Imaging of Myxomatous Valvular Disease

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yxomatous valvular degeneration (MVD) or endocardiosis is the most common acquired heart disease in dogs. MVD usually affects the mitral valve, and auscultation typically reveals a holosystolic murmur that is heard best at the left apex. Although a rough correlation has been found between murmur intensity and MVD severity in the Cavalier King Charles spaniel,¹ severity of mitral regurgitation should not be assessed by murmur intensity alone.

Many factors influence regurgitant murmur intensity, including the pressure difference between the ventricle and the atrium; size, shape, and location of the regurgitant orifice; direction of the regurgitant jet; blood viscosity; size, shape, and contractility of the left ventricle; and the sound transmitting characteristics of the lung and chest wall.

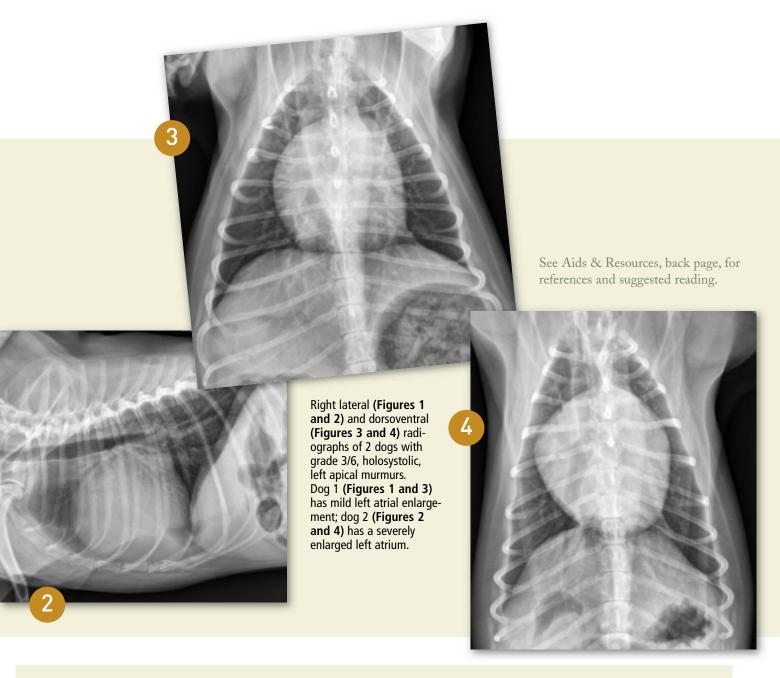
Although a diagnosis of MVD can frequently be based on signalment and murmur, evaluation of the severity of regurgitation should include thoracic radiography, echocardiography, or both.







Two-dimensional echocardiograms (right parasternal long-axis views) reveal mildly thickened mitral valve leaflets with a nearly normal-sized left atrium in dog 1 (**Figure 5**). Dog 2 (**Figure 6**) has thicker valve leaflets with severe left atrial enlargement.



Color-flow Doppler echocardiography (right parasternal long-axis views) reveals a narrow, high-velocity mitral regurgitant jet in dog 1 (Figure 7). Dog 2 (Figure 8) has a much wider jet of similar velocity that fills the severely enlarged left atrium.



MVD = myxomatous valvular degeneration

