



PATIENT

Teddy McCue

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Intact Male

AGE

8 Years

WEIGHT

8.4 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Tam Mengine, DVM,
DABVP (canine/feline
practice)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Karen Ebersole
DVM, DABVP (Canine
& Feline)

HOSPITAL NAME

Scanvet

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ring

INVOICE

13522

DATE

02/01/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- New heart murmur on exam
- No clinical signs of cardiac disease

PE: 3/6 systolic murmur HR 160-170 (nervous) sinus tachycardia, lungs clear. CBC/Chem - BG 150 (suspect stress), rest NSF.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART

CANINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	MR VMAX (m/s)	TR VMAX (m/s)	LA/AO (m-mode long axis)	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	5.0	N/A	1.8	2.3	38	69	0.2
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	175	1.2	0.7	3.8	3.1	3.2	1.9

Cardiac Presentation

The **left atrium** is mildly enlarged, with no evidence of smoke or thrombus formation. The **left ventricle** is dilated with normal wall thickness and demonstrates good systolic function. The **right atrium** is subjectively of normal size and **right ventricle** dimensions, and systolic function are subjectively normal. There is severe **mitral valve** regurgitation, with prolapse of the anterior leaflet, and no **tricuspid valve** regurgitation noted, with irregular thickening of the mitral valve leaflets. No vegetative lesions were seen. The mitral E-wave Velocity is 1.45 m/s, the mitral A-wave Velocity is 0.8 m/s, consistent with moderately increased left ventricular filling pressures. The **aortic** and **pulmonary valves** both exhibit normal appearance and function. The **main pulmonary artery** appears normal. There is no evidence of clinically significant pulmonary hypertension. No pericardial/pleural effusion or cardiac masses are seen. There is no evidence of an arrhythmia.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Myxomatous mitral valve disease – Stage B2.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Begin Pimobendan at 0.1- 0.3mg/kg BID.



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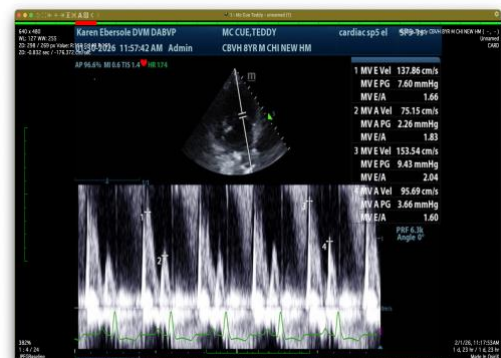
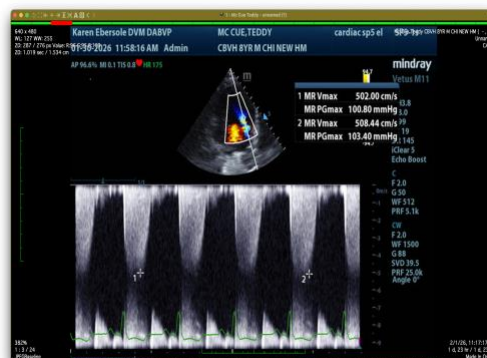
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- Daily monitoring of the sleeping respiratory rate at home is recommended, and if the sleeping respiratory exceeds 35 breaths per minute, then a prompt recheck physical examination and chest radiographs to assess for pulmonary edema would be warranted.
- The patient may benefit from a cardiac diet such as Purina's "CardioCare" veterinary diet. Omega-3 Fatty acid supplementation may also be of benefit.
- Extremely vigorous exercise should be avoided, but there are no restrictions on moderate exercise, such as leash walking.
- Recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 6-8 months. MMVD is a progressive disease, and it is likely that additional medication may be needed in the future.
- If anesthesia is needed, the following recommendations are suggested:
 - If possible, wait 2-3 weeks after starting Pimobendan before proceeding with anesthesia
 - Avoid a-2 agonists such as dexmedetomidine and xylazine.
 - Pre-medication with an opiate and a benzodiazepine is recommended. Additionally, Gabapentin 10mg/kg PO and trazodone 5mg/kg PO given first thing in the morning on the day of the procedure can further reduce inhalant anesthetic requirements.
 - Pre-oxygenation, followed by induction with propofol or Alfaxalone is recommended, followed by maintenance with isoflurane or sevoflurane.
 - When feasible, the use of local anesthetic blocks can decrease maintenance anesthetic requirements.
 - Moderate use of IV fluids throughout the procedure is recommended, with a starting dose of 3-5ml/kg/hr, with modest increases as needed to support blood pressure, but not to exceed a total volume of 20-30ml/kg for the procedure. The minimum volume necessary to maintain adequate blood pressure is desirable.
 - Use atropine, if necessary, to maintain a HR > 90 throughout the procedure. If available, a dopamine or dobutamine CRI can be used for additional blood pressure support if the patient experiences hypotension.





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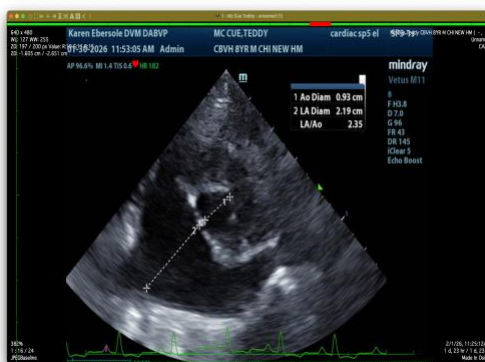
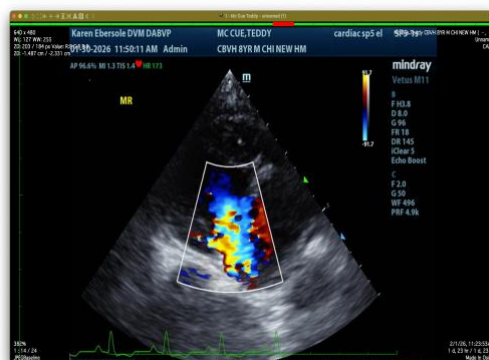
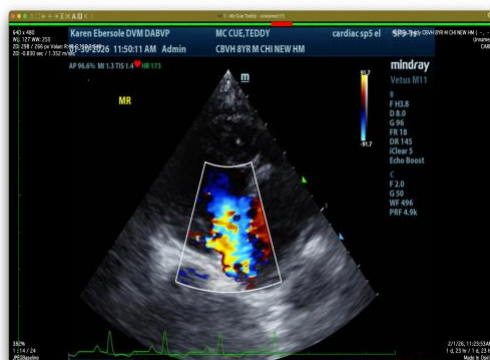
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Tam Mengine, DVM, DABVP (canine/feline practice)

info@SonoPath.com