

**PATIENT**

Luna Fisher-Searcy

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Great Dane

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

9 Years 11 Months

**WEIGHT**

41.2 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**

Brad Harris, DVM,  
DACVECC, DACVIM  
(cardiology)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Romero

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Fort Collins Veterinary  
Emergency Clinic

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Jasmine Blattner

**INVOICE**

72479

**DATE**

1/26/26

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Anorexia, lethargy, drooling with one episode of retching last night. Hx of one episode of pleural effusion in 3/2024 with cytology - degenerative neuts and macrophages, culture negative and then one other prior episode of aspiration pneumonia 10/2025. Inc RR. Initial intake - started on IVF and Augmentin, given butorphanol, tachycardia persisted, so was given a dose of propranolol - HR came down. Has received 2 other doses overnight. Discontinued fluids and the propranolol this morning. Concern for DCM. HR remains in the 130 range unless she is being stimulated/worked with, then goes up to 180's.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Tachycardia with synchronous pulses, tachypnea, temp 103.2, blood pressure 171, HR 180's initially. Radiographs attached - evidence bronchopneumonia right middle and left cranial lung lobes. ECG shows sinus tachycardia, also attached. Blood work - WBC 20k, hemoconcentration, lactate 4.29.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART**

CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	BW	HR BPM	LAD 4 ch Long	RAD 4 ch Long	La/Ao Heart Base	LVIDd	LVIDs
NORMAL PARAMETER		50-100			<1.6		
PATIENT	41.2	140	4.1	3.03	0.96	4.3	3.7
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	FS	EPSS	PV V MAX (m/s)	AV V Max (m/sec)	MR Vmax	TR Vmax	RPA distensibility (normal >30%)
NORMAL PARAMETER	28-40	<0.6	0.7-1.6	0.7-1.7	4.5-5.5	< 2.7	
PATIENT	14	0.5	1.0	1.6	--	--	NM

**Cardiac Presentation**

The left atrium is normal in dimension. The left ventricle is normal in dimension, with marginal systolic function. The right atrium and ventricle are normal in dimension, with normal systolic function. The anterior and posterior mitral valve leaflets are appropriately thin with adequate apposition, intact chordae, and there is no significant prolapse. There is no significant mitral regurgitation identified. The tricuspid valve leaflets are appropriately thin with adequate apposition, intact chordae, no significant tricuspid regurgitation and no evidence of pulmonary hypertension. The left ventricular outflow tract demonstrated normal laminar flow and the visible aorta is unremarkable. The right ventricular outflow tract assessment revealed normal laminar flow, and appropriate diameter and distensibility. There is no pulmonic and no aortic valve insufficiency identified. There is no visible pericardial, pleural, or free peritoneal fluid documented. No evidence of hepatic venous congestion is noted. The cardiac chambers, pericardial and visible extra-cardiac regions were free of masses, spontaneous echo contrast, or thrombi.



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## ECG:

There is a single-lead ECG available for review. The underlying rhythm is regular at an average rate of 140bpm. The rhythm appears to be sinus in origin with narrow QRS complexes. There is no atrial or ventricular ectopy and no atrioventricular block identified. This is most consistent with a mild sinus tachycardia.

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- These findings identify borderline left ventricular function in the setting of normal left sided chamber dimensions. Given the breed, early intrinsic myocardial dysfunction (ie DCM) is a concern. Other possibilities include a variation of normal for this patient, the beta-blocking effects of propranolol, myocardial depressant effects of systemic disease, or a secondary nutritional cardiomyopathy. It would also be important to verify that the owners are not feeding a grain-free, exotic, or boutique diet.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

At this time, therapy for the myocardial dysfunction could be considered, to include Vetmedin (0.25-0.35 mg/kg BID). If the owners are feeding a grain free diet, an immediate diet change would be necessary, and the addition of taurine (50 mg/kg BID) would be appropriate. As there is concern for metabolic/systemic disease, additional testing (complete bloodwork including T4 and resting cortisol, abdominal ultrasound) should be considered. This is also likely the cause for the sinus tachycardia, and no anti-arrhythmic therapy is indicated at this time. A follow-up echocardiogram, thoracic radiographs, blood pressure, and chemistry panel is recommended in 3 months to assess for either static, improved, or progressive changes regardless of if therapy is elected or not. Owners should monitor resting respiratory rate at home. Values above 30 breaths/minute or an increase in respiratory rate 10% above baseline should prompt veterinary re-evaluation.

