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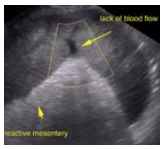
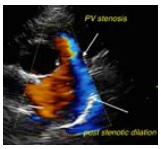
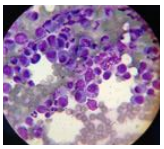
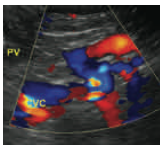

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1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Bug Burbano

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Bull Terrier

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

12 years

WEIGHT

45 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez , CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Glen Rock VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Stekler

INVOICE

99997

DATE

4/28/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient presents for acute weakness, inappetence for the last 3 days. Developed pulmonary edema with IV fluids. Current meds: IVF, Cerenia, and ampicillin.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Azotemia.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

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 was noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

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 this age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 5.53 cm.

Adrenal Glands

Both **adrenal glands** were 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.

Spleen

The **spleen** revealed subtle, micronodular changes.

Liver

The **liver** revealed passive congestion and a dilated vena cava measuring 1.2 cm. The gallbladder presented acceptably thin walls with primarily anechoic content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy was evident.

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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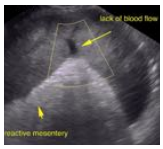
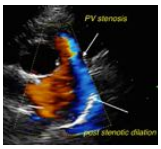
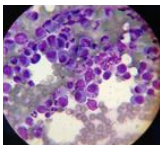
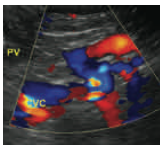

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Pancreas

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.

Free Abdomen

A moderate amount of free fluid/ascites was noted in the abdomen.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART

The echocardiogram in this patient revealed a 2.7 cm hypoechoic, irregular, right ventricular free wall mass that extends into the right auricle. A large amount of pericardial effusion was noted with tamponade effect and collapse of the right auricle and tricuspid valve. A large amount of pericardial effusion was noted with tamponade effect and collapse of the right auricle. Tricuspid insufficiency was noted at 2.4 m/sec. Left atrial and left ventricular chamber sizes were normal and measured 3.0 cm wide of pericardial effusion. This is consistent with severe tamponade.

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	<1.3	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT			NM	1.1	17	36	NM
CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	**HR** (BPM)	**AV VMAX** (m/s)	**PV MAX** (m/s)	**BODY WEIGHT**	**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	115	1.46		45 lbs	3.4	2.88	

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Right ventricular free wall mass extending into the right auricle.

Tamponade effect owing to pericardial effusion, likely hemorrhage.

Subtle, micronodular splenic changes.

Passive congestion liver pattern with dilated vena cava.

Ascites

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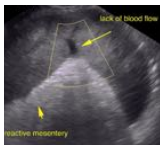
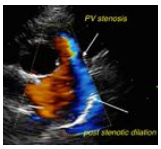
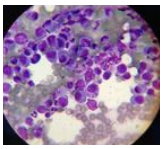
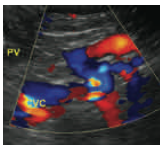

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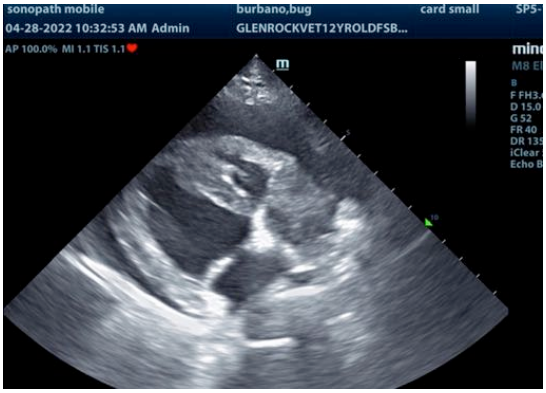
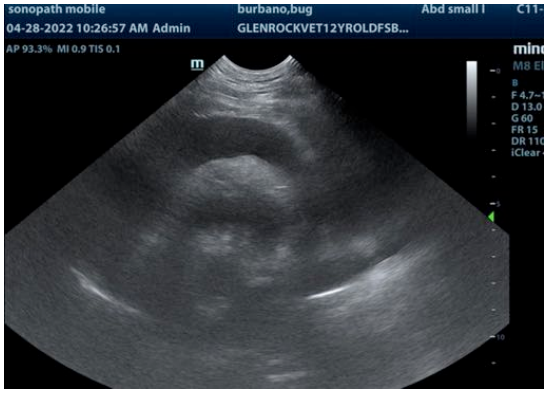
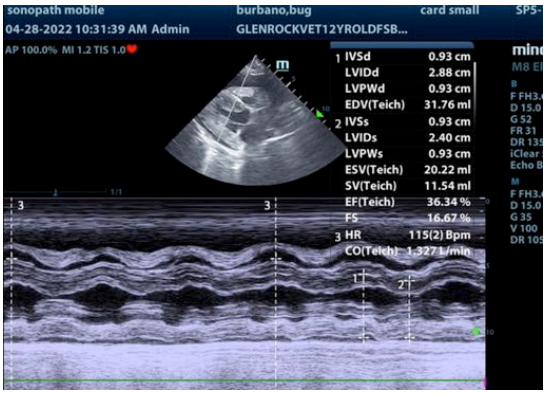
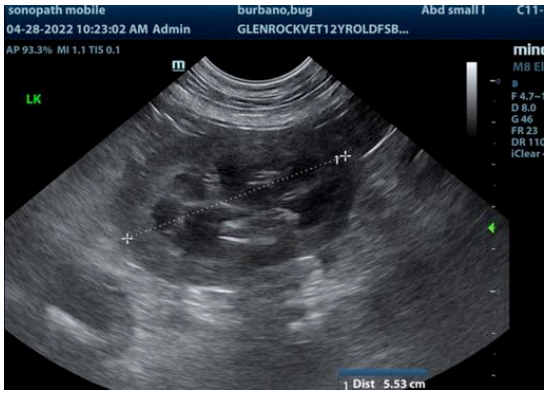
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

