

PATIENT

Taco Hudson

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Heart murmur. Syncopal episodes vs seizure. BP: 179, 175mmHg.

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *NOTE: Images submitted for supplemental cardiac information only.
 Cardiomegaly. No obvious evidence of CHF.

BREED

Chihuahua

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *Note: Single lead ECGs are evaluated as a rhythm strip.
 Morphology/MEA cannot be definitively commented on.

A single lead ECG is available; 50mm/s, 10mm/mV. The average heart rate is 120bpm (range 100-150bpm). The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P and QRS morphologies are positive. No ectopic beats, pauses or dysrhythmias observed.
 ECG diagnosis: Normal sinus rhythm with respiratory variation.

SEX

Male Neutered

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets (anterior>posterior) with prolapse of the anterior leaflet into the left atrial lumen. Moderate eccentric mitral regurgitation with moderate left atrial dilation. Mild LV dilation with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears subjectively normal, with trace tricuspid regurgitation. Normal right atrial and ventricular diameter. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic and aortic outflow velocities. No aortic or pulmonic insufficiency. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No cardiac tumors observed.

AGE

7 years

WEIGHT

6.6lbs

CARDIAC CHART

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
 Lamy, DVM, DACVIM
 (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sara Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

West Salem Animal
 Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bruton

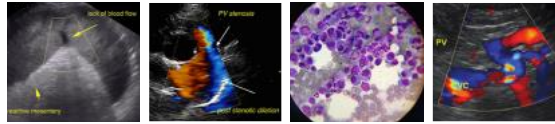
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CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	MR VMAX (m/s)	TR VMAX (m/s)	LA/AO (Boon method)	LA/AO (Heart Base; Swe)	FS (%)	EF (%)	EPSS (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT	NM	NM	1.7	1.8	52	90	0.15
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	HR (BPM)	AV 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	1.6	0.96	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.1
*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)
				10	1.50 (3.8)	3.27 (3.5)	2.06 (3.1)
Adapted from June Boon, Veterinary Echocardiography, 1998				15	1.83 (2.0)	3.71 (2.4)	2.43 (2.1)
Rishniw M and Hollis NE, J Vet Intern Med 2000; 14:429-435				20	2.02 (1.9)	4.14 (2.2)	2.80 (2.0)
Hansson et al, Vet Rad and Ultrasound 2002				25	2.18 (2.4)	4.48 (2.9)	3.10 (2.5)
Bonagura et al. Echocardiography: principles of interpretation, Vet Clin North Am 15:1177, 1995				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)



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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing moderate mitral and trace tricuspid regurgitation. Moderate left atrial enlargement indicates there is relatively low risk for imminent complication, however risk for progression to spontaneous congestive heart failure in the future is elevated. No additional issues are identified. The ECG is unremarkable with a normal sinus rhythm.

No definitive cardiac cause for syncope is seen in this study (i.e., no PAH, no obvious rupture or tears, reasonable cardiac output, etc.) and other causes should be considered. These possible causes include vasovagal events, intermittent arrhythmias, neurologic/systemic issues, etc. That being said, if the episodes are occurring with significant exertion there certainly is a possibility that regurgitant volume is involved and Pimobendan may help. Even with a normal ECG, an intermittent arrhythmia cannot be ruled out without a Holter monitor, and this should be considered if episodes continue undiagnosed (suspicion is low in this signalment). Further systemic evaluation may also be considered including AUS. Finally, atypical seizures should also be considered, pending more extensive history/situational nature of the episodes.

Given the risk for progression and results of the EPIC trial, Pimobendan is indicated in this patient as below. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term outcome; however, prognosis is guarded at this stage (B2).

Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for development of a progressive cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes.

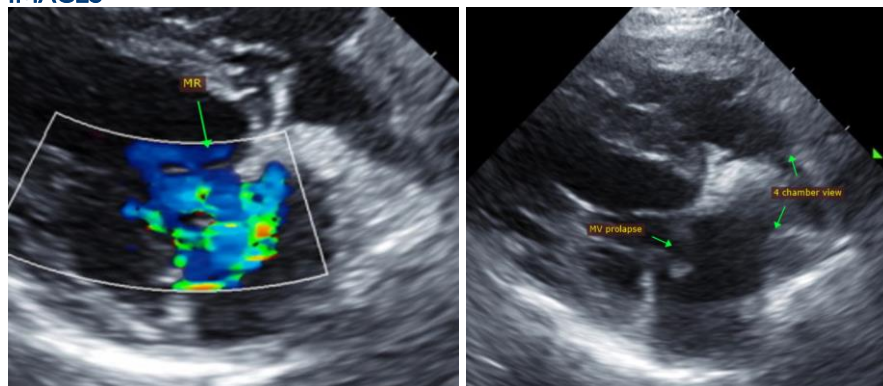
Once on the medication for 3-5 days, anesthetic risk is considered mildly elevated. Cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, Propofol or alfaxalone induction, iso or sevo gas) are recommended. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary. Judicious IV fluid rates are recommended to avoid fluid overload. Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine unless clinically indicated.

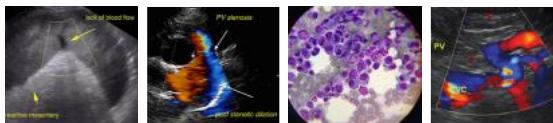
PLAN

Institute heart muscle support Pimobendan 0.25-0.3mg/kg PO q12h.

Recommend monitor for progression with a recheck echocardiogram in 6 months, sooner if any development of clinical signs.

IMAGES





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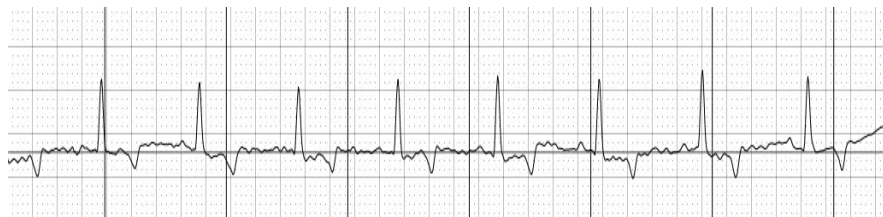
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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