



PATIENT

Zammis Cohen

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Husky Mix

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

1.10.09

WEIGHT

30.75lbs

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Vomiting a few times in the morning. Excessive panting.
 Radiographs: Distended stomach. Hepatopathy, positive cpl. AUS found dilated hepatic vessels.
 -Current medications: Cerenia injections 3.1mls SQ.
 -Sedation used: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
 -Pertinent previous ultrasound results: No previous.
 -STAT: Not requested
 -Imaging performed by: Andi Parkinson, BS, RDMS.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The mitral valve is severely diffusely thickened with no significant prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Lack of coaptation in systole. There is severe eccentric mitral regurgitation present. The MR velocity is borderline depressed. Severe left atrial enlargement. PV are dilated as they enter the LA lumen. There is moderate left ventricular dilation. Left ventricular systolic function is adequate. There is normal systolic flow velocity across the aortic valve. The aortic valve appears trileaflet with normal mobility. The main pulmonary artery is mildly dilated. Mild right atrial and right ventricular dilation. The tricuspid valve is thickened with mild to moderate tricuspid regurgitation. Normal velocity consistent with no significant pulmonary hypertension. No pulmonic or aortic insufficiency. Scant to small volume pericardial effusion. No pleural effusion or cardiac masses are seen.

CARDIAC CHART

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	4.5	2.3	NM	2.1	34	61	NM		
HOSPITAL NAME Banfield Towson	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	82	0.8	0.73	13.9	5.0	5.7	4.2		
REFERRING VET Dr. Lewis	*Normal chamber parameters expressed as a mean value (SD)					3	1.27 (5.3)	2.46 (2.46)	1.36 (5.5)	
	INVOICE 25809	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)
DATE 8.16.22		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

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing severe mitral and mild to moderate tricuspid regurgitation. Severe left atrial enlargement indicates the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated. No additional issues are identified.

Given the history, finding of pericardial effusion and severity of disease on echocardiogram, the diagnosis is congestive heart failure and full medications are warranted lifelong as below. It is assumed that gastric distention is simply secondary to excessive panting; however, AUS results should be reviewed. 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.

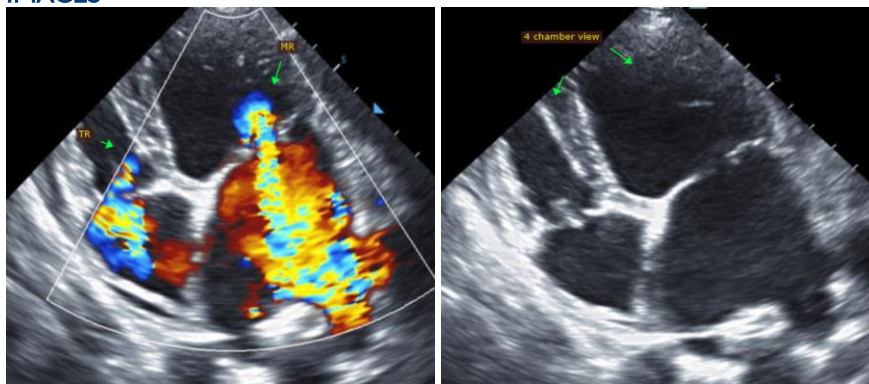
PLAN

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.

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