



PATIENT

Dexter Green

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boxer Mix

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

28.2 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Bradley Harris, DVM,
DACVECC, DACVIM
(cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Renee Trionfetti

HOSPITAL NAME

Brandywine Valley VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Cafaro

INVOICE

69630

DATE

12/29/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Pre-op Echo for anesthetic planning and to evaluate an elevated proBNP. No heart murmur. Hx: Grade 2/4 dental disease and Allergies. Meds: Apoquel (16 mg) SID, Tylan in AM Diet: HA diet
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Blood Pressure: 176/99, 176/115, 169/89, 143/91 No heart murmur noted. PQSS, lungs clear. HR 88. Diagnostics: - 3 view CXR: pending - proBNP: 1,728 H (0-900) - CBC: Hct 51.3%, remainder NSF - Chem: Alb 2.3 L, normal LES, BUN 18-n, Cr 1.4 (high normal), SDMA 14 (high normal), remainder NSF - 4Dx: neg x 4

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART

The left atrium is upper limits of normal to mildly enlarged. The left ventricle is mildly enlarged with reduced systolic function or contractility. The myocardium is normal echogenicity and wall thickness, without subjective evidence of significant fibrotic or ischemic disease. The right atrium and ventricle are subjectively normal in dimension and systolic function. The anterior and posterior mitral valve leaflets presented normal linear structure with trivial to mild regurgitation noted. The tricuspid valve is subjectively normal with trivial regurgitation, and no overt evidence of pulmonary hypertension. The left ventricular outflow tract demonstrated normal laminar flow and subjective structural valvular integrity. The visible aorta is unremarkable. Pulmonary outflow tract assessment revealed normal valve structure, laminar flow, and appropriate diameter and distensibility. There is no evidence of semilunar valve insufficiency documented. There is no visible pericardial, pleural, or free peritoneal fluid noted. The cardiac chambers, pericardial and visible extra-cardiac regions were free of masses, spontaneous echo contrast, or thrombi.

CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	Body Weight kg	HR BPM	LAD 4 ch Long	RAD 4 ch Long	La/Ao Heart Base	LVIDd	LVIDs
NORMAL PARAMETER		50-100			<1.6		
PATIENT	12.82 kg	100	3.91	2.39	1.22	3.83	3.05
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	20	0.4	0.6	1.2	NM	1.6	26

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

These findings identify reduced left ventricular function in the setting of an enlarged left ventricle. Intrinsic myocardial dysfunction (ie DCM) is a concern. Other possibilities, including arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy type III (especially given the breed), primary valve disease with secondary ventricular changes or myocardial depressant effects of systemic disease must also be



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considered. It would also be important to verify that the owners are not feeding a grain-free, exotic, or boutique diet, as a secondary nutritional cardiomyopathy must also be considered.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

At this time, therapy for the myocardial dysfunction can be considered, to include Vetmedin (0.25-0.35 mg/kg BID) and enalapril (0.5 mg/kg BID, assuming normotension and lack of renal insult). 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. A 24-48 hour ambulatory ECG (Holter) monitor should be considered. If there is any concern for metabolic/systemic disease, additional testing (complete bloodwork including T4 and resting cortisol, abdominal ultrasound) should be considered. Otherwise, thoracic radiographs, blood pressure, and chemistry panel should be performed now for a baseline, and again in 1-2 weeks. 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. 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.

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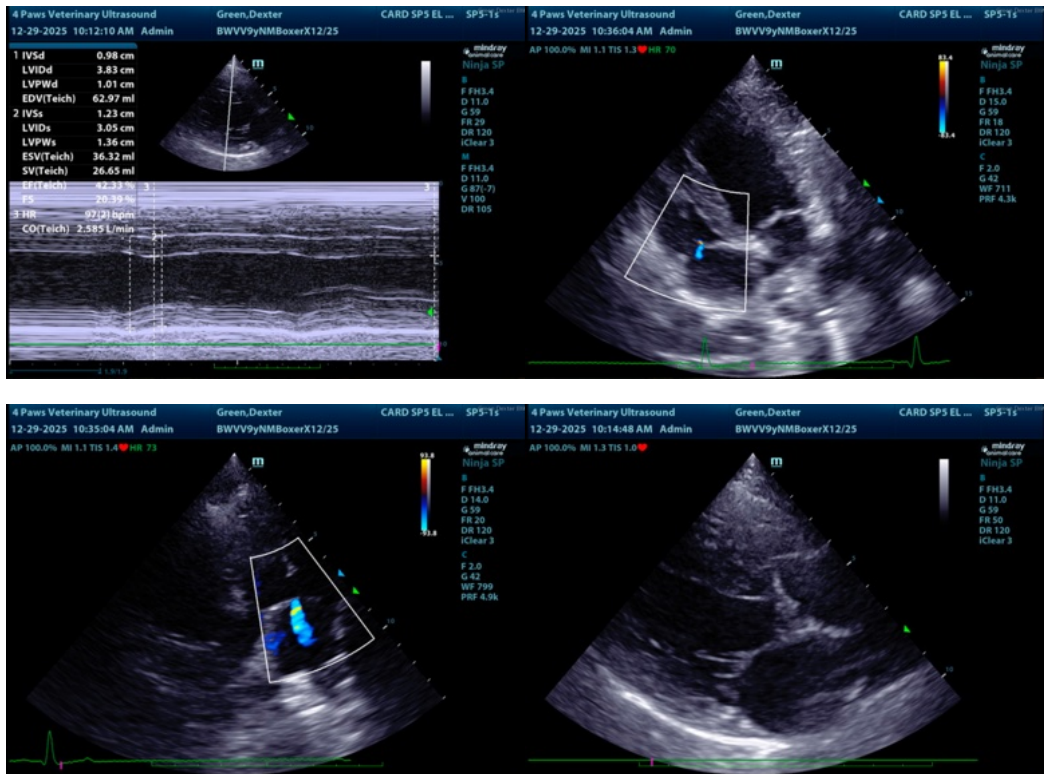
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Bradley Harris, DVM, DACVECC, DACVIM (cardiology)

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