



PATIENT

Becket Teague

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Welsh Corgi

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

12.4 years

WEIGHT

38.4lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Green, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Healing Spirit Animal
Wellness

REFERRING VET

Dr. Green

INVOICE

32177

DATE

8/7/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Presented due to cough and tachypnea, worse with exercise. Completed UW CHOP protocol for LSA 5/15/23. No murmur.

-Radiographs: Showed moderate generalized cardiomegaly and moderate pulmonary edema.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. Mild diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets with no prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Mild to moderate central mitral regurgitation with mild left atrial dilation. Normal LV diameter with mild LV dysfunction LIVDdN: 1.64, LVIDsN: 1.14). Right heart is mildly enlarged. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic and aortic outflow velocities with laminar flow. No obvious aortic and mild pulmonic insufficiency. No pericardial and scant pleural effusion noted. No obvious cardiac masses.

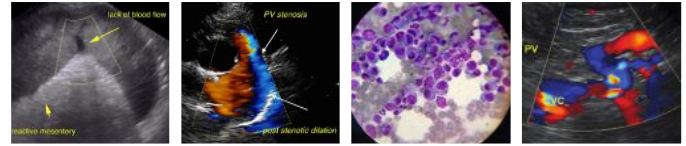
CARDIAC CHART

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	NM		NM	1.5	26	50	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			0.72	17.4	3.6	3.8	2.8
*Normal chamber parameters expressed as a mean value (SD)							
BODY WEIGHT DEPENDENT PARAMETERS							
*Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.							
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							
				3	1.27 (5.3)	2.46 (2.46)	1.36 (5.5)
				5	1.40 (4.5)	2.74 (5.2)	1.60 (4.7)
				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)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic degenerative valve disease causing mild to moderate mitral regurgitation is identified in this study. The LV is not particularly dilated in diastole; however, mild LV dysfunction is observed. The right heart is also mildly enlarged. No additional structural issues are identified.

These findings do not clearly explain the radiographic abnormalities or development of a cough. That being said, CHF is a radiographic diagnosis that can only be supported by ultrasound. Scant pleural effusion is noted in some views, which may suggest an additional pathology. Consider a Radiologist review if not already obtained, and reassess serial films following Lasix administration for serial comparison.



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Given what is seen here, it is unclear if medications are clearly indicated, and this should be dictated by the Radiologist report. Assessment of progression in the future will help predict long term prognosis, which is highly variable at this stage (B1). Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for development of a cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes.

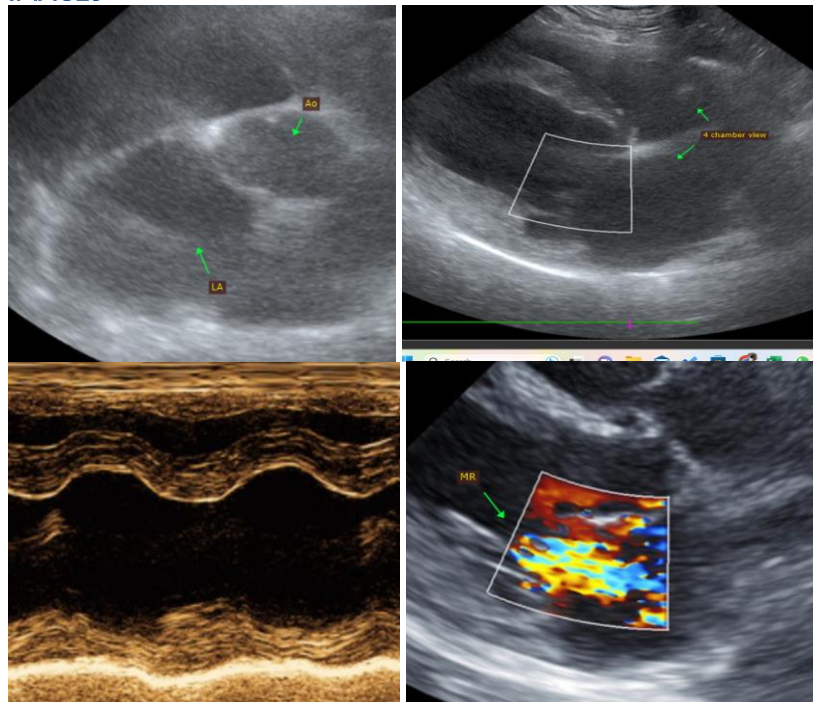
Anesthetic risk is considered mild if needed. Cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol or alfaxalone induction, isoflurane gas) are recommended. Pre-oxygenate for 5-10 minutes prior to induction. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary. Mild IV fluid restriction is recommended to avoid fluid overload. Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine unless clinically indicated.

PLAN

Consider serial chest radiographs for review following Lasix administration. Consider ancillary causes of pleural effusion as discussed, such as systemic illness, neoplasia, etc. Consider a diet history ensuing nontraditional diets are not being administered. Consider assess a thyroid status.

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

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.

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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.

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

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