



PATIENT

Willow Moore

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Weimeraner

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

12.5.11

WEIGHT

45.6lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Care Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Muedeking

INVOICE

25129

DATE

7.5.22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: (6/27) Weight loss, not eating, vomiting. Panting increased when laying down.
(6/30) Grade 4 heart murmur.

-Radiographs: Showed enlarged heart.

-Pertinent abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: enlarged heart, hw/lyme/ech/ap- neg for all

-Current medications: None listed.

-Sedation used: Torbigesic IV.

-Pertinent previous ultrasound results: No previous.

-STAT: Approved/Requested. ECG declined at this time.

-Imaging performed by: Stephanie Pearce RDCS, RVT.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets with minimal prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Marked eccentric mitral regurgitation with marked left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Moderate LV dilation with depressed myocardial function. The tricuspid valve is thickened with moderate TR. Moderately elevated velocity. Mild right atrial and ventricular enlargement. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal aortic and pulmonic outflow velocities with laminar flow. Mild AI. No PI. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No obvious cardiac masses.

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	5.0	3.5	NM	2.9	14	29	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	180y	1.0	0.5	20.7	5.8	5.5	4.7
*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

The cause of the murmur is chronic degenerative valve disease causing severe mitral and moderate tricuspid regurgitation. Marked left atrial enlargement indicates the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated. The LV function is depressed, and contributing issues such as an atypical diet or hypothyroidism should be considered. Moderate pulmonary hypertension is noted, which is likely secondary to chronic LA pressure elevation and active congestion. An aortic leak is noted, and a baseline BP recommended. No additional issues are identified.

In light of the clinical signs and severity of disease on echocardiogram, there is great concern for early congestive heart failure and medications are warranted lifelong as below. If the patient appears unstable, consider overnight hospitalization for supportive care. 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.

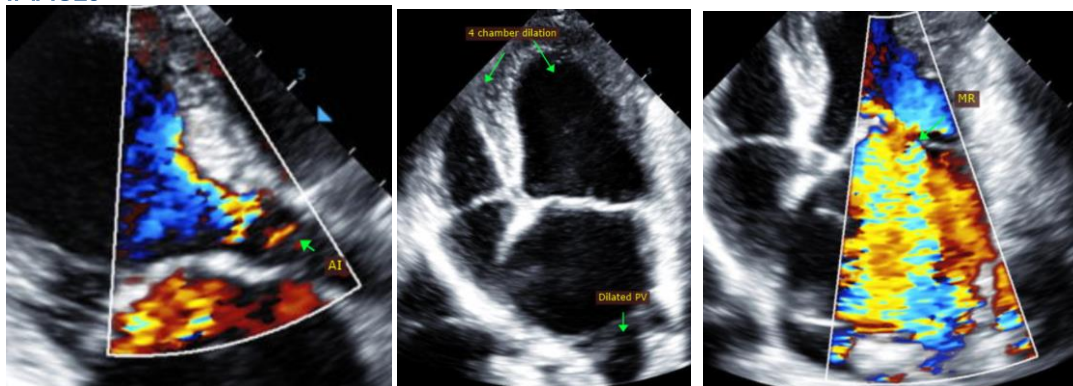
PLAN

Consider hospitalization if is or becomes unstable. Institute Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Institute Furosemide 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Institute spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h.

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.

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