

PATIENT

Vivian Williams

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

English Bulldog

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8 years

WEIGHT

35.6 lbs

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Echocardiogram was performed rapidly owing to respiratory distress of the patient.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART

CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	MR VMAX (m/s)	TR VMAX (m/s)	LA/AO (M-Mode)	LA/AO (Heart Base; Swe)	FS (%)	EF (%)	EPSS (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	Up to 1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT	--	4.67	--	--	35%	80%	0.1
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	HR (BPM)	AV VMAX (m/s)	PV MAX (m/s)	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	LAD LA MAX 4 Chamber	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				
PATIENT	Up to 200	--	0.7	--	3.5	3.3	--

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP(CFM), Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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HOSPITAL NAME

On Point Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Todd Brown/Dr. Lauren Yates

INVOICE

11044

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1/7/2026

Cardiac Presentation

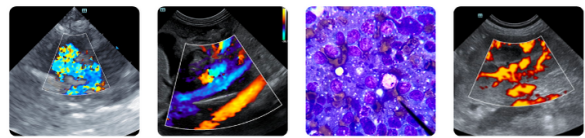
The cardiac presentation in this patient presented severe right atrial enlargement noted with a 1.5 to 1.0 ratio right atrium to left atrium. Tricuspid insufficiency was severe at 4.67 m/sec consistent with severe pulmonary hypertension. Hepatic veins were dilated with mild amount of ascites owing to right sided heart failure. The right atrium, right ventricle, and pulmonary artery were severely dilated. A progressive heart base mass was noted infiltrating the space between the branches of the pulmonary artery, stricturing the pulmonary artery and causing secondary pulmonary hypertension. The mass is non-resectable and infiltrated throughout the heart base and impinging upon or deriving from the aorta. The echotexture would suggest chemodectoma, aortic body tumor, or fibrosarcoma. The pulmonary artery is so severely dilated that it impinged upon the left atrial septum, pushing the left atrial septum into the left atrial body. Left heart was otherwise unremarkable. The heart base mass measured approximately 6.4 cm x 5.0 cm in the visible planes. Heart rate was variable, up to 200. Periodic arrhythmia noted.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Progressive heart base mass with strictured behavior upon the branch of the pulmonary artery.
- Severe secondary pulmonary hypertension.
- Right sided failure.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Prognosis is poor long term in this patient. Sildenafil trial could be considered in this patient, however, may have variable effect and may cause hypotension in this patient. 1 mg/kg BID, increasing 1.5 mg/kg BID could be considered. However, this is a physical structural obstruction of the pulmonary artery and does not follow typical pulmonary hypertension parameters. If ascites develops, low dose



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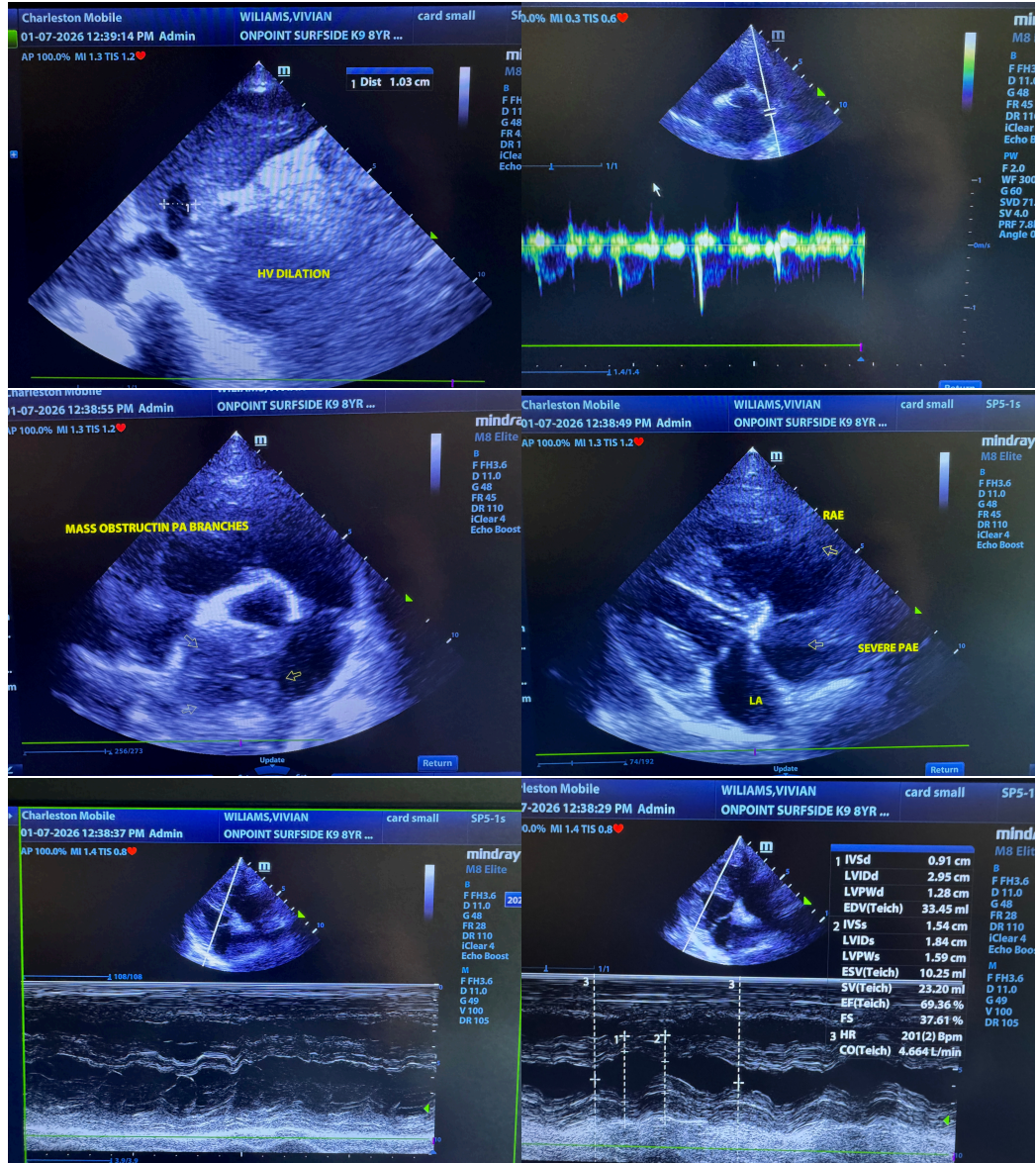
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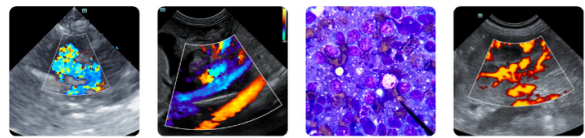
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Lasix or Spironolactone could be considered. Ace inhibitor trial could be considered yet may render the patient hypotensive.





