



PATIENT

Fonzi Carter

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Persistent cough/hacking several times a day that started off non-productive, but recently coughed up white foam, going on for at least a month. Patient is taking Tussigon and doxycycline. HWT - neg. CBC/Chem WNL except slight increase in ALT.

SPECIES

Canine

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Mild diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets with no prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Trace mitral regurgitation with no left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Normal LV diameter with adequate myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears normal with trace tricuspid regurgitation. Prominent right heart. The MPA appears dilated consistent with pulmonary hypertension. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic and aortic outflow velocities with laminar flow. No obvious aortic and trace pulmonic insufficiency. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No obvious cardiac masses.

BREED

Terrier Mix

SEX

Male Neutered

CARDIAC CHART

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

33lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)

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	6.1	NM	1.1	1.2	43	75	0.25
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	1.3	0.82	15.0	2.0	3.2	1.8
*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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rachel Runnells, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging KC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mulloy

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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

INVOICE

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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

DATE

6/1/22

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svsmobileimaging.com 309-737-3070

**PATIENT**

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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.).

SPECIES

Canine

In a dog without significant left atrial enlargement, no cardiac medications are clearly indicated. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term prognosis, which is highly variable at this stage (B1). 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.

BREED

Terrier Mix

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.

SEX

Male Neutered

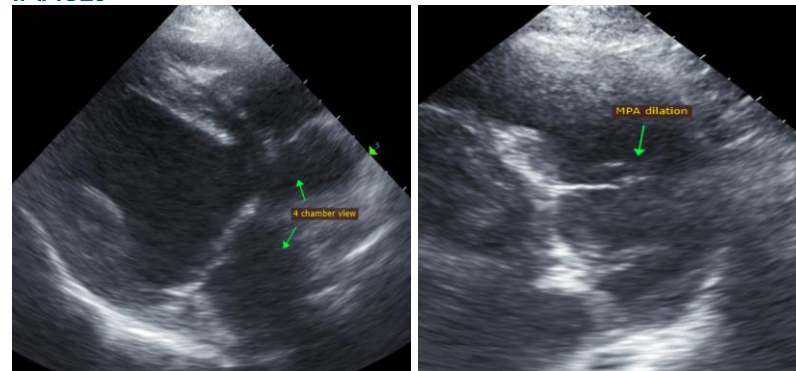
Recommend conservative monitoring with a recheck echocardiogram in 6 months, sooner if any development of clinical signs.

AGE

10 years

IMAGES**WEIGHT**

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**INTERPRETED BY**

Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)

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Rachel Runnells, RVT

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging KC

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mulloy

Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM
 Diplomat of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (Cardiology)
 info@sonopath.com

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