SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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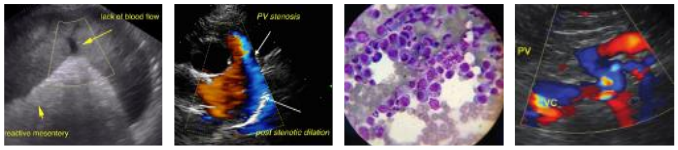

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1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT
Gus Shryock

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Labrador Retriever

SEX
Male Neutered

AGE
1 year

WEIGHT
60lbs

INTERPRETED BY
Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Sands Hill Mobile Veterinary Ultrasound

HOSPITAL NAME
Sands Hill Mobile Veterinary Ultrasound

REFERRING VET
Dr. Pinkall

INVOICE
32043

DATE
8/1/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Grade 5/6 heart murmur. Asymptomatic.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Normal mitral valve leaflets with no obvious prolapse into the left atrial lumen. No obvious mitral regurgitation. Normal left atrial dimension. Normal LV diameter with normal myocardial function. The LV wall appears normal. The tricuspid valve appears mildly elongated with trace insufficiency seen. Moderate right atrial dilation. Significant right ventricular hypertrophy and remodeling indicative of pressure overload. Septal flattening in systole. Right ventricular dilation. Pulmonic outflow velocities are elevated at the level of the valve; >6m/s. The pulmonic valve appears severely thickened, tethered and stenotic. There is mild post-stenotic dilation of the main pulmonary artery and branches. Moderate pulmonic insufficiency. The aortic valve appears to have normal morphology and mobility. No obvious cardiac shunts are present. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted.

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	NA	NA	1.5	1.2	40	75	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	160	1.4	6.4	27.2	2.4	1.4	1.0
*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 severe valvular pulmonic stenosis. The degree of obstruction is severe based upon the velocity/pressure gradient across the pulmonic valve and the secondary hypertrophy and remodeling of the right ventricle. There is significant RA dilation, suggesting there may be risk for CHF in the future, and will likely limit lifespan. No other congenital abnormalities were visualized, however small shunts or defects can be difficult to identify without a sedated bubble study in patients this young.

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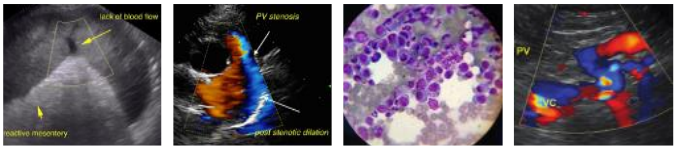

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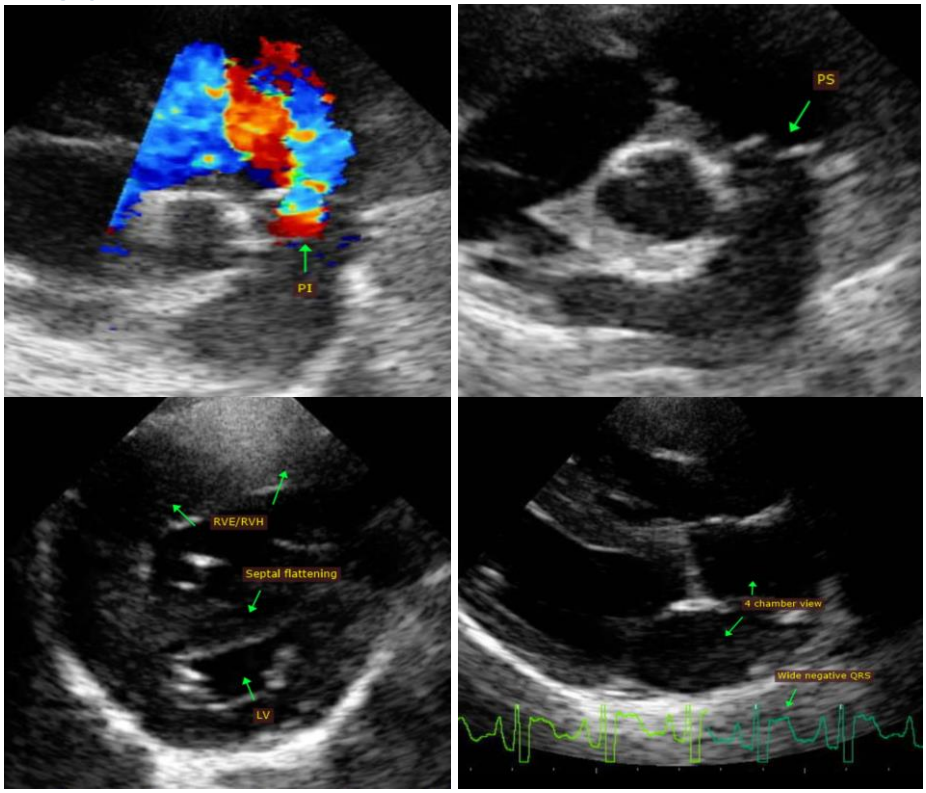
Referral for balloon valvuloplasty should be considered in this patient as the gold standard therapeutic option for this condition and may improve long term outcome and delay onset of clinical signs (including exertional syncope and right-sided congestive heart failure). If surgery is not elected, this patient's condition will likely limit lifespan, with many severe PS cases developing CHF by mid-life. Regardless, medical management with atenolol is recommended to decrease heart rate and lessen the obstruction as below. Monitor for development of associated clinical signs (collapse, abdominal distention, cough, labored breathing). **Mild exercise restriction is advised.**

Anesthetic risk is mild to moderate at this time. **Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine or glycopyrrolate unless absolutely necessary**. Avoid vasodilators such as acepromazine. Mild IV fluid restriction is advised. Cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol or alfaxalone induction, isoflurane gas) are recommended. Pre-oxygenate for 5-10 minutes prior to induction and recover in O2 if possible. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary.

PLAN
Institute atenolol to effect: 25mg tabs, ¼ tab PO BID to start (up-titrate to desired effect). Goal is to suppress heart rate <120-140bpm even with stress/activity. Baseline chest radiographs and ECG are recommended. Referral for balloon valvuloplasty ASAP if desired.

If surgery is declined, recommend recheck echocardiogram in 6 months to assess for progression, response to medication.

IMAGES



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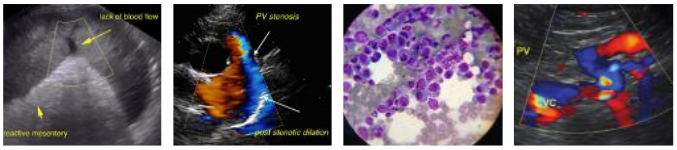

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (Cardiology)
info@sonopath.com