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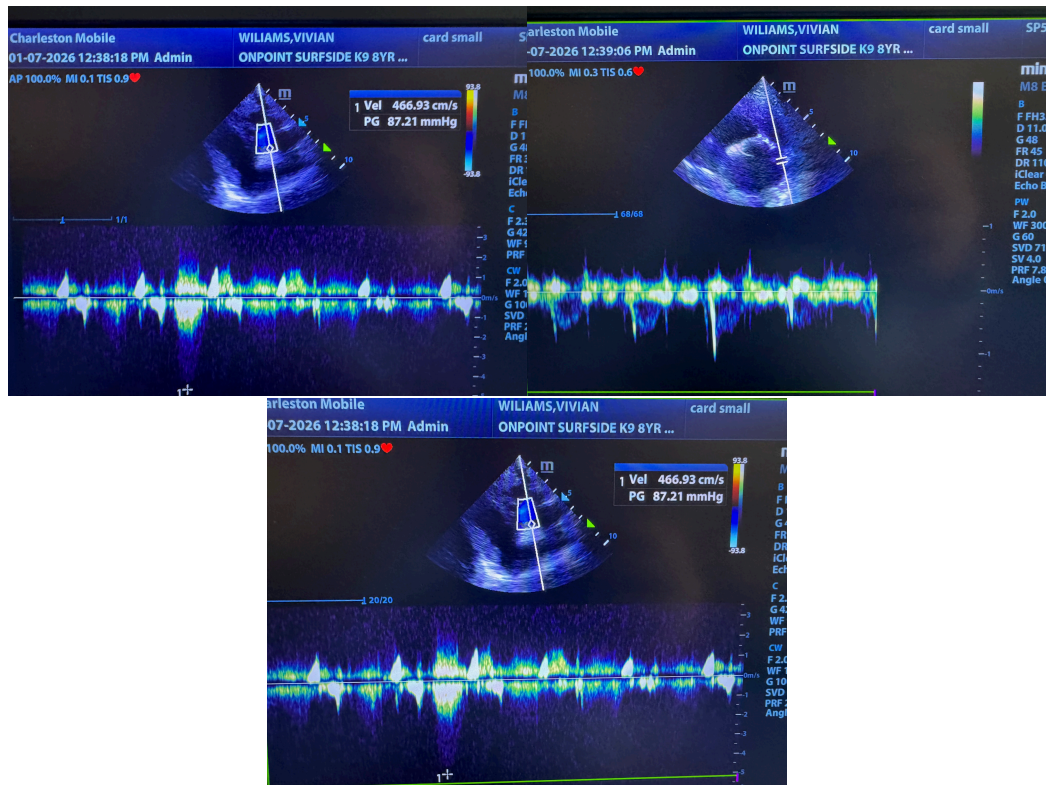
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

