

Problem: No Entry Location: No Entry

Species: CANINE Breed: ROTTWEILER Provider: NAM - Record: 20105 - Date: OCT 20 16 - Page: 1
Gender: M Color: BLACK/TAN DOB: MAY 24 14 Age: 2 Yrs 4.9 Mns Weight: 132.6 lbs 60.13 kgs

Echocardiogram Report

Right Atrium : normal size Right Ventricle: normal size
Left Atrium (cm): 3.614 Aorta (cm): 3.316 LA/AO: 1.1 normal left atrial size

Left Ventricle:

IVSd (cm): 1.546 IVSs (cm): 2.353
LVDd (cm): 5.064 LVDs: 2.689
LVPWd (cm): 1.726 LVPWs: 2.375

Fractional Shortening: 46.9% the left ventricle is mildly hypertrophied, wall thickness has increased since previous echo study

Left Ventricular Outflow Tract m/sec: there is a visible narrowing below the aortic valve, complete SAS ring visible with turbulent blood flow noted on CFD. Range of velocities obtained with repeated measures: 6.27 (157 mmHg), 6.56 (172 mmHg) 6.37 (162 mmHg), there is moderate AI present

Right Ventricular Outflow Tract m/sec: 1.28 laminar flow

Mitral Valve: no MR present

Tricuspid Valve: NO TR present

Comments: No arrhythmias noted during echo study

Diagnosis: Subaortic Stenosis, severe based upon gradient. the peak velocity and associated gradient is higher than on previous echo study --previously 5.48 m/sec now 6.56 m/sec. Left atrial size remains normal. Left ventricular hypertrophy is present and has increased since previous echo study--LVH is mild to moderate.

Plan: 1. As discussed previously, newer information suggests no benefit to beta blocker therapy in terms of outcome over time.

2. No arrhythmias were noted during the echo study but could occur at any time, and result in sudden death.

3. The increase in obstruction to blood flow has been shown to occur in dogs affected with SAS up to 2 to 2 1/2 years of age.

4. It would be ideal to recheck this again in 6 months to 1 year, sooner if any coughing, marked exercise intolerance develops/ since I have not seen any increase in his left atrial size, it maybe some time before this develops. remains at risk of sudden death even though no arrhythmias noted during echo study.

5. Consider 24 hour holter monitoring.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. To count breathing rates--count the number of times the chest goes in and out to breath in 15 seconds and multiply by 4 for a breathing rate per minute. the normal breathing rate is 30 or