The following sources for supplemental taurine are recommended:

- Mega taurine caps by Twinlab (1000mg capsule)
- Taurine by Swanson Health Products (500mg capsule)
- Taurine by NOW foods (500mg capsule)
- Taurine 500 by GNC (500mg tablet)

## Anesthesia considerations:

Anesthesia should be avoided if possible. If anesthesia is necessary, then alpha-2 agonists, ketamine, high dose acepromazine, and Telazol should be avoided. If an ACE inhibitor (enalapril, benazepril) or spironolactone is being given, it should not be administered on the morning of general anesthesia. Other cardiac medications should be administered per the normal dosing schedule. Fluid therapy during anesthesia should be considered at a reduced rate (e.g., 5 ml/kg/hour) if possible (i.e., if not hypotensive). A shorter anesthetic duration will reduce the risk of complications. Pre-oxygenation is advised. Premedication with an opioid (i.e., butorphanol, hydromorphone, oxymorphone) with or without a benzodiazepine is generally the safest protocol. An induction agent such as Propofol, alfaxalone, or diazepam/etomidate can be used to effect. Maintenance of anesthesia with isoflurane or sevoflurane is reasonable. Dobutamine (2.5-10 µg/kg/min as a CRI, starting at 2.5 µg/kg/min and increasing the dosage incrementally) may be used in lieu of fluid boluses to augment systemic blood pressure.



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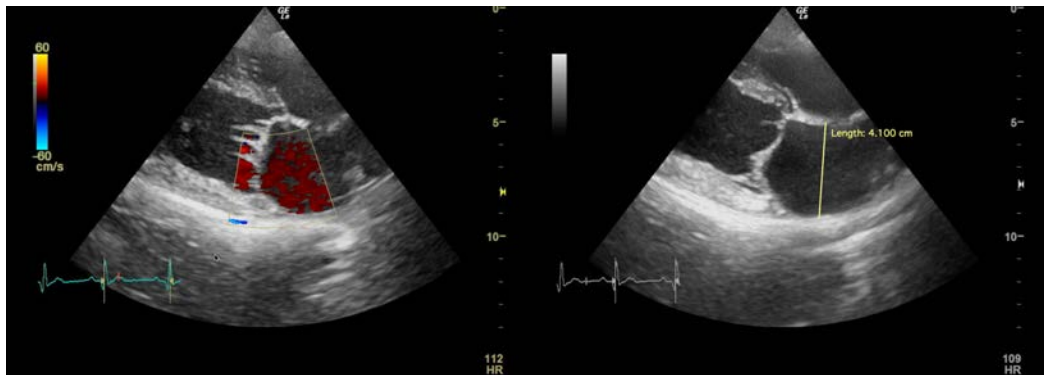
Dr. Jasmine Blattner

Diet:

A high-quality food from Hills, Royal Canin, Science Diet, Eukanuba, Iams, or Purina that is highly palatable with adequate protein and calories for maintaining optimal body condition. Consider omega-3 fatty acid supplementation. Ensure the patient is not currently receiving a boutique, exotic, or grain-free diet.

Activity:

Moderate physical activity (meandering walks, exploring the backyard, playing with toys inside, getting excited when family gets home, etc.) is encouraged, but periods of strenuous aerobic activity (jogging, strenuous outdoor ball play, prolonged play at the dog park, etc.) should be avoided, especially during periods of high heat (> 80 F) and humidity. Dogs with heart disease tend to tolerate cool and cold temperatures much better than high temperatures. Avoid sudden increases in activity (e.g. 2 block walks during the week but 2 mile walks followed by 30 minutes at the dog park on the weekends) as this may be difficult for the cardiovascular system to deal with.



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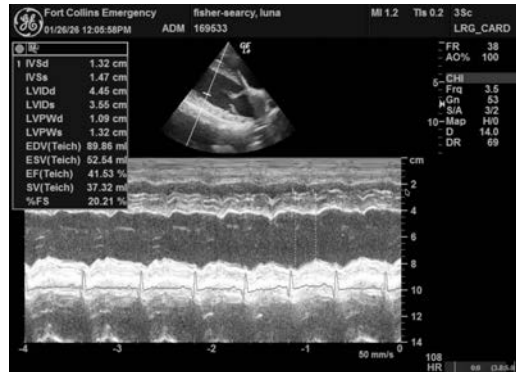
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

**Brad Harris, DVM, DACVECC, DACVIM (cardiology)**

[info@SonoPath.com](mailto:info@SonoPath.com)