

PATIENT

Mylee Williamson

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: New grade III/VI systolic murmur; no clinical signs.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pitbull

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

72.5lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
Lamy, DVM
DACVIM (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Pamela Harrigan,
RDMS

HOSPITAL NAME

Falmouth Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hauser

INVOICE

20412

DATE

8/6/21

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; 25mm/s, 10mm/mV. The average heart rate is 90bpm (range 45-107bpm). Frequent second-degree AV block is present with single blocked p waves throughout the tracing. The PR interval can be seen elongating prior to the block most consistent with type I (Wenkebach). No ectopic beats, pauses or other dysrhythmias observed.

ECG diagnosis: Sinus rhythm with frequent second-degree AV block; low grade, type I.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and Doppler imaging is available.

Left ventricle: The LV diameter is normal with adequate myocardial function. LV wall thicknesses are normal.

Left atrium: The left atrium is mildly dilated.

Mitral valve: The mitral valve is diffusely thickened with mild prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Mild mitral regurgitation with a normal velocity.

Aortic valve/aorta: The aortic valve is normal in morphology and mobility. Normal aortic outflow velocity; laminar flow. No aortic insufficiency.

Right ventricle: Normal right ventricular diameter and morphology indicating no overt evidence of pulmonary arterial hypertension.

Right atrium: Normal RA dimension.

Tricuspid valve: The tricuspid valve appears normal with no tricuspid regurgitation; normal velocity.

Pulmonic valve/pulmonary artery: The pulmonic valve is normal in morphology and mobility. No pulmonic insufficiency. Normal RVOT velocity; laminar flow.

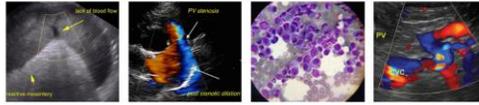
Pericardium/other: No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No obvious cardiac masses.

2-Dimensional Measurements

Ao diam (cm)	2.4
LA diam (cm)	2.5
LA:Ao (Swe)	1.1
IVS thickness (cm)	1.3
LVID diastole (cm)	3.1
PW thickness (cm)	1.4
LVID systole (cm)	2.1
FS (%)	33

Doppler Measurements

PV Vmax (m/s)	0.65
AoV Vmax (m/s)	1.45
MR Vmax (m/s)	4.9
TR Vmax (m/s)	NA
TR PG (mmHg)	NA



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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing mild mitral regurgitation. Lack of significant left atrial enlargement indicates the current risk for complication is low. No concurrent issues such as systolic dysfunction or pulmonary hypertension are noted in this study. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term prognosis, which is highly variable at this stage (B1).

The ECG does show an arrhythmia, which is consistent with low grade 2nd degree AV block. This implies that there are frequent non-conducted P waves, however never more than one in a row. Type I block is suspected on this tracing, which implies the PR interval elongates prior to the block. Type I is typically due to high vagal tone and is often physiologic/benign. This is in comparison with type II block, which develops secondary to AV nodal disease. What is seen here is unlikely to cause clinical signs and most likely reserve with activity or excitement.

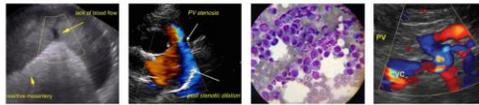
Further evaluation is advised through an atropine challenge (administer 0.04mg/kg atropine IV or IM and assess response); pending a normal response (heart rate doubles and maintains for 10-15 minutes) high vagal tone is diagnosed which is a benign cause. High vagal tone can be a normal variant or be secondary to a variety of systemic issues such as neurologic or respiratory disease. If the atropine challenge is normal, consider further evaluation for causes of high vagal tone. An abnormal response would indicate electrical dysfunction, and a holter monitor and/or referral should be considered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Atropine challenge and follow up as discussed.
- No cardiac medications are clearly indicated.
- Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may be of some long-term benefit.
- Pending a normal atropine challenge, anesthetic risk is low; however, premedicating with atropine is clearing recommended. An atypical atropine response would confer a high risk for anesthesia and is not recommended.
- Monitor for development of a cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes.

PLAN

- Recommend conservative monitoring with a recheck echocardiogram in 6-12 months, sooner if any development of clinical signs.



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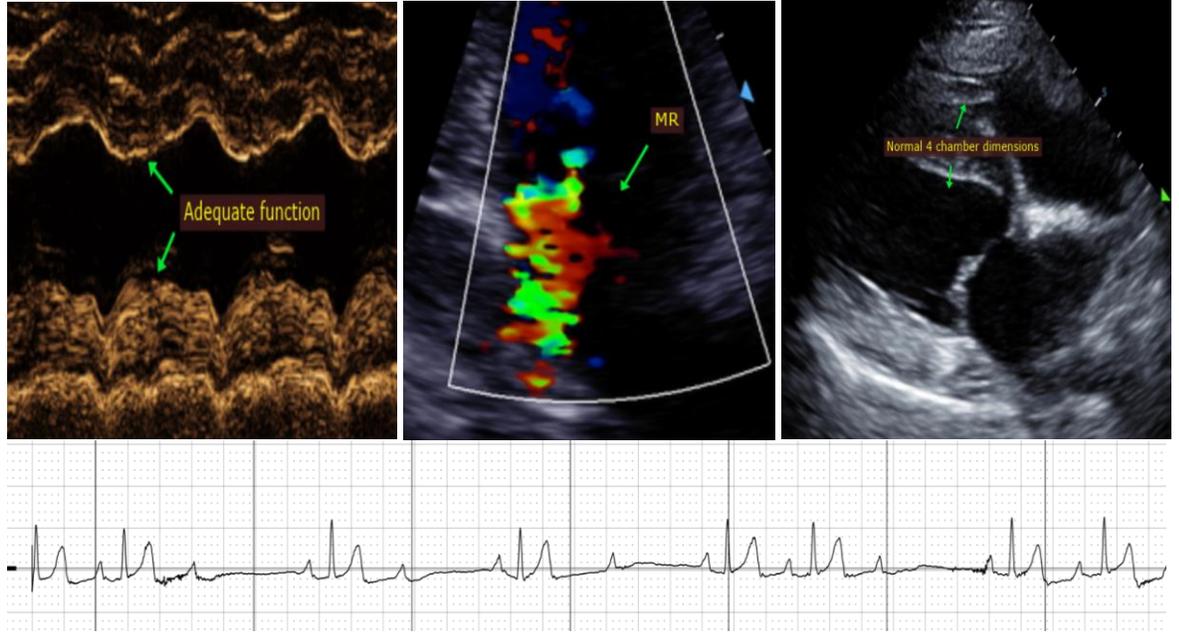
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IMAGES



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. 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
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 info@sonopath.com