



PATIENT

Lala Herminia

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shih Tzu

SEX

Female Spayed

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient developed an acute onset of pericardial effusion. Non-clotting hemorrhage was removed. Pleural effusion was a transudate.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Mild thickening of the anterior leaflet of the mitral valve with no obvious prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Trace mitral regurgitation with normal left atrial dimension. Normal LV diameter with adequate myocardial function. Normal LV wall thickness. Tricuspid valve appears mildly thickened with no TR. No obvious tumor in the RA or right auricle. Suspicious hyperechoic lesion associated with the tip of the right auricle (see below; r/o tumor v benign tissue). The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic outflow velocities; laminar flow. Scant pericardial effusion. No pleural effusion seen.

CARDIAC CHART

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

16.2lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

G. Ferrer, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Paseos Veterinary
Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Carrasquillo

INVOICE

25124

DATE

7/4/22

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	NA	NA	NM	1.2	67	95	0.16
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	0.8	7.3	1.8	2.0	0.7
*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)
<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 2 most common causes of hemorrhagic pericardial effusion in a senior dog with mild to no structural disease are idiopathic and neoplastic. Less commonly, pericarditis (an inflammatory condition) or a bleeding disorder should also be considered. Idiopathic by definition means that a cause cannot be found. If diagnosed (a rule out diagnosis), the long-term prognosis with idiopathic effusion has the potential to be good.

Regarding neoplasia, the most common types of cardiac cancer-causing pericardial effusion include hemangiosarcoma (HSA), chemodectoma, or mesothelioma. The prognosis varies a great deal depending on the underlying type of cancer. In a senior Shih Tzu, HSA is certainly possible;



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however, this is considered an atypical breed and other possibilities cannot be ruled out. Cardiac HSA (if confirmed) carries a poor to grave prognosis, with a mean survival time of 3-6 months.

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Based on the findings of today's echocardiogram, there is not definitive evidence of a clear tumor. The right atrium and ventricle are clear; however, there is a hyperechoic region associated with the tip of the right auricle (rule out tumor versus normal soft tissue). Most soft tissue neoplasia associated with the right heart are **hypo**echoic, making this of unknown significance. Additionally, ultrasound is quite insensitive for small masses (particularly in the absence of active effusion), and it is important to note that there may be a definitive mass not identified here. A reevaluation is recommended in the next 1-2 months, as often small masses will become apparent in that period of time. Even without definitive identification, I am highly suspicious for neoplasia in this case given the signalment. Prognosis is guarded, and any dog with effusion carries risk for development of malignant arrhythmias and sudden death at home.

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Further evaluation may also help shed light on a definitive diagnosis. Submission of the effusion for cytology can yield a diagnosis in rare cases, and often the result is inconclusive. If the abdominal ultrasound shows any splenic lesions, HSA is highly likely to be the cardiac diagnosis. Advanced imaging with an attending Cardiologist can be considered, as well as discussion of a thoracic CT/MR to screen the external surface of the heart.

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Regardless of underlying cause, it is impossible to predict if and when pericardial effusion will recur/increase and potentially cause clinical signs. Some patients with idiopathic effusion need to be tapped between 1 and 3 times then never again. Other patients may experience frequent recurrence with either HSA or idiopathic disease. If the effusion reoccurs frequently and no malignancy remains identified, a surgical procedure called a pericardectomy can be discussed. Finally, dogs with effusion are at risk for malignant ventricular arrhythmias, and a baseline ECG is recommended. Sudden death is always a possibility in these cases unfortunately.

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Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

No cardiac medications are clearly indicated at this time. Over the counter herbal supplement Yunnan Baiyao (aka Yunnan Paiyao) may help decrease risk of bleeding, however true benefit is speculative (1 capsule PO BID). Please monitor at home for signs of worsening pericardial effusion including pale gums, difficulty breathing, lethargy/collapse, exercise intolerance, abdominal distention, vomiting, and/or inappetance. If you notice any of these symptoms, patient should be evaluated immediately by a veterinarian.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

G. Ferrer, DVM

PLAN

Recommend further evaluation, such as thoracic CT scan, advanced echocardiography, etc. Submit fluid for cytology. Full systemic evaluation is recommended.

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If referral is declined, recommend a recheck echocardiogram in 2 months to reassess the surface of the heart and screen for recurrent effusion, sooner if any recurrence of clinical signs. If acute PCE occurs again, if possible, recommend imaging prior to removal for increased sensitivity.

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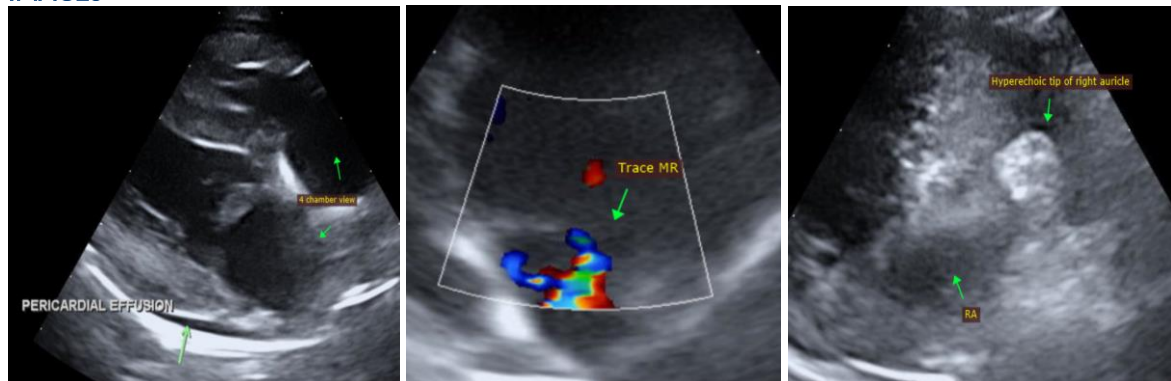
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IMAGES



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.

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