



**PATIENT**

Bailey Sakow

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Golden Retriever

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

10 years

**WEIGHT**

89 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Bradley Harris, DVM,  
DACVECC, DACVIM  
(cardiology)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Meghan Morse, LVT,  
CVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Farview Animal Clinic

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Mosaad

**INVOICE**

11030

**DATE**

1/5/2026

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Labored breathing, gums pale/ pruple, tachycardia, muffled heart sounds, grade 5 HM Current meds: Pimobendan 15mg BID.

**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	40.45 kg	NM	6.17	3.45	1.92	5.25	3.19
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	39	0.2	1.0	1.6	5.4	NM	NM

**Cardiac Presentation**

The left atrium is moderately enlarged. The left ventricle is upper limits of normal in dimension, with normal systolic function. The right atrium and ventricle are mildly enlarged, with normal systolic function. There is equivocal/possible intraventricular septal flattening. The mitral valve is thickened and redundant consistent with myxomatous changes, and there is no significant prolapse. There is evidence of moderate mitral regurgitation. The tricuspid valve leaflets are minimally thickened with trivial tricuspid regurgitation and no documented 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. Mild hepatic venous congestion is noted. There is no pulmonic and no aortic valve insufficiency documented. There is no visible pericardial effusion, but moderate pleural fluid is noted.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- These findings are consistent with degenerative mitral valve disease with significant hemodynamic effects. Given the degree of chamber enlargement and cavitory effusion, congestive heart failure is a reasonable explanation for the clinical signs, consistent with ACVIM Stage C.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Therapy for CHF is recommended, with a thoracocentesis and subsequent Lasix bolus (2-4 mg/kg IV PRN up to 10 mg/kg total dose) or a CRI (0.5-1 mg/kg/hr) as needed to resolve any residual pulmonary edema. Once oral therapy is started, therapy should include Lasix (2mg/kg BID), spironolactone (1-2mg/kg BID), enalapril (0.5mg/kg BID assuming normotension and lack of renal



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insult), and Vetmedin (.25-.35mg/kg BID). A repeat chest X-rays, BP, and chemistry should be performed post-thoracocentesis for a baseline, and again in 1-2 weeks. A repeat echo is indicated in 3 months. 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.

Anesthesia considerations:

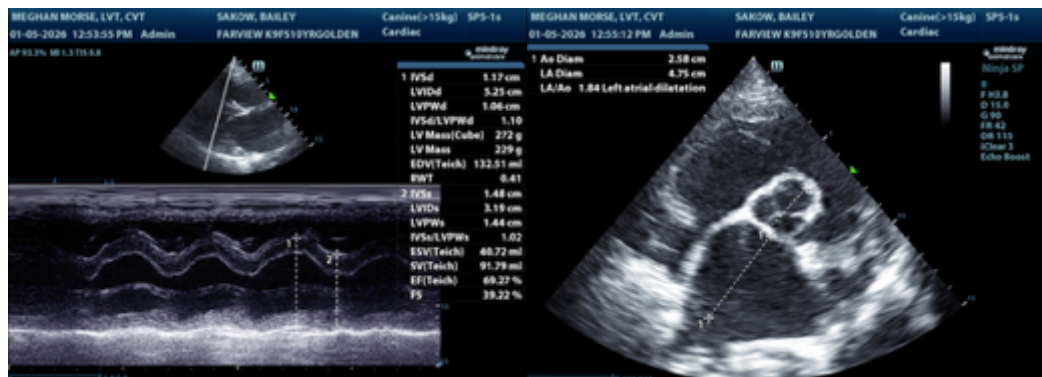
Anesthesia should be avoided until manifestations of congestive heart failure (edema/effusion/respiratory distress) have resolved. Following that time, if anesthesia is necessary, then alpha-2 agonists, ketamine, high dose acepromazine, and Telazol should be avoided. If an ACE inhibitor (enalapril, benazepril) 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. Anesthetic IV fluid use should be limited to < 3 ml/kg/hr and, if IV fluid therapy is administered during the procedure, a 1 mg/kg dose of IM Lasix should be administered when the patient is awake and standing in recovery. 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 (2.5-10µg/kg/min as a CRI, starting at 2.5µg/kg/min and increasing the dosage incrementally) may be used in lieu of fluid boluses to augment systemic blood pressure.

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 with mild dietary sodium restriction (<100 mg/100 kcal) is recommended. Consider omega-3 fatty acid supplementation. Avoid any boutique, exotic, or grain-free diets.

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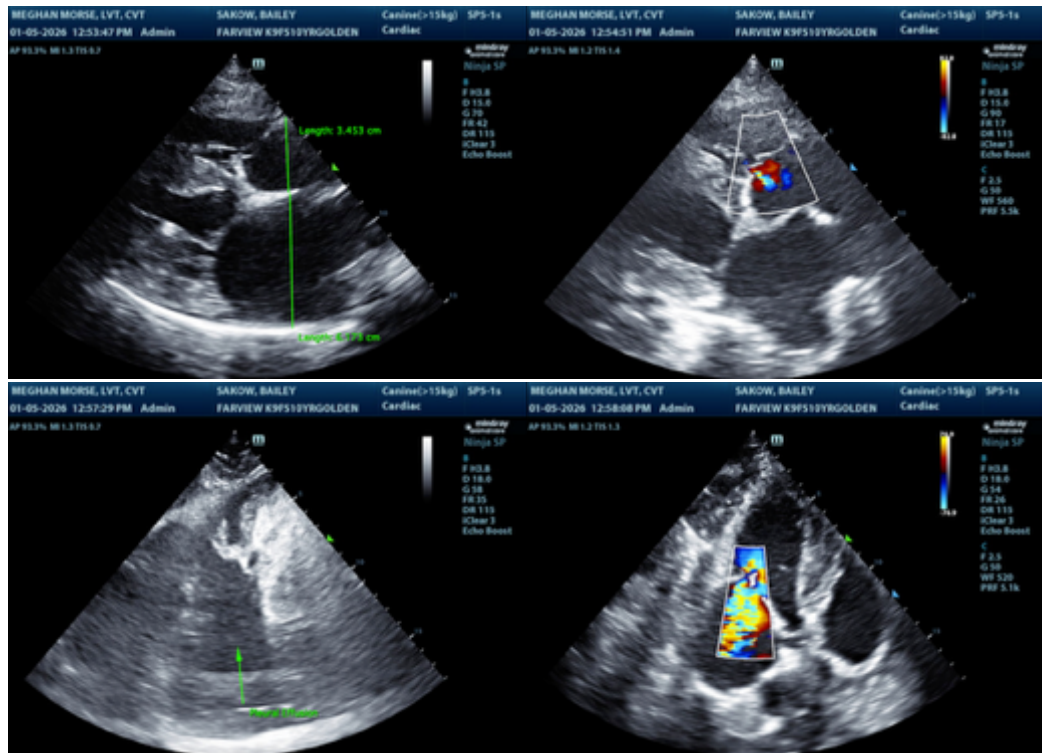
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

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