



PATIENT

Pepe Buffington

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Recheck echo. Known heart disease and history of syncopal events 3/6 systolic PMI L Apex. Chronic cough managed and improved with cough tabs and hydrocodone, but syncopal events have been increasing. Pet due for follow-up evaluation but is also having increase syncopal episodes, mostly precipitated by coughing spells but frequency is still increasing.

SPECIES

Canine

-Pertinent abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: no recent per DVM.
 -Current medications: Vetmedin 1.25mg BID since 5/2019, cough tabs: 1/2 BID to TID for > 6 months, hydrocodone: 1/2-tab BID (recently increased from 1/4) for >6 months.
 -Blood pressure: 130mmHg.
 -Sedation used: Not needed.

BREED

Chihuahua

-Pertinent previous ultrasound results: (2-25-2021 MML): Moderate MR, moderate LAE, mild LVE, moderate TR, mild PAH: 3.2m/s. LA: 2.1, LV: 3.2.
 -STAT: Not requested

SEX

Male Neutered

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The mitral valve is diffusely thickened (anterior>>posterior leaflet) with mild prolapse into the left atrial lumen. There is severe eccentric mitral regurgitation present. The MR velocity is normal. There is severe left atrial enlargement. There is mild left ventricular dilation. Left ventricular systolic function is hyperdynamic. Normal right atrium. Normal right ventricle. Mild thickening of the tricuspid valve with moderate tricuspid regurgitation. Velocity consistent with mild pulmonary hypertension. There is normal systolic flow velocity across the aortic valve. The aortic valve appears trileaflet with normal mobility. Mild AI. The main pulmonary artery is normal in diameter. The pulmonic valve is normal in appearance. No pericardial/pleural effusion or cardiac masses are seen.

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

14.2lbs

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	6.0	3.1	NM	2.2	63	92	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	160	1.9	0.85	6.4	2.4	3.3	1.2
*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)
<i>*Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.</i>				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)

HOSPITAL NAME

Everhart Veterinary Center

REFERRING VET

Not provided

INVOICE

21116

DATE

9/20/21

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic degenerative valve disease persists with evidence of progression. Severe mitral regurgitation has increased quantitatively, and the left atrium is now severely enlarged. Mild pulmonary hypertension is unchanged without right heart compensation. The aortic leak is stable; however, lifelong BP monitoring is advised. No additional issues such as systolic dysfunction are identified.

The described cough/syncope is likely multi-factorial in origin, including a mechanical component due to cardiomegaly, possible concurrent airway disease and/or early CHF given the severity of disease. Screening chest radiographs are recommended. Given the symptoms and echo findings, full lifelong cardiac support is recommended as below including low dose Lasix therapy. Depending on clinical response to the medications, more aggressive cough suppression will likely be indicated as well. Monitoring of sleeping breathing rates in the future will be paramount to determine the origin of any future cough. The average survival 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. Monitoring of renal values is recommended lifelong.

Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for development of a worsening cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes.

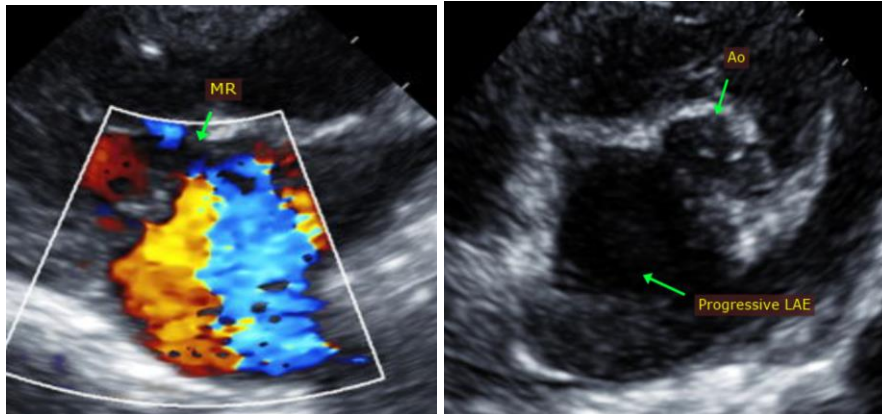
PLAN

Continue Pimobendan as previously prescribed. Administer low dose furosemide/Lasix 1 mg/kg PO q12h. Administer spironolactone 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Consider hydrocodone with homatropine (0.2-0.4mg/kg PO up to q4-6 hours PRN) if cough persists despite normal SRRs.

A renal panel and BP are recommended in 10-14 days, then every 3-4 months on diuretics to ensure tolerance of medications. If doing well at that time and BP >130mmHg, institute ACEI 0.5mg/kg PO q12h.

A recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 6 months to screen for progression, sooner if clinical signs arise/persist.

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.

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