

PATIENT

Rye Thompson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

2 years

WEIGHT

61.6lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
Lamy, DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenna Walsh, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

The Ark Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mercer

INVOICE

32139

DATE

8/3/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Grade 2/6 heart murmur. BP: 108, 112, 123, 129, 132mmHg.

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; 50mm/s, 20mm/mV. The average heart rate is 145bpm (range 100-176bpm). The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P and QRS morphologies are positive. No ectopic beats, pauses or dysrhythmias observed.

ECG diagnosis: Normal sinus rhythm with respiratory variation.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Continuous flow detected with color Doppler in the pulmonary artery in the region of the ductus arteriosus. High velocity shunt primarily L-R (max not assessed). Normal LV with adequate systolic function. Mild LA dilation. No MR. Trace TR. Normal velocity. Mildly elevated pulmonic outflow velocities; no pulmonic insufficiency. MPA and branch dilation. The PV appears normal. Mildly elevated aortic outflow velocities. No AI. 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	NA	1.7	1.5	1.5	41	72	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	116	2.6	2.0	27.9	3.6	3.9	2.3	
*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)
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					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)



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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The cause of the murmur is a patent ductus arteriosus (PDA). This is a congenital condition where a blood vessel present in the fetus remains open after birth. When patent, this allows blood to recirculate through the lungs inappropriately and volume overloads the left heart chambers as is seen here. It is important to note that other small congenital defects can be easily missed in these cases, and advanced imaging with a Cardiologist is recommended. The ECG is unremarkable.

Given mild LA and no LV dilation, the risk for complication at this time is low. That being said, going forward if not corrected there may be risk for progression to CHF, arrhythmias, PDA reversal due to development of pulmonary hypertension, exertional syncope, and/or sudden death at home in the future. Monitor sleeping respiratory rates at home to screen for progression to CHF.

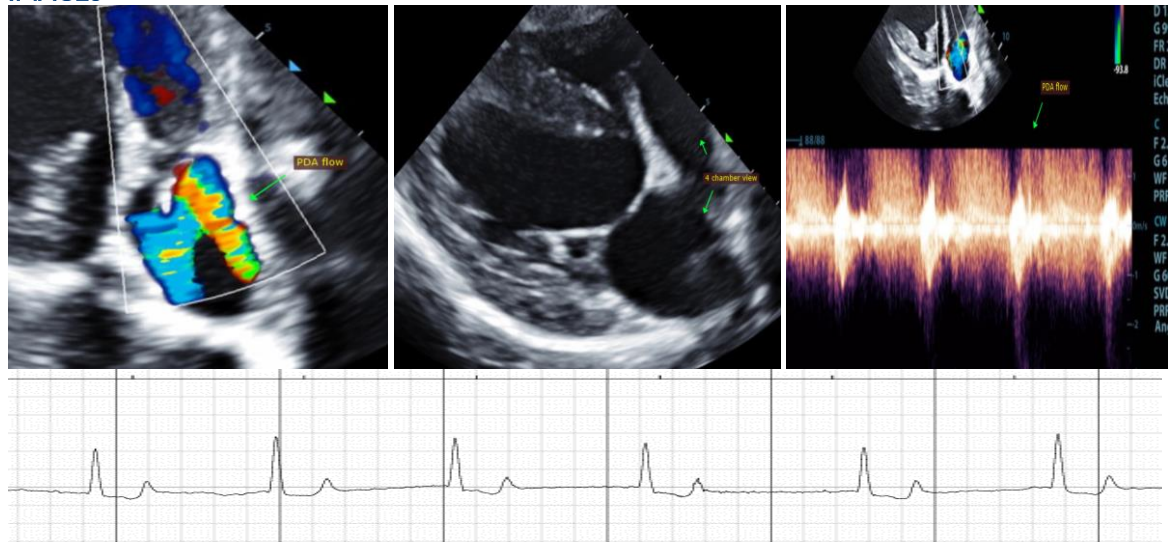
Gold standard therapy is surgical closure of the vessel. This can be done interventionally or through a thoracotomy, and consultation with a local Cardiologist is recommended if sought (**highly recommended**). Success rates for the procedure are generally high, particularly given the asymptomatic status and a good chance for a normal life if closed appropriately. Regardless of whether or not surgery is elected, no cardiac medications are indicated at this time. If surgery is not an option, prognosis is guarded long term and close monitoring is advised. It is a good sign that at 2 years of old, there is only mild LA enlargement; however, monitoring is recommended.

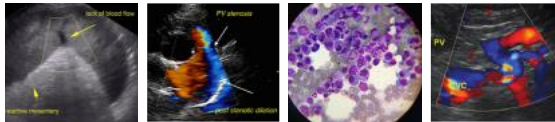
Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may be of some long-term benefit. Monitoring of sleeping breathing rates is recommended as the best way to screen for progression to CHF at home. Mild activity restriction is advised. Monitor at home for breathing changes, worsening cough, fainting episodes, exertional dyspnea.

PLAN

Recommend referral to a local Cardiologist for surgical consultation. If not an option, reassess structure and function in 6 months.

IMAGES





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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