


PATIENT

Chloe Becher

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient presents for acute onset loud murmur and coughing. No current meds.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shih Tzu

SEX

FS

AGE

13yr

WEIGHT

6.3lb

INTERPRETED BY

 R. McKenzie Daniel,
 DVM, DABVP
 (Canine and Feline)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez

HOSPITAL NAME

 New Bridge
 Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Glennon

INVOICE

12380ag

DATE

12/05/2022

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART

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	5.2	<2.0		1.4	43	78	0.14
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	120	1.0	0.7		2.2	2.1	

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 mild thickening consistent with mild endocardiosis. Subtle prolapse of the septal leaflet was present with no evidence of chordae tendinea rupture. Doppler indicated measurable eccentric 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. Tricuspid valvular assessment demonstrated minor thickening with mild TR on Doppler. 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. Transdiaphragmatic and pericardial view revealed comet tail lung pattern, which is echogenic sound wave interface with microconsolidations within the caudal lung field. The lung field should not be visualized by sonogram unless pathology is present. Chest radiographs if not done are recommended to rule out acute on chronic alveolar/lung disease such as neoplasia, thromboembolic disease, non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema, chronic inflammatory disease with microconsolidation or other.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Chronic mitral valve disease (ACVIM B1) with mild septal leaflet prolapse-no evidence of chordae tendineae rupture



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- Mild TR-no evidence of clinical pulmonary hypertension based on estimated pulmonary pressure gradient <20 mmHg
- Transdiaphragmatic and pericardial lung comet tail artifact

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The cause of the murmur is chronic degenerative valvular changes with secondary eccentric mitral valve insufficiency. The lack of left atrial enlargement implies that the risk of complication secondary to mitral valve insufficiency is relatively low at this time and, without current clinical signs, indicates that medical therapy is not required at this stage. No evidence of clinical issues such as LV systolic dysfunction or clinical pulmonary hypertension were present. The coughing in this patient appears to be non-cardiogenic in origin. As needed respiratory support based on clinical impression of pulmonary radiographic abnormalities is recommended. Prognosis at this stage is variable and serial sonographic monitoring is recommended with a recheck echocardiogram in 6 months, sooner if progressive coughing or clinical signs suggestive of heart disease develop.

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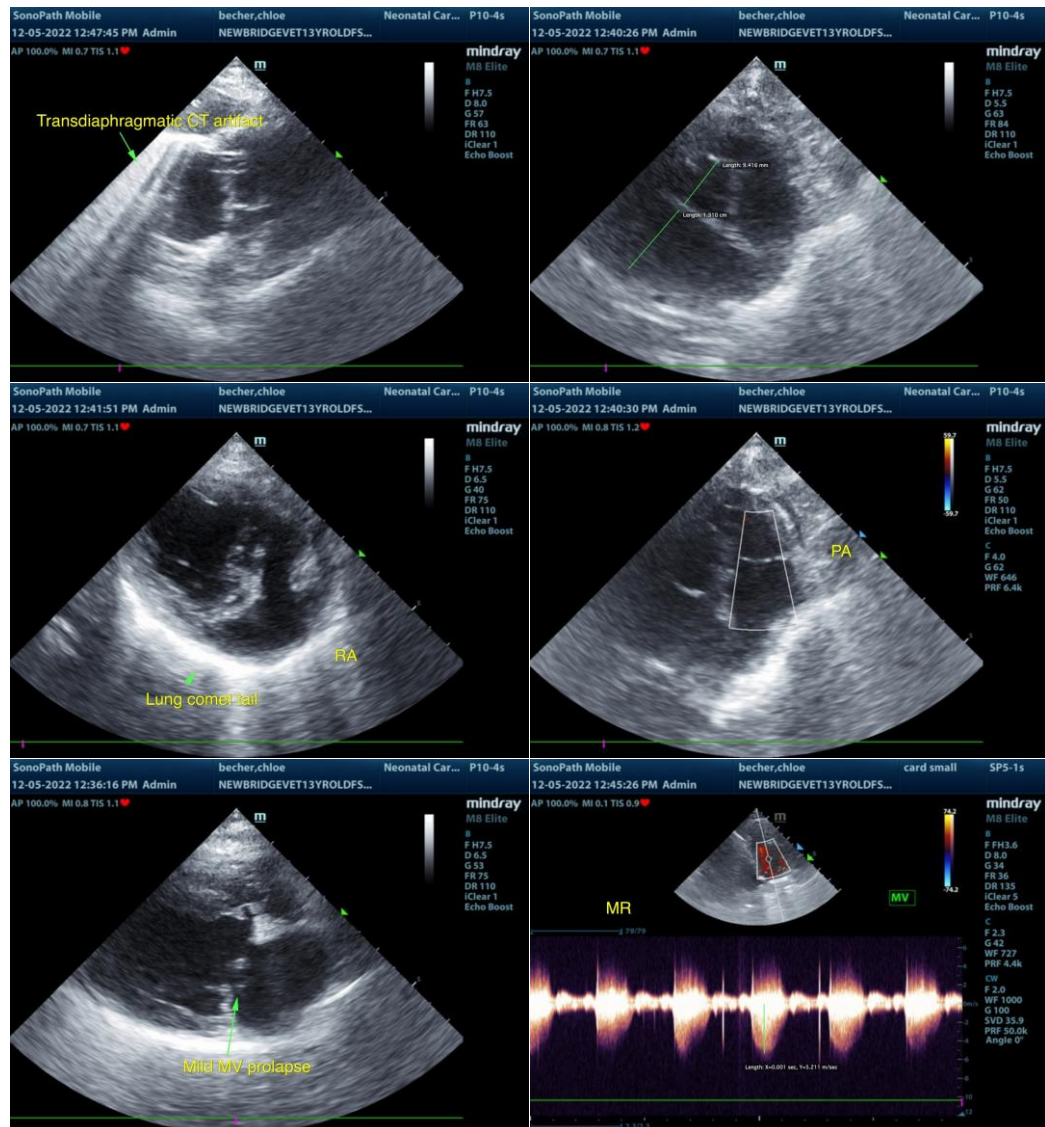
Dr. Glennon

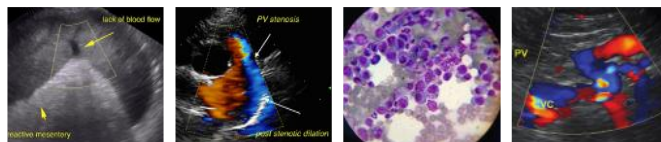
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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