

**PATIENT**

Floppy Collins

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Cockapoo

**SEX**

Male Neutered

**AGE**

6.21.09

**WEIGHT**

9.6lbs

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Cardiomegaly. Murmur. CHF. Recent increase in coughing.

-Current medications: Furosemide 12.5mg ½ BID-SID, Apoquel 5.4mg ½ SID, Welactin liquid omega 3 supplement, Pimobendan 2.5mg/mL 0.5mL BID.

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

-Pertinent previous ultrasound results (3/2021 RB): CVD B1.

-STAT: Approved/Requested.

-Imaging performed by: Stephanie Pearce RDCS, RVT.

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

A single lateral film is included. Mild cardiomegaly. No obvious evidence of CHF.

**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. Normal MR velocity. Mild LV dilation with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears mildly thickened with mild TR. Mildly elevated velocity. 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. Trace AI and no PI. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No obvious cardiac masses.

**CARDIAC CHART****INTERPRETED BY**Maggie Machen Lamy,  
DVM, DACVIM  
(Cardiology)**HOSPITAL NAME**White Marsh Animal  
Hospital**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Brennan

**INVOICE**

24292

**DATE**

5.19.22

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	5.4	3.0	NM	2.5	51	83	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	120	nm	0.7	4.4	2.7	3.4	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)
*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)
				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 persists with evidence of significant progression. Mild disease has become severe with severe mitral and mild tricuspid regurgitation. Severe left atrial enlargement indicates the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated. Early pulmonary hypertension is noted, which is likely secondary to chronic LA pressure elevation. A small aortic leak is noted, and a baseline blood pressure is recommended. No additional issues are identified.

Even with severe disease, an increase in coughing may be due to a variety of reasons. The included lateral film does not show active CHF; however, this was nearly 2 weeks ago, and reassessment may be warranted. If any labored breathing accompanies the cough symptom, certainly an increase in Lasix is warranted as below as 6.25mg SID is subclinical. Full cardiac support is also recommended, independent of symptoms given severity of disease seen here.

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.

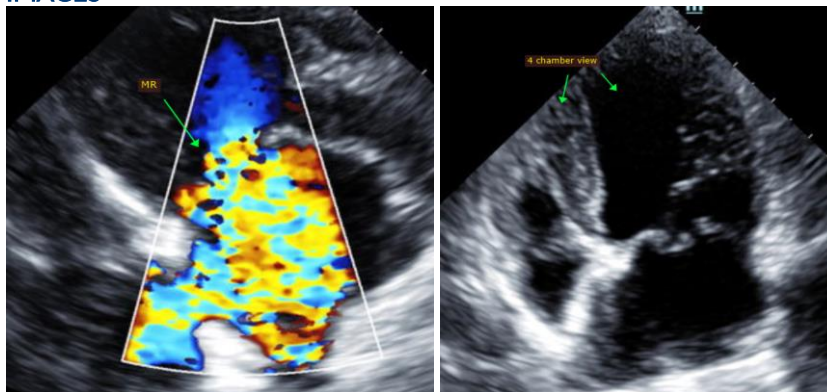
## PLAN

Administer Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Administer Furosemide 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Institute spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. If any question on the cough symptom, reassessing chest radiographs is strongly recommended.

Monitor SRRs at home. Monitor renal values and BP in 10-14 days, then every 3-4 months while on diuretics. If doing well and BP >130mmHg, institute ACEI 0.5mg/kg PO q12h. Consider hydrocodone if needed for QOL.

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

## 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.

**Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM**  
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