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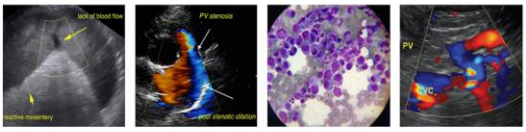

SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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PATIENT
Jewels Fisher

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Poodle Mix

SEX
Female Spayed

AGE
10 years

WEIGHT
14.9lbs

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Rebekah Jakum, CVT ARDMS/RVT

HOSPITAL NAME
Conrad Weiser AH

REFERRING VET
Dr. Comalli

INVOICE
32523

DATE
8/23/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
History: Recheck echo. Gagging. Decreased appetite. BP: 122, 211, 168, 102, 154mmHg.
-Current medication: Lasix 12.5 BID (started 8/21/23).
-Pertinent previous echo findings (11/2020 MML): Mild MR, mild LA, no LVE. CVD B1.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *NOTE: Images submitted for supplemental cardiac information only.
Cardiomegaly with mainstem bronchi compression. PV enlargement Concerning for early CHF.

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 from an AliveCor monitor; 25mm/s (sensitive not provided). The average heart rate is 180bpm with a regular rhythm. The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P and QRS morphologies are positive with normal dimension. No ectopic beats, pauses or dysrhythmias observed.
ECG diagnosis: Normal sinus tachycardia.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS
2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets with prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Severe eccentric mitral regurgitation with severe left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Mild LV dilation with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears normal, with moderate TR. Velocity consistent with early pulmonary hypertension. Mild right heart enlargement. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal aortic and pulmonic outflow velocities with laminar flow. No AI/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	3.1	NM	2.5	44	80	0.2
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	170	1.5	1.8	6.8	3.0	4.1	2.3
*Normal chamber parameters expressed as a mean value				3	1.27	2.46	1.36
BODY WEIGHT DEPENDENT PARAMETERS				5	1.40	2.74	1.60
Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.				10	1.50	3.27	2.06
				15	1.83	3.71	2.43
				20	2.02	4.14	2.80
				25	2.18	4.48	3.10
				30	2.33	4.83	3.39
				35	2.48	5.17	3.69
				40	2.62	5.48	3.96
				50	2.88	6.07	4.46

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

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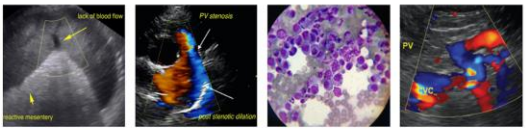

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic degenerative valve disease persists with significant progression. Previously mild disease is now severe, which is not surprising given the time frame. Severe mitral and moderate tricuspid regurgitation are identified. Severe left atrial enlargement indicates the risk for spontaneous congestive heart failure is elevated. Early pulmonary hypertension is noted, which is likely secondary to chronic LA pressure elevation. No additional issues are identified. The ECG is unremarkable with a normal sinus tachycardia.

In light of the clinical signs, chest radiograph findings and severity of disease on echocardiogram, the diagnosis is congestive heart failure and medications are warranted lifelong as below. 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.

The reported blood pressures are too variable to interpret. Ideally obtain serial measurements in a controlled, low stress environment and continue until the readings plateau within 5mmHg of variability for 3+ readings.

Elective anesthesia is not advised, as there is high risk for complication. Risk: benefit ratio should be considered. Consider consultation with and/or referral to a facility with an anesthesiologist. Should you elect to proceed, cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol or alfaxalone induction, iso or sevoflurane gas) are recommended. Pre-oxygenate for 5-10 minutes prior to induction and recover in O2 cage. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary. Moderate IV fluid restriction is recommended to avoid fluid overload, while considering comorbidities, hydration status, BP, etc. Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine unless clinically indicated.

PLAN

Institute Pimobendan 0.3mg/kg PO q12h. Continue Lasix 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.

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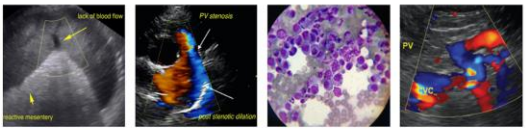

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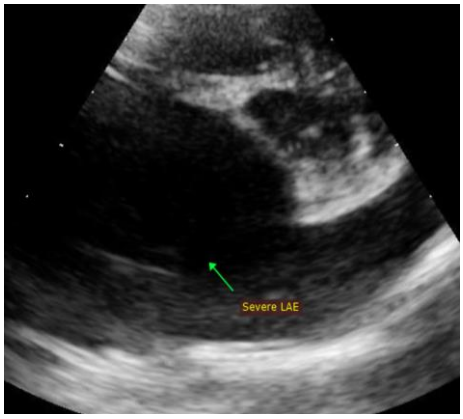
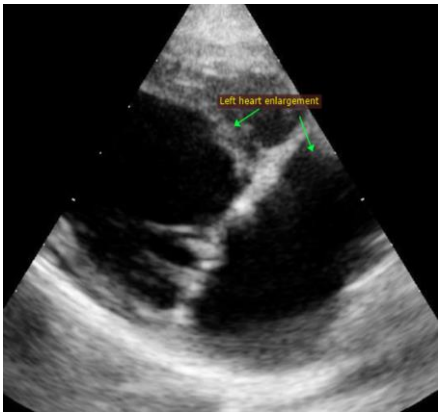
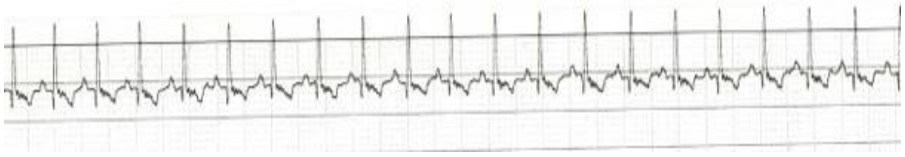
IMAGES







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. 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