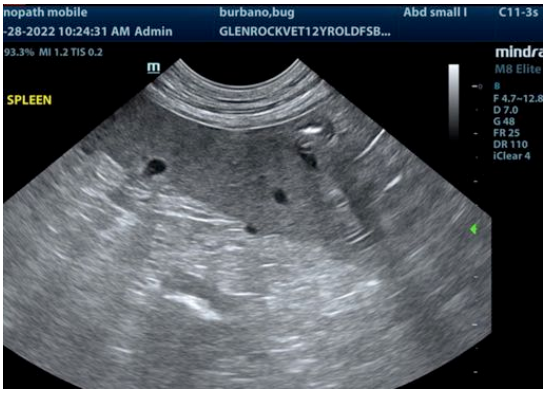
The prognosis is poor long term; however, palliative pericardiocentesis and Doxorubicin therapy could be considered from an empirical standpoint.

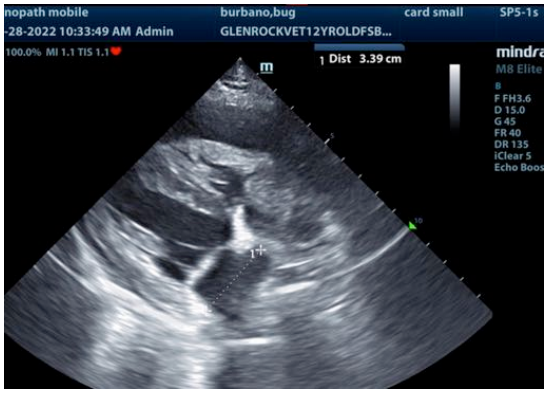












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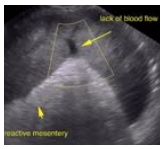
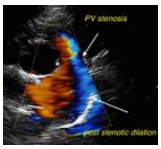
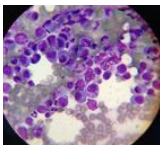
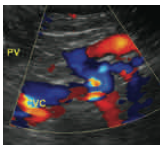

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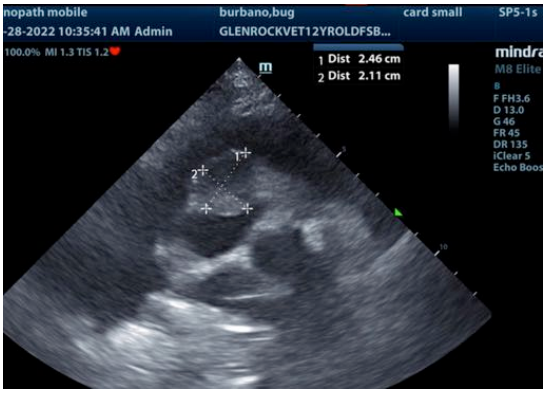

