



**PATIENT**

Kado Kreger

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Boston Terrier

**SEX**

Neutered male

**AGE**

13 years

**WEIGHT**

22 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Bradley Harris, DVM,  
 DACVECC, DACVIM  
 (cardiology)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Meghan Morse, LVT,  
 CVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Narrowsburg  
 Veterinary

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Hess

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

- Episodes of collapse
- R/O Pulmonary hypertension
- Chronic cough, murmur, cardiomegaly
- Current meds: Enalapril 5mg, Furosemide, Vetmedin 2.5mg, Hydrocodone

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART**

The left atrium is severely 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. The anterior and posterior mitral valve leaflets are thickened and redundant consistent with myxomatous changes, and there is moderate prolapse. There is moderate mitral regurgitation identified. The tricuspid valve leaflets are thickened and redundant, with mild to moderate tricuspid regurgitation and evidence of at least moderate 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 mild pulmonic and no aortic valve insufficiency identified. The pulmonic insufficiency gradient is elevated. 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.

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	10.0 kg	NM	4.56	3.0	1.83	3.52	1.28
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	64	0.1	1.0	0.9	5.4	NM	NM

**INVOICE**

71226

**DATE**

2/4/26

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

These findings are consistent with degenerative/myxomatous mitral valve disease with moderate hemodynamic effects consistent with ACVIM Stage B2. The patient also has at least moderate pulmonary hypertension likely from a combination of left-sided heart disease and possibly underlying lung disease. Correlate these findings with thoracic radiographs.



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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Given the degree of chamber dilation, cardiac therapy with enalapril (0.5 mg/kg BID assuming normotension and lack of renal insult) and Vetmedin (0.25-0.35 mg/kg BID) is recommended. Given the degree of pulmonary hypertension, sildenafil (2 mg/kg BID) is also recommended. While there is an increased risk of IV fluids, corticosteroids, or anesthesia, there is no overt objection, as the need likely outweighs the risks. Thoracic radiographs, blood pressure, and chemistry should be performed now for a baseline, and repeated again in 1-2 weeks. A repeat echo is indicated in 6 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:

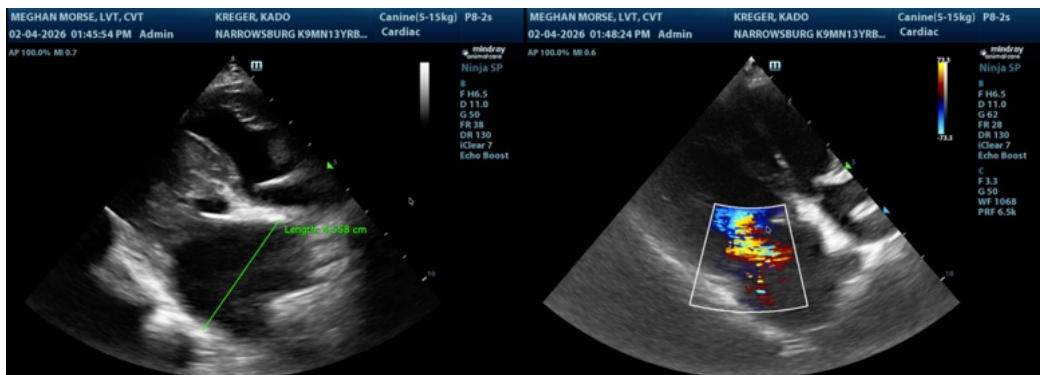
While there is no CHF present, there is likely an increased anesthetic risk which must be considered prior to any anesthetic procedure. If anesthesia is necessary, then alpha-2 agonists, ketamine, high dose acepromazine, and Telazol should be avoided. If an ACE inhibitor (enalapril, benazepril) or spironolactone 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. 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 an optimal body condition 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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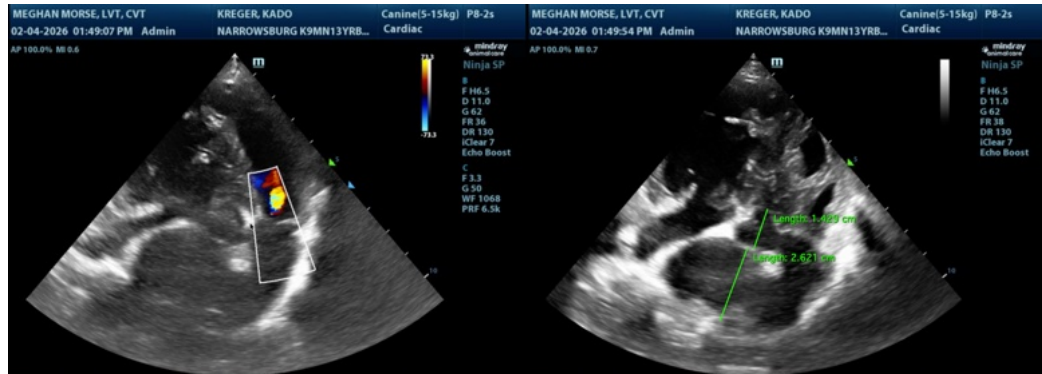
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)