

Heart of the matter...

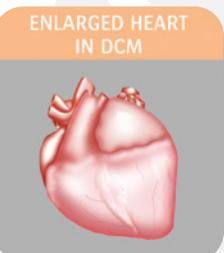


With Valentine's day on the horizon we turn to matters of the heart this month.

We interviewed Girish Thakral MRCVS BVSc AH Cert VC in Veterinary Cardiology. Girish is based at Blacks Vets Dudley Hospital and is one of the busiest Veterinary Cardiologists in the Midlands.

Heart disease in large breed dogs

Did you know that large breed dogs can be at risk of heart disease? In fact, about 10% of dogs can be affected and the most common form in large dogs is called Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM).



About DCM

DCM is a disease that affects the heart muscle and its ability to pump blood around the body. DCM most commonly affects large breed dogs, and certain breeds such as Dobermanns, Boxers, Irish Setters, German Shepherds, Great Danes, St Bernards and Irish Wolfhounds are at particular risk of developing the condition.

In DCM, the heart muscle gradually becomes weakened and floppy. The heart stretches and enlarges and becomes very inefficient at pumping blood around the body.

DCM is characterised by two phases, a long and 'silent' preclinical or early phase where the dog will appear normal and healthy and then a shorter clinical phase, i.e. heart failure, when the dog appears ill.

The preclinical phase is important because although your pet may look healthy, the changes of heart disease have already begun. Unfortunately, once clinical signs are noted, the disease tends to progress quickly.

The good news is that if DCM is detected in the preclinical or early phase, there are options for managing this condition in some dogs before they progress to heart failure. Closer monitoring will also allow early identification of the onset of heart failure, permitting early intervention with treatment.

How do I recognise DCM in my dog?

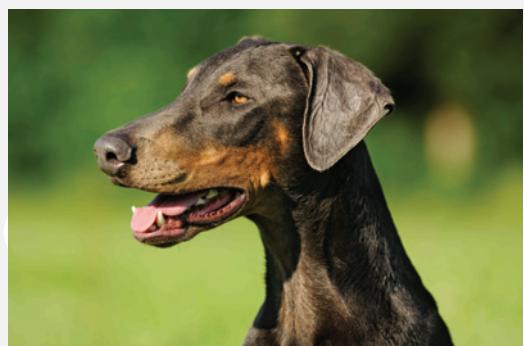
In the preclinical phase of DCM your dog will generally look and act happy and healthy. Because this disease is silent, it is recommended that if you have a large breed dog (20Kg or over) that is three years old or older, you should talk to your veterinary surgeon about keeping a close eye on his/her heart health.

Although many dogs with preclinical DCM show no signs of the disease, some dogs will display some very subtle signs that can be an indicator that something is going on below the surface. If you see any of the following, make sure you talk to your vet:

- Changed breathing pattern
- Reluctance to exercise
- Fainting
- Unexpected or unusual weight loss
- Decreased appetite
- Coughing

The importance of regular check-ups

As preclinical DCM is generally silent, heart screening is required to detect it. Diagnosing DCM early enables your vet to institute an optimal management programme, which can help to extend your dog's life. It is advised that at risk dogs (i.e. large breed dogs over 20kg and over 3 years old) undergo regular heart screening.



During heart screening your vet may want to run one or more tests, including:

- Blood tests – to check specific heart-related markers
- Chest X-rays – to assess the size of your dog's heart
- ECG – this checks the electrical rhythm of your dog's heart and identifies any abnormality.
- Heart scan (echocardiogram) – this is an ultrasound examination of the heart and is used to examine the heart in detail. It is important to choose a Veterinary Cardiologist who is experienced enough to detect subtle changes in the heart in the early stages of the heart disease.

Regular screening is key to protecting the hearts of at-risk dogs. A dog may not have diagnosable preclinical DCM at one check-up, but may go on to develop preclinical DCM at a later date.

Next steps

Depending on the results of each test, your vet may:

- Suggest a treatment regimen, if appropriate

- Recommend re-screening, normally a year later

Your vet will discuss the appropriate plan of action.

Conclusion

Remember, heart disease can develop in at-risk dogs even when they seem happy and healthy. Acting early can help extend your dog's life, please call us on 01384 252509 today to arrange an appointment for heart screening to detect any early signs or put your mind at rest.

References:

1. Atkins C, Bonagura J, Ettinger S, et al. Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of canine chronic valvular heart disease. *J Vet Intern Med*. 2009;23(6):1142–1150.
2. Guglielmini C. Cardiovascular diseases in the ageing dog: diagnostic and therapeutic problems. *Vet Res Commun*. 2003;27 Suppl 1:555–560.
3. Ware WA. *Cardiovascular Disease in Small Animal Medicine*. London, England: Manson Publishing; 2011.



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Last but not least at this time of year, remember to keep anti freeze out of reach of cats and dogs