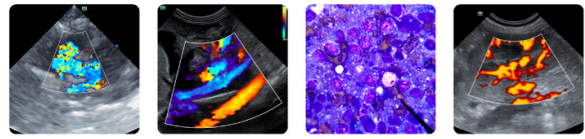
Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP, Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com

info@SonoPath.com

Pericardial Effusion and Cardiac Neoplasia

<http://www.sonopath.com/CardiacNeoplasiaEffusion>

Description: The pericardium is a fibrous sac that encloses the heart and the great vessels—aorta, pulmonary artery, proximal pulmonary veins, and vena cava—located at the heart’s base. It is attached caudally to the diaphragm and under normal circumstances contains 1-15 mL of fluid. The latter is comprised of phospholipids that lubricate the heart and allow it to expand and contract without generating friction. The pericardium also fixes the heart, prevents excess motion, and links the diastolic distensibility of the ventricles, thus limiting the degree to which either the left or the right ventricle will distend during diastole. When there are acute changes in venous return (i.e., during exercise), the pericardium plays a



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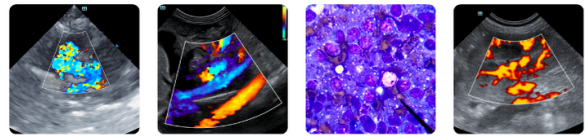
critical role in limiting ventricular filling. In cases of chronic cardiac enlargement, the pericardium also becomes distended, and its ability to limit ventricular filling, especially when the heart is at rest, becomes compromised. Pericardial tamponade occurs when there is a rapid accumulation of fluid and the pressure inside the pericardium increases significantly. With tamponade, ventricular filling is restricted and cardiac output is decreased. The right atrium and ventricle are the most vulnerable to this condition as these compartments have thinner walls and a lower pressure.

Etiology: Causes of pericardial effusion include:

- Neoplasia
 - Right atrial (RA) hemangiosarcoma
 - Heart base (aortic body) tumors
 - Mesothelioma
 - Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - Ectopic thyroid carcinoma
 - Metastatic neoplasia
- Idiopathic
- Congestive heart failure
- Peritoneal-pericardial diaphragmatic hernia
- Pericardial cyst
- Hypoalbuminemia
- Infectious pericarditis (bacterial, *Coccidioides immitus*)
- Feline infectious peritonitis
- Left atrial tear secondary to valvular disease
- Coagulopathy

The majority of neoplastic masses consist of hemangiosarcoma and heart-based tumors (chemodectomas or ectopic thyroid adenocarcinoma). Idiopathic pericardial effusion is a diagnosis of exclusion; the effusion is typically hemorrhagic. Approximately 50% of dogs will be cured with a single pericardiocentesis, while some dogs will require multiple pericardiocenteses as well as surgery. A peritoneal-pericardial diaphragmatic hernia is a congenital hernia seen in dogs and cats in which the abdominal contents (i.e., liver, small intestine, spleen, stomach) herniate into the pericardial sac. Constrictive pericarditis is an uncommon condition in which a non-distensible, thickened, fibrotic pericardium develops over time.

Clinical Signs: One will observe the following clinical signs, which often present in combination: ascites, lethargy, exercise intolerance, pale mucous membranes, weak pulses, *pulsus paradoxus*, and respiratory distress.



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Diagnostics: Survey radiographs will reveal hepatomegaly, cardiomegaly (generalized or sectorial globoid), and small pulmonary vessels. Pulmonary edema is typically not found, although one may discover concurrent pulmonary metastatic disease. An ECG will show electrical alternans or small complexes, but often the changes are very subtle and difficult to detect.

Echocardiography is usually considered the gold standard for diagnosing pericardial effusion. Findings include:

- Anechoic space between the heart and the pericardium.
- Abnormal side-to-side cardiac motion.
- Decreased chamber size (right ventricle [RV] and left ventricle [LV]).
- Presence of a pericardial or cardiac mass.
- Tamponade with early diastolic RA and RV collapse.

Cytology is helpful in the diagnosis of lymphoma, septic pericarditis, and idiopathic effusion, but not in cases of neoplasia.

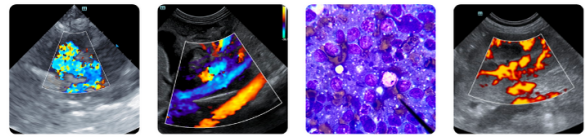
According to a study that found troponin I levels to be higher in dogs with neoplastic pericardial effusion, the cardiac troponin I assay can be helpful in the diagnosis hemangiosarcoma.

Prognosis:

- Cardiac hemangiosarcoma: < 8 months with surgical debulking and chemotherapy.
- Chemodectoma (aortic derived): MST 730 days post pericardectomy.
- Idiopathic: 50% complete resolution post cardiocentesis; curative with pericardectomy, which can be done via thoracotomy, or thoracoscopy, or using a balloon to tear the pericardium.
- Mesothelioma: Poor.
- Restrictive pericarditis: Poor, especially when the pericardium has not been surgical stripped.

References:

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DABVP(CFM), Cert.
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