



PATIENT

Roxie Tabor

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

10.12.12

WEIGHT

9.3lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

HOSPITAL NAME

Eastern Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kaufman

INVOICE

26206

DATE

9.6.22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Recheck echo. New coughing.
 -Pertinent abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Pending SA 120.
 -Radiographs: Show cardiomegaly. No CHF.
 -Current medications: Started Pimobendan 1.25mg BID on 9/1/22.
 -Sedation used: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
 -Pertinent previous ultrasound results (9/2021 MML): Mild MR, mild LAE, tr TR. LA: 1.4, LV: 2.2.
 -STAT: Not requested
 -Imaging performed by: Stephanie Warga RDCS, RVT.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A six lead ECG is available at both 25 and 50mm/s; 2mm/mV. The average heart rate is 140bpm (range 88-176bpm). The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P wave morphology is positive with a normal dimension. Normal PR. The QRS morphology is positive with normal dimension. MEA is normal. 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. Diffuse thickening of mitral valve leaflets (anterior>>posterior) with minimal prolapse into the left atrial lumen. Moderate eccentric mitral regurgitation with mild left atrial dilation. Normal MR velocity. Borderline LV with hyperdynamic myocardial function. The tricuspid valve appears mildly thickened with mild tricuspid regurgitation. Velocity consistent with moderate pulmonary hypertension. Mild right atrial and ventricular prominence. The pulmonic and aortic valves are normal in morphology and mobility. Normal pulmonic outflow velocities. Normal aortic outflow velocities. No pulmonic or aortic insufficiency. No pericardial or pleural effusion noted. No cardiac tumors observed.

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	6.3	3.6	NM	1.4	53	87	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	164	1.7	1.4	4.2	1.4	2.0	0.9
*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)

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

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chronic degenerative valve disease persists with stable left heart disease. Moderate mitral is noted with mild left heart enlargement. More importantly moderate pulmonary hypertension has developed, which is likely secondary to a reported cough. No additional issues are identified and the ECG is unremarkable.

Given the combination of valve disease and moderate pulmonary hypertension, recommend continue Pimobendan at this time. The cough is likely due to respiratory disease, given the breed and further evaluation is recommended. Pulmonary antibiotics, Hydrocodone, etc. may be useful for acute onset of a primary airway cough. While pulmonary hypertension is noted here, it is important to understand that the cough is not CAUSED BY PAH, rather the cough LEADS TO PAH. Hopefully a combination of Pimobendan and adequate cough suppression/therapy will keep pulmonary hypertension from progressing significantly, however this risk will remain lifelong. Patients with severe progressive PAH can eventually develop right-sided congestive heart failure (ascites), debilitating cyanosis and labored breathing and exertional syncope if poorly controlled.

Anesthetic risk is considered mildly elevated. Cardiac protective drug choices (opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol induction, etc.) are recommended. Pre-oxygenate for 5 minutes prior to induction and recover in O₂ if possible. Monitor for arrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxia both intra and post-operatively and intervene as necessary. Judicious IV fluid rates are recommended to avoid fluid overload. Avoid heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine unless clinically indicated.

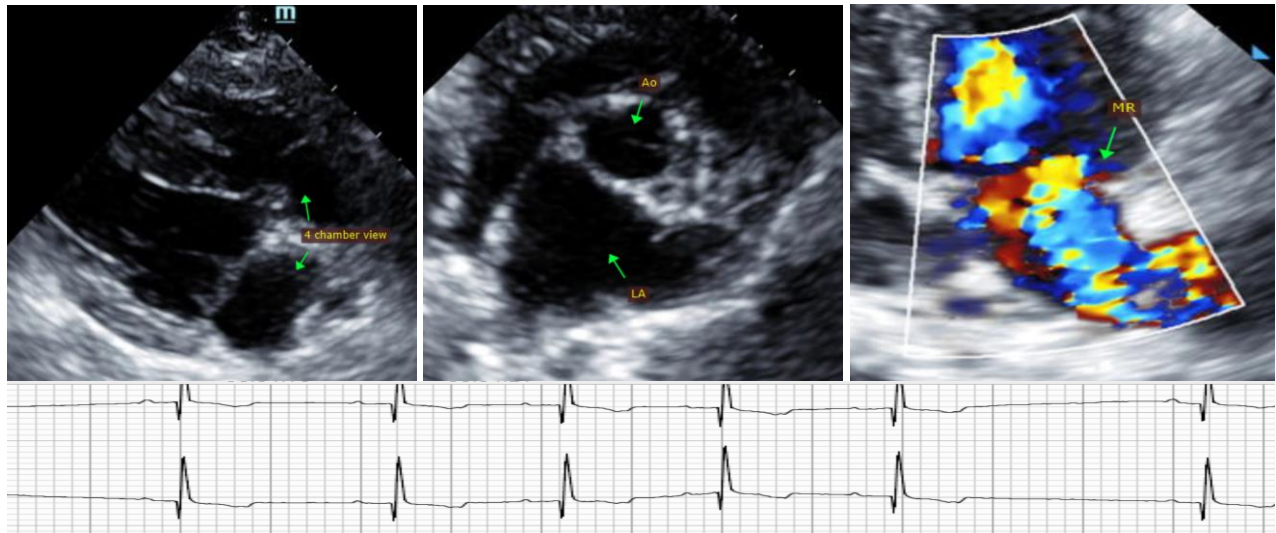
Omega fatty acid supplementation and mild salt restriction may also be of some long-term benefit. Monitor for development of a progressive cough, labored breathing, exercise intolerance or collapse episodes.

PLAN

Continue Pimobendan, 0.3mg/kg PO BID. Consider cough suppression/therapy as mentioned above depending on severity of symptom.

Recommend monitor for progression with a recheck echocardiogram in 6 months, sooner if any development of clinical signs.

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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