

... bringing cardiology into practice

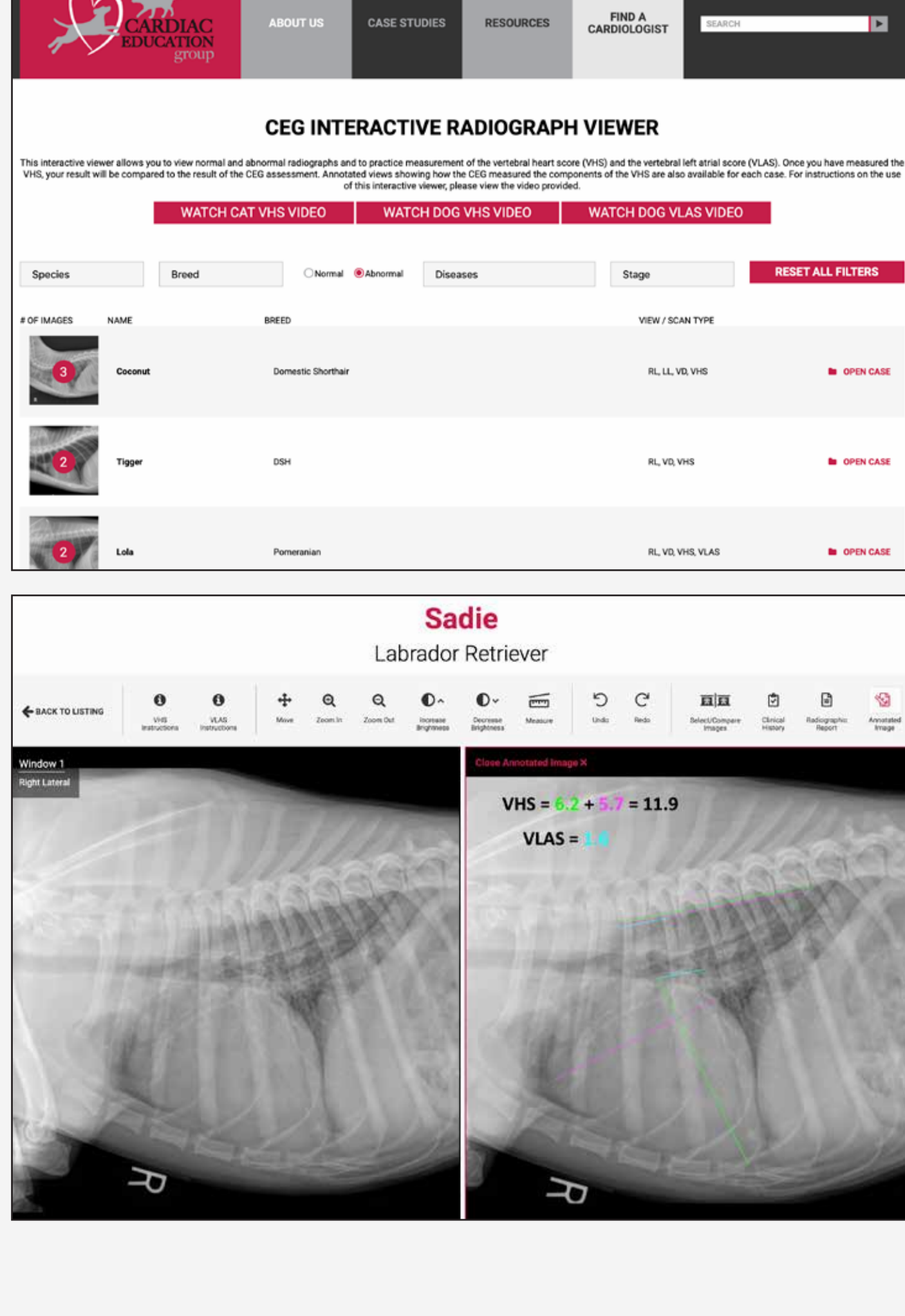
NEW RADIOGRAPH VIEWER

RADIOGRAPH VIEWER LAUNCHED! CardiacEducationGroup.org

The new CEG interactive radiograph viewer is now live and ready for use. With this new online tool, users can view and interact with more than 30 radiographic dog and cat case studies. Cases can be filtered by species, breed, abnormal or normal, disease and stage. The tool's main functionality is to practice measuring vertebral heart score (VHS) and the vertebral left atrial score (VLAS).

This tool also allows for measurements to be compared to measurements done by the CEG. Step-by-step instructions are provided as users navigate the viewer. While examining a case, users can compare radiographic views side by side. Additionally, each patient case includes the clinical history, a full radiographic report, and an assessment of the case management based on the radiographic findings. This allows for a user to connect the dots of a patient's history to the full explanation of what is seen in the radiographs as well as the final diagnosis, management and treatment options.

We look forward to seeing how this feature will be used as a valuable education tool for the management and treatment of cardiac-related diseases in dogs and cats. We believe this comprehensive tool will be a popular and valuable addition to the CEG website. We'll continue adding cases to bring more case variety and interaction.