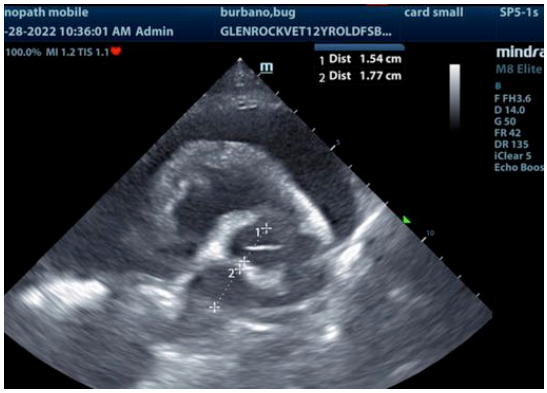

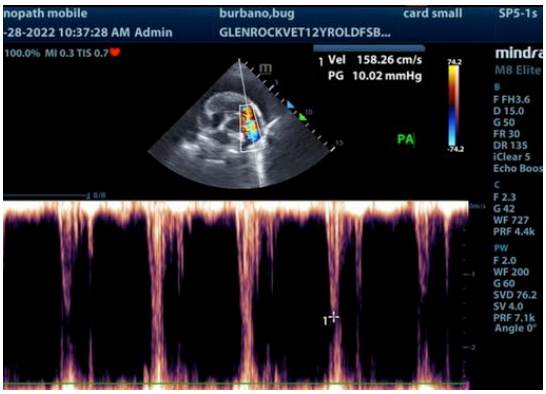

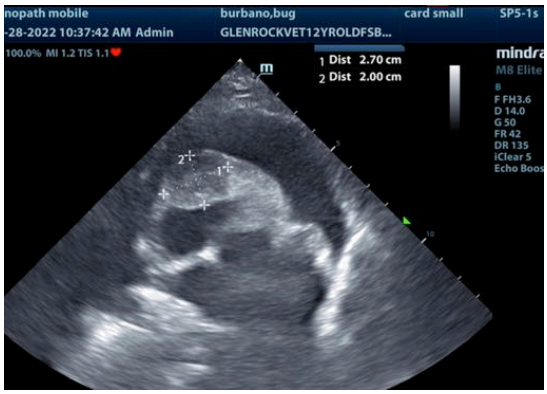

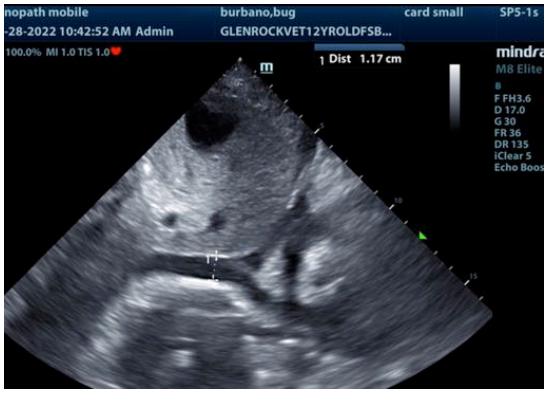

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

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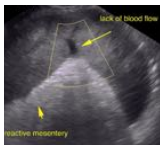
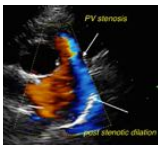
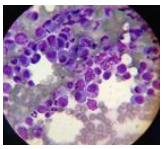
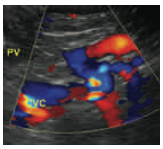

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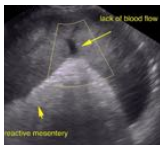
http://www.sonopath.com/CardiacNeoplasiaEffusion

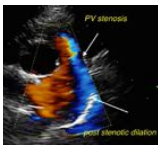
Description: The pericardium is a fibrous sac that encloses the heart and the great vessels—aorta, pulmonary artery, proximal pulmonary veins, and vena cava—located at the heart's base. It is attached caudally to the diaphragm and under normal circumstances contains 1-15 mL of fluid. The latter is comprised 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.

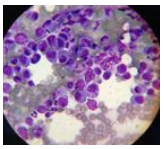
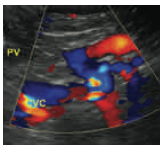
Etiology: Causes of pericardial effusion include:

- 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.





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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]).
- 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 thorascopy, 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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Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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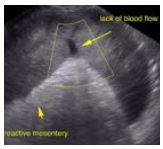
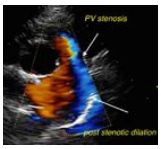
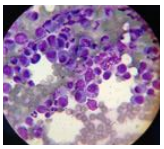
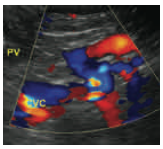

SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT
Bug Burbano

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Bull Terrier

SEX
Spayed Female

AGE
12 years

WEIGHT
45 lbs

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Kelly Vazquez , CVT

HOSPITAL NAME
Glen Rock VH

REFERRING VET
Dr. Stekler

INVOICE
99997

DATE
4/28/22

Cagle LA, Epstein SE, Owens SD, et al. Diagnostic yield of cytology analysis of pericardial effusion in dogs. *J Vet Int Med* 2014;28:66-71.

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