… TO YOUR PATIENTS

Key pearls to put into practice:

1. When performing tonometry, regardless of device used, it is important to use careful patient restraint and avoid pressure on the globe, eyelids, and neck to avoid iatrogenically increased IOP readings.
2. IOP readings in the first eye are often slightly higher than in the second eye. If the difference between eyes is >20% or appears to be elevated in the first eye, repeating the IOP reading should be considered before deciding on treatment.
3. When monitoring patients with glaucoma or uveitis, it is important to use the same equipment and consider the order of tonometry reading at each visit to maintain consistency.

References

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2. Featherstone HJ, Heinrich CL. Ophthalmic examination and diagnostics. In: Gelatt KN, Gilger BC, Kern TJ, eds. *Veterinary Ophthalmology*. 5th ed. Wiley-Blackwell; 2013:533-613.
3. Méndez-Ulrich JL, Sanz A, Feliu-Soler A, Álvarez M, Borràs X. Could white coat ocular hypertension affect to the accuracy of the diagnosis of glaucoma? Relationships between anxiety and intraocular pressure in a simulated clinical setting. *Appl Psychophysiol Biofeedback*. 2018;43(1):49-56.

Research Note:
Predicting Heart Failure or Cardiac Death in Dogs with Preclinical Myxomatous Mitral Valve Disease

This prospective, placebo-controlled study of 168 dogs with preclinical myxomatous mitral valve disease (MMVD) and cardiomegaly assessed the ability of echocardiographic values and cardiac biomarkers (ie, N-terminal pro brain natriuretic peptide [NTproBNP], cardiac troponin I) to help predict the risk for heart failure or cardiac death. A composite of 3 variables (left atrium:aortic root ratio, early transmitral peak velocity, and NTproBNP value) was significantly associated with increased risk for heart failure or cardiac death and represents a useful predictive model. Results of this study may provide a basis for future therapeutic interventions to delay the progression of MMVD.

Source

Borgarelli M, Ferasin L, Lamb K, et al. The predictive value of clinical, radiographic, echocardiographic variables and cardiac biomarkers for assessing risk of the onset of heart failure or cardiac death in dogs with preclinical myxomatous mitral valve disease enrolled in the DELAY study. *J Vet Cardiol*. 2021;36:77-88.