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.

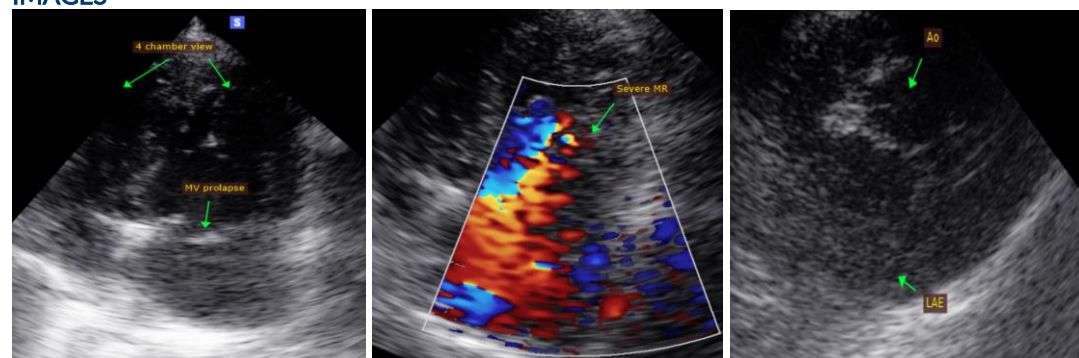
Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for acute progression of the cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes in the future.

PLAN

Strongly recommend CXR to determine if CHF is present. If confirmed, supportive care including diuretic therapy, Pimobendan and potentially circulatory support are recommended until stable. Discharge on Lasix 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. If CHF is ruled out, the primary issue should be stabilized and Pimobendan should be utilized as above; however, additional medications are not warranted until the patient is doing well at home.

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

IMAGES



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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.

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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