

PATIENT

Tito Rossman

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

11.2 years

WEIGHT

5.8lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,
LVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Medical Center
of Reno

REFERRING VET

Dr. Taormino

INVOICE

47833

DATE

5/12/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Progressive, now grade 5/6 heart murmur. BP: 102mmHg. Sedated with Gabapentin.
Labs: Elevated SDMA. CXR showed cardiomegaly. Cyanosis noted during the study; done sternal.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *NOTE: Images submitted for supplemental information only.

Cardiomegaly with LA dilation. No obvious evidence of CHF.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A six lead ECG is available at 25mm/s; 20mm/mV. The average heart rate is 166bpm. The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P wave morphology is positive with a normal dimension. Normal PR. The QRS morphology is positive with normal dimension. MEA is normal. No ectopic beats, pauses or dysrhythmias observed.

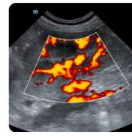
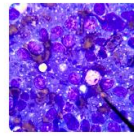
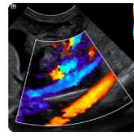
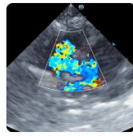
ECG diagnosis: Normal sinus rhythm.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The mitral valve is diffusely thickened with prolapse into the left atrial lumen. There is severe eccentric mitral regurgitation present. The MR velocity is normal. There is severe left atrial enlargement. There is moderate left ventricular dilation. Left ventricular systolic function is adequate. Mild right atrial and ventricular dilation (subjective). Mild thickening of the tricuspid valve with mild TR. Velocity consistent with mild to moderate pulmonary hypertension. The aortic valve appears trileaflet with normal mobility. No significant AI. There is normal systolic flow velocity across the aortic valve. The main pulmonary artery is normal in diameter. The pulmonic valve is normal in appearance. Flow through the RVOT/PV is normal in velocity. Trace PI. No pericardial/pleural effusion or cardiac masses are seen.

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	5.8	3.8	NM	2.1	44	80	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	1.0	0.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	1.5
*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)



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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	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

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing severe mitral and mild to moderate tricuspid regurgitation. The LA is significantly dilated indicating a high risk for clinical signs going forward. Mild to moderate pulmonary hypertension is noted, which is likely secondary to chronic LA pressure elevation. That said, reported cyanosis likely supports a component of airway disease in this case. No additional concurrent issues such as systolic dysfunction are documented and the ECG is normal.

With this degree of left heart changes, the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated and cardiac supportive medications are indicated as below. A weak diuretic (spironolactone) is included given high risk for decompensation in the future even without significant symptoms for potential survival benefit. If cyanosis is primarily activity induced, a trial of sildenafil may be warranted as well. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term outcome; however, prognosis is guarded at this stage (late B2). Unfortunately there is increased risk for CHF, development of arrhythmias/LA tear, syncope and/or sudden death in the future.

Close monitoring for development of associated clinical signs (development of a cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or worsening collapse episodes) is recommended. **Monitoring of sleeping breathing rates is recommended as the best way to screen for CHF at home.**

Elective anesthesia is not advised with severe disease, as there is high risk for complication.

Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long term benefit.

Plan: A screening BP is recommended. Administer Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Institute ACE-I (benazepril or enalapril) 0.5mg/kg PO q12h. Institute spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. If exertional dyspnea/cyanosis is noted, consider a trial of sildenafil 1-2mg/kg PO q8-12h and /or additional pulmonary therapy such as theophylline.

Monitor renal values/BP 1-2 weeks, then every 3-4 months lifelong to ensure tolerance of medications.

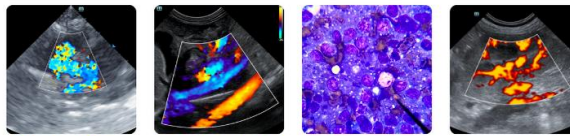
A recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 6 months to screen for progression, sooner if clinical signs arise in the interim.

IMAGES

Imaging performed by



Portable Animal Wellness Sonography, Inc.
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Clinical Sonography & Telectylogy
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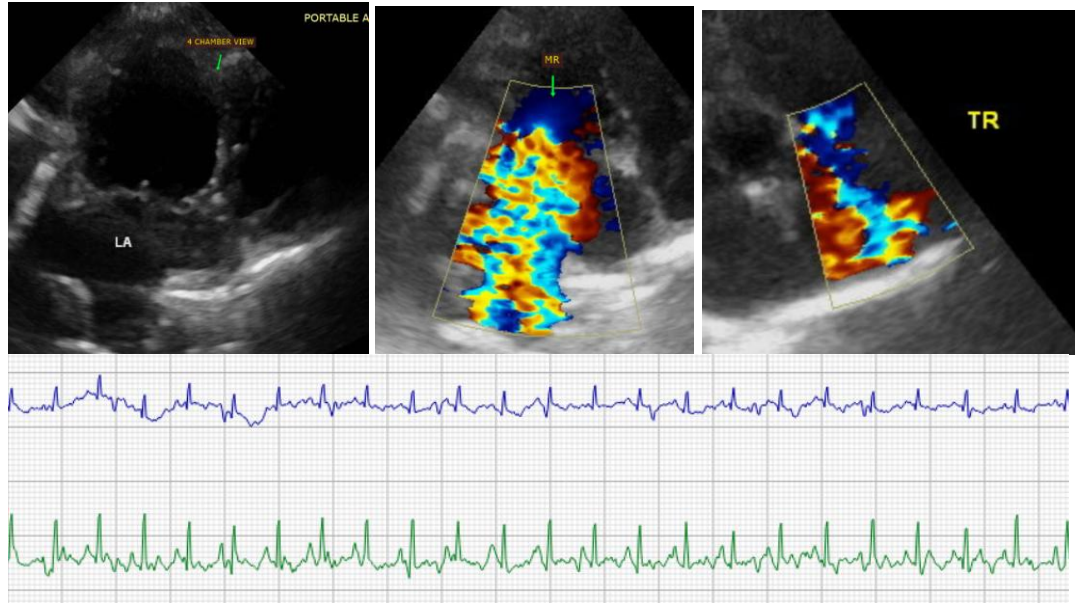
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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