


**PATIENT**

ChaCha Zecca

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

HGE, non resolving diarrhea, acute and chronic, HM

**SPECIES**

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART & ABDOMEN**
**BREED**

Chihuahua

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

16 Years

**WEIGHT**

4.6 Pounds

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			1.4	--	--	--	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	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW	BELOW
PATIENT	--	--	--		--	--	

**Cardiac Presentation**

The echocardiogram in this patient demonstrated normal **left atrial** size based on 3 different LA measurement methods. Chamber volumes and echogenicity were normal. The cranial and caudal **mitral** valve leaflets presented vegetative thickening consistent with endocardiosis. Doppler indicated measurable insufficiency. The **left ventricle** presented thicknesses with linear contour and was not dilated nor restricted. The **myocardium** presented normal echogenicity without subjective evidence of significant fibrotic or ischemic disease. **Contractility** of the ventricular walls was adequate and in normal range for this patient evidenced by the fractional shortening measurement and subjective evaluation of the different regions of the myocardium. The **left ventricular outflow** tract demonstrated normal laminar flow and subjective structural integrity. The **right atrium** and auricle revealed normal size, structure and content. No evidence of masses was noted or chamber overload. Mild **tricuspid** insufficiency noted. The **right ventricle** was of normal size (1/3 diameter of LV), chordae structure, myocardial echogenicity and thickness. **Pulmonic** tract assessment revealed normal valve structure, laminar flow, and diameter (approx.1:1 pa/ao ratio). No visible **pericardial** or free pleura fluid was noted. No echographically detectable evidence of infiltrative disease was visible. The cranial **mediastinum** and **pericardial regions** were free of masses in the visible window. Occasional arrhythmia 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 **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

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Eric Lindquist, DMV

DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Jenn

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Rockaway AH

**REFERRING VET**

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echogenicity expected for his age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. Mineralization noted in both kidneys. The right kidney measured 3.18 cm. The left kidney measured 3.3 cm.

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**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. The right adrenal gland measured 1.58 cm x 0.39 cm at the caudal pole and 0.48 cm at the cranial pole. The left adrenal gland measured 1.72 cm x 0.43 cm at the caudal pole and 0.53 cm at the cranial pole.

**BREED**

Chihuahua

**Spleen**

**SEX**

Spayed Female

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.

**AGE**

16 Years

**Liver**

The **liver** was subnormal in size with multiple nodular changes noted. The gallbladder and common bile duct were unremarkable.

**WEIGHT**

4.6 Pounds

**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**

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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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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

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- Mild Stage B1 valvular disease with mitral and tricuspid insufficiency
- Age related renal changes with mineralization
- Microhepatica with parenchymal nodules changes

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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EKG indicated. The heart is stable without clinical disease. No overt contraindication for anesthesia of brief to moderate duration. I suggest Torbutrol premed, Propofol induction, Isoflor maintenance or similar protocol if anesthesia is desired. Blood pressure recommended if not already performed and target white coat negative systolic pressure of < 160 mmHg. If higher than this ACE-inhibitor is suggested to reach this level. Recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 6 months, earlier if murmur grade increases or clinical signs initiate.

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Bile acid profile indicated. No evidence of portosystemic shunting. However, portal hypoplasia/microvascular dysplasia could be an issue. Supportive care for GI upset and coverage for



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parasites indicated otherwise. Hepatic FNA would be ideal, yet may be somewhat difficult given the microhepatica. Intercostal approach would be necessary.

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**HOSPITAL NAME**

Rockway AH

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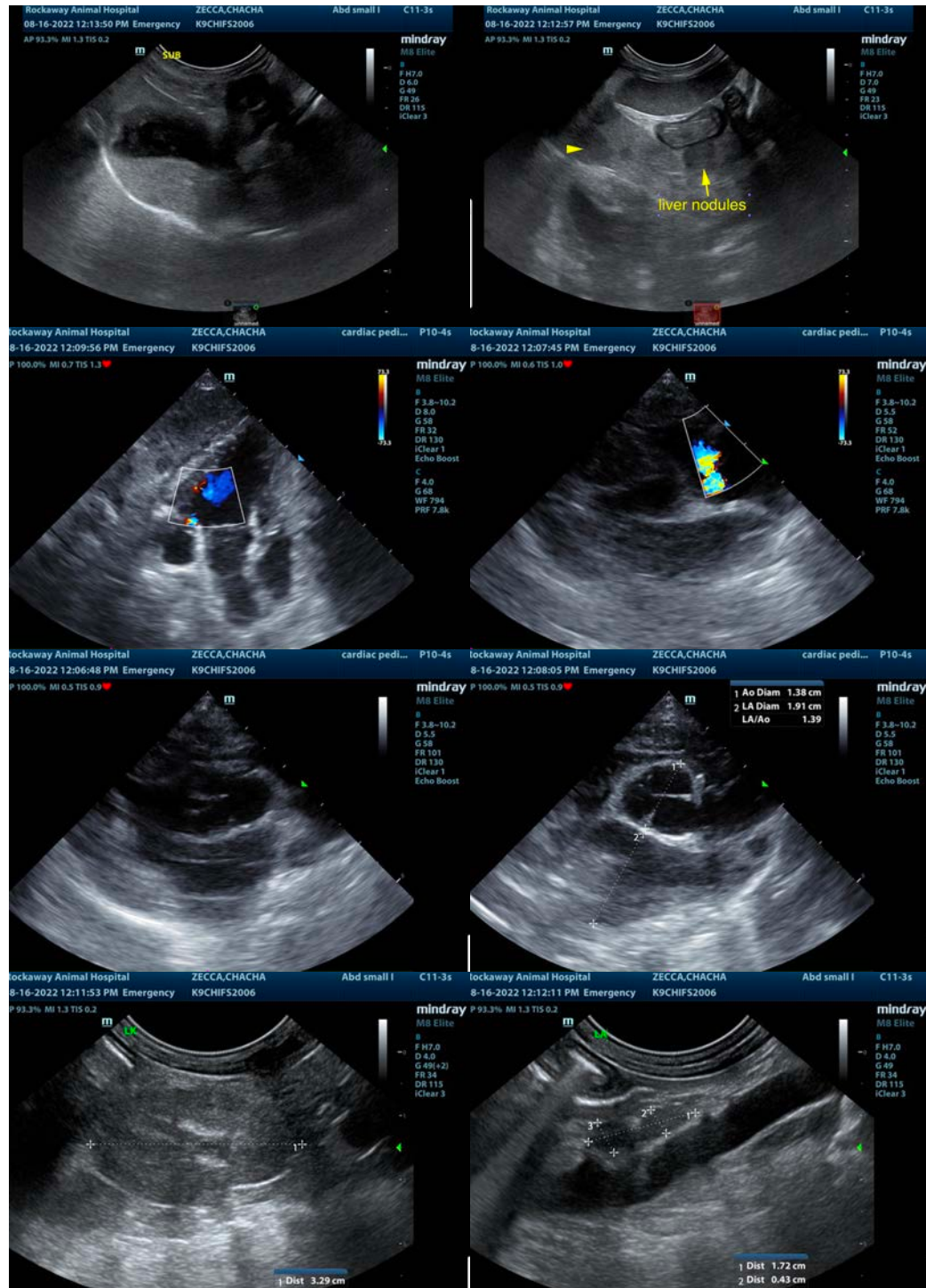
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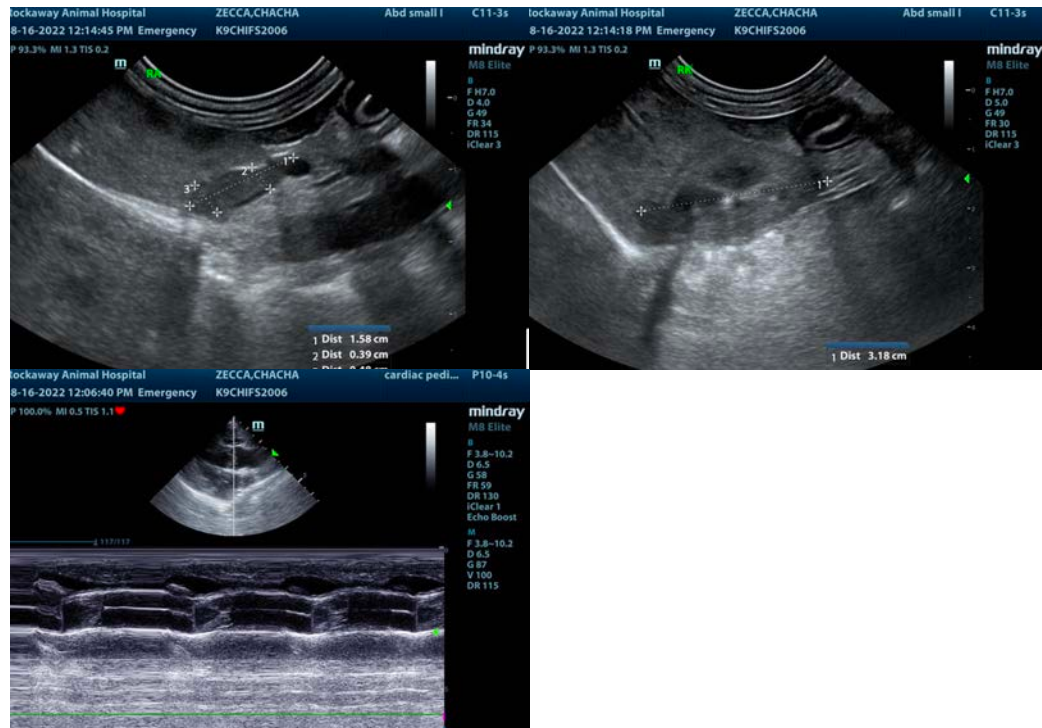
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

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