


PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Charlie Renaldo
 2nd seizure in 1 month, lethargic, cough
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALP mild elevation

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART & ABDOMEN

Canine

BREED

Bulldog

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

29 kg

CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	MR VMAX (m/s)	TR VMAX (m/s)	LA/AO (Boon method)	LA/AO (Heart Base; Swe)	FS (%)	EF (%)	EPSS (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.6	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT	5.0		1.24	--	--	--	NM
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	HR (BPM)	AV VMAX (m/s)	PV MAX (m/s)	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	LA 2D short axis Base view (cm)	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	--	--	--		3.82	--	

Cardiac Presentation

The cardiac presentation revealed severe arrhythmia with mild left atrial enlargement and pericardial effusion. Mitral insufficiency noted. Tricuspid and pulmonic insufficiency also noted. The echocardiogram was performed rapidly owing to the precarious state of the patient. Pleural effusion also noted. Heterogeneous pleural changes noted.

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No uroliths or sediment were visualized and anechoic urine was present. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted. Ureteral papillae were normal. The pelvic urethra was imaged 2.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some age-related loss of curvilinear patterns regarding the capsule and C/M junction. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with some increased echogenicity expected for his age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The right kidney measured 6.09 cm. The left kidney measured 5.9 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The **right adrenal gland** visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The right adrenal gland measured 2.63 cm x 1.1 cm at the cranial pole and 0.69 cm at the caudal pole.

INTERPRETED BY

 Eric Lindquist, DMV
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IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Miller

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The **left adrenal gland** was visualized and recognized as having largely normal shape, size, position and acceptable echogenicity for this age group and breed. Some heterogeneity was noted within the adrenal parenchyma without concerning capsular distortion. These changes are likely age related but should be monitored by sonogram should the patient be suspected of having adrenal disease. The left adrenal gland measured 2.63 cm x 0.61 cm at the caudal pole and 0.62 cm at the cranial pole.

SPECIES

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Spleen

The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes were noted.

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Liver

The **liver** presented a passive congestive pattern. Hepatic veins were dilated, as was the vena cava. The gallbladder was unremarkable.

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Gastrointestinal

Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed a stomach and intestine free of stasis, of normal wall thickness, acceptable curvilinear mural detail, and peristaltic activity. Small and large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.

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Pancreas

The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Pancreatic duct and capsular contour were acceptably normal and parenchyma respected normal curvilinear patterns. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

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Free Abdomen

Ascites noted throughout the abdomen.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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- Pericardial effusion and pleural effusion with lethal arrhythmia
- Right-sided heart failure - likely owing to pericardial effusion and a neoplastic process. Ruptured left atrium also possible yet less likely and would not explain the pleural effusion.
- Passive congestion liver pattern
- Geriatric abdominal changes noted elsewhere

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Prognosis is poor. No overt mass noted in the right auricle of this patient. However, acoustic window was minimal in this region. Chest CT would be ideal in this patient. However, the prognosis is poor regardless of the underlying cause.

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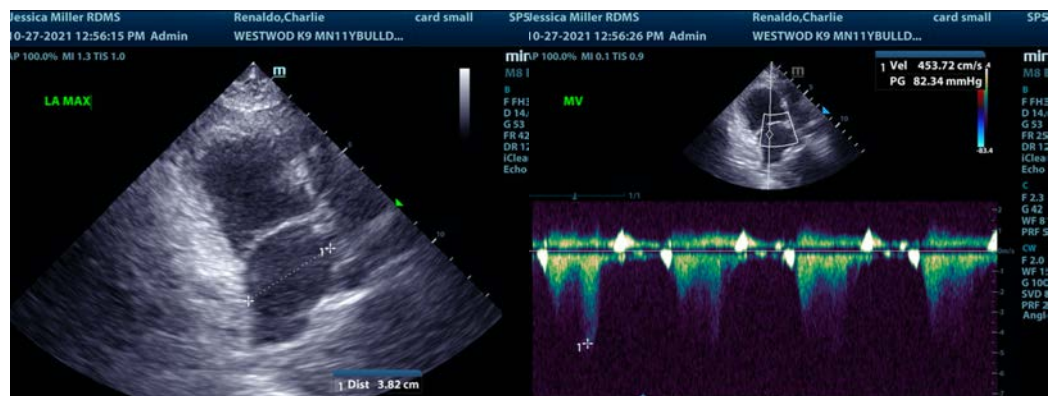
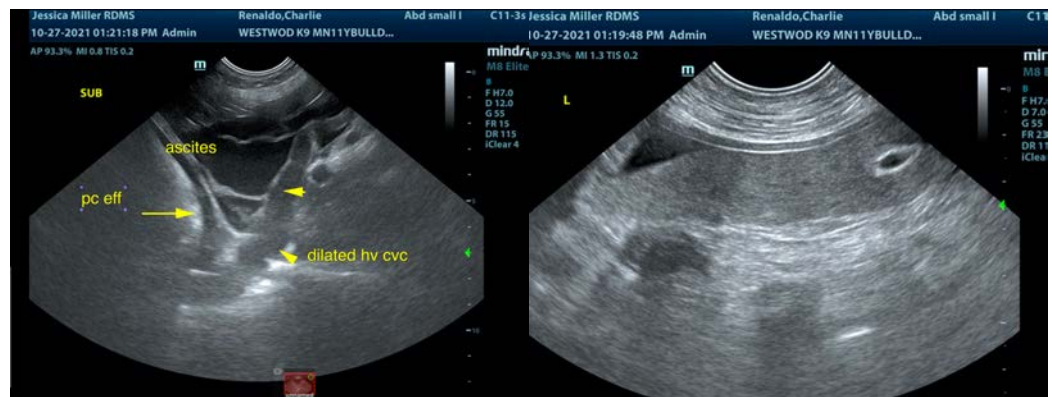
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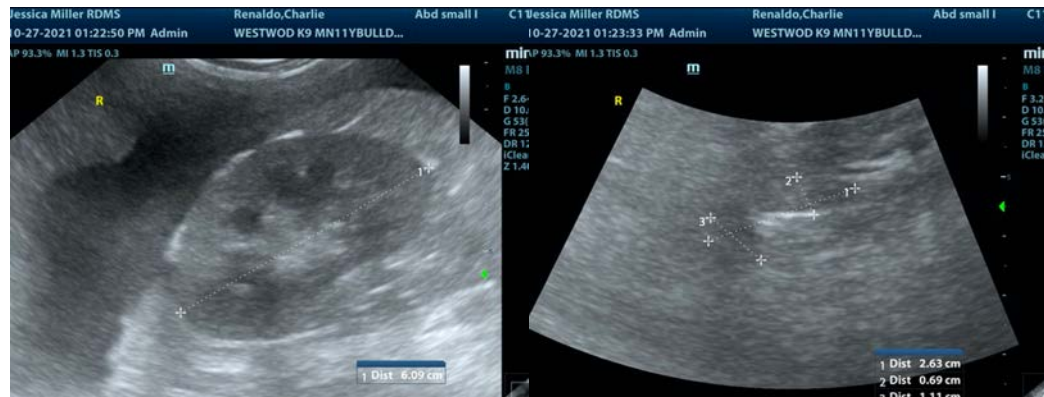
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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[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 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:



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- 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.

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]).



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- Presence of a pericardial or cardiac mass.
- Tamponade with early diastolic RA and RV collapse.

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

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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.

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Prognosis:

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- 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 thorascopy, or using a balloon to tear the pericardium.
- Mesothelioma: Poor.
- Restrictive pericarditis: Poor, especially when the pericardium has not been surgical stripped.

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References:

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Canine

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