CASE STUDIES

NEW CASE STUDIES ON THE SITE

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|
| Coconut | Cody | Teddy | Tigger |
| Tigger | Tilly | Dana | Ernie |
| Flutter | Joey | Cinder | Albert |
| Duke | Duchess | Brownie | Era |
| Romo | Steinway | Sadie | Maggie |
| Peanuts | Lucy | Minnie | Sammie |
| Matchu | Bella | Luffy | Sophie |
| Rufus | Flower | Buddy | Max |



RESOURCE UPDATES

RESOURCE UPDATES

Both the canine and feline drug formulary resources have been updated. Updates were made to dosage recommendations and administration notes. New medications also have been added. This is another way CEG is keeping you well informed to better diagnose and treat heart-related diseases in dogs and cats.

CEG Formulary: Cardiac Medications for Dogs			
June 2020			
MEDICATION (Drug Class)	PREPARATIONS	TYPICAL DOSAGE	ADMINISTRATION NOTES & POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS
Amilorone (antihypertensive)	For Injection: 100mg/10mL (10mg/mL) (10mg/0.5mL) (10mg/0.25mL) Tablets: 200, 400 mg	Parenteral: 2-5 mg/kg IV infused over 30 to 60 minutes with cardiac BP and rhythm monitoring. PO: 8-10 mg/kg q12-24h for 1 to 3 days then reduce to 4-8 mg/kg q24h chronically if tolerated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use in combination with other antihypertensives due to risk of orthostatic hypotension. Typically not the 1st line therapy. Long elimination half-life. Should have regular hemodynamic monitoring (heart rate, blood pressure, heart rate variability, heart rate variability). Should have regular hemodynamic monitoring (heart rate, blood pressure, heart rate variability, heart rate variability). Should have regular hemodynamic monitoring (heart rate, blood pressure, heart rate variability, heart rate variability).
Amilorone (antihypertensive)	Tablets: 2.5, 5, 10 mg	PO: 0.2-0.2 mg/kg q12h or 0.2-0.4 mg/kg q24h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use in combination with other antihypertensives due to risk of orthostatic hypotension. Typically not the 1st line therapy. Long elimination half-life. Should have regular hemodynamic monitoring (heart rate, blood pressure, heart rate variability, heart rate variability). Should have regular hemodynamic monitoring (heart rate, blood pressure, heart rate variability, heart rate variability). Should have regular hemodynamic monitoring (heart rate, blood pressure, heart rate variability, heart rate variability).
Apixiban (beta-1 antagonist anti-hypertensive)	Tablets: 2.5 mg, 5 mg	PO: 0.25 to 0.5 mg/kg q12h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher dosages are often used for the first 3 to 7 days in cases with active thrombosis then lowered to a maintenance dosage for chronic preventative therapy. Conduct up-titration required, especially in CHF or +SVCX. Dogs without CHF can tolerate higher initial and target dosages. Conduct up-titration required, especially in CHF.
Atenolol (beta-1 blocker)	Tablets: 25, 50, 100 mg	PO: 0.2-1.0 mg/kg q12h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher dosages are often used for the first 3 to 7 days in cases with active thrombosis then lowered to a maintenance dosage for chronic preventative therapy. Conduct up-titration required, especially in CHF or +SVCX. Dogs without CHF can tolerate higher initial and target dosages. Conduct up-titration required, especially in CHF.

CEG Formulary: Cardiac Medications for Cats			
June 2020			
MEDICATION (Drug Class)	PREPARATIONS	TYPICAL DOSAGE	ADMINISTRATION NOTES & POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS
Amilorone (antihypertensive)	Tablets: 2.5, 5, 10 mg	PO: 0.025-0.25 mg per cat, q12-24h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally used in combination with other antihypertensives due to risk of orthostatic hypotension. Initial dose is typically 0.025 mg/kg. Higher dosages are often used for the first 3 to 7 days in cases with active thrombosis then lowered to a maintenance dosage for chronic preventative therapy.
Amilorone (antihypertensive)	Tablets: 2.5, 5 mg	PO: 0.025 mg to 1.25 mg per cat, q12h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher dosages are often used for the first 3 to 7 days in cases with active thrombosis then lowered to a maintenance dosage for chronic preventative therapy.
Apixiban (beta-1 antagonist anti-hypertensive)	Tablets: 81 mg	PO: 1.2 mg/kg q12h Alternative: PO: 1.0 to 1.5 mg/kg q12h for 1 to 3 days for initial 3 to 7 days for initial 3 to 7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher dosages are often used for the first 3 to 7 days in cases with active thrombosis then lowered to a maintenance dosage for chronic preventative therapy. Conduct up-titration required, especially in CHF or +SVCX. Dogs without CHF can tolerate higher initial and target dosages. Conduct up-titration required, especially in CHF.
Atenolol (beta-1 blocker)	Tablets: 25, 50, 100 mg	PO: 1.0-2.0 mg/kg q12h Alternative: PO: 0.25-1.0 mg per cat, q12h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher dosages are often used for the first 3 to 7 days in cases with active thrombosis then lowered to a maintenance dosage for chronic preventative therapy. Conduct up-titration required, especially in CHF or +SVCX. Dogs without CHF can tolerate higher initial and target dosages. Conduct up-titration required, especially in CHF.

WEBSITE UPDATES

UPDATED WEBSITE FEATURES

While you are checking out the latest features on our site, don't forget about some of the other great resources and tools available to you! Under the Resources tab you will find recommendations and practice pointers, videos, the newly updated formulary documents and several new resource links we recently added, including:

- IDEXX: Feline SNAP NT-proBNP
- IDEXX Telemedicine Consultants
- HeartSmart: Nutritional Information on Pets With Heart Disease
- WSAVA Global Nutrition Toolkit
- Diet-associated Cardiomyopathy Information
- ACVIM-Primary Care Veterinarian
- Semintra
- ACVIM Consensus: Feline Cardiomyopathy
- ACVIM Consensus: Pulmonary Hypertension in Dogs
- ACVIM Consensus: MMVD
- ACVIM Consensus: Systemic Hypertension in Dogs and Cats

Take advantage of the Find a Cardiologist tool on our website, too. Based on client and patient needs and location, this tool can help find a veterinary specialist near you. Simply search by the type of specialists and your location and a list of veterinarians will automatically populate.



HEART TIPS

SUMMERTIME HEART HEALTH TIPS FOR PET OWNERS

Warmer weather brings with it a number of potential risks to the health of dogs and cats. In addition to increased prevalence of flea, tick and other parasite-related health issues, there are heat, diet, exercise, breed and age-associated diseases that can impact the heart health of clients' pets during summer months. Don't miss an opportunity to help clients understand some of these summertime risk factors and how they might impact the well-being of their pets.

- Provide plenty of fresh water and shade
- Control fleas, ticks and other parasites as directed
- Continue heartworm treatment as directed
- Consider clipping hair coat as appropriate for the breed
- Exercise during cooler hours and watch for signs of overheating
- Maintain a healthy diet and weight as appropriate
- Maintain frequent/regular checkup schedules

Remind dog owners that 95% of heart disease in dogs is acquired and develops as a result of everyday wear and tear, injury or illness. Common symptoms to watch for include:

- Dry cough after exercise
- Cough that worsens at night
- Shortness of breath
- Rapid weight loss
- Fatigue
- Fainting spells
- Pale gums
- Swollen abdomen (pot belly)

Cat owners are also vigilant during this time to these common signs of heart disease:

- Poor appetite
- Weight loss
- Lethargy
- Increase respiratory rate and effort
- Sudden collapse
- Sudden hind leg paralysis and pain due to blood clots

Heart disease doesn't take the summer off. Heat, dehydration, increased parasites and other seasonal factors can put extra stress on pets and exacerbate heart-related problems. Working together, pet owners, veterinarians and staff can mitigate many of these issues.

RACE CASE STUDIES

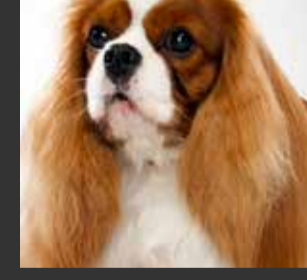
SIX RACE-APPROVED CASE STUDIES

The Cardiac Education Group has six RACE-approved case studies in the interactive case study library. Each case completed is worth 1 CE hour.



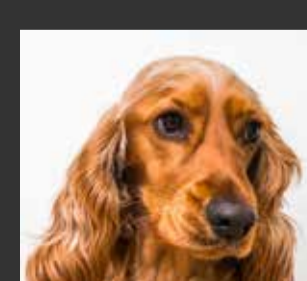
Leo, an 11-year-old domestic long hair cat seems to have some difficulty eating. A physical exam revealed a heart murmur.

Sasha, a 9.5-year-old Cavalier King Charles Spaniel has a heart murmur. Now what?



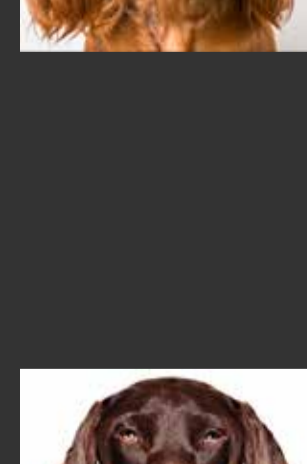
Cy, a 7-year-old domestic short hair cat seems to be experiencing a sudden onset of respiratory distress.

Zorro, a 7-year-old Cocker Spaniel was coughing at a pre-dental evaluation.



Nora, a 5-month-old Newfoundland had a murmur detected at a wellness appointment with her general veterinarian.

Arco, a 10-year-old male German Shorthaired Pointer had a heart murmur detected prior to anesthesia for neutering due to a history of prostatitis and prostatic hypertrophy.



Visit cardiaceducationgroup.org to complete one of these great cases and earn CE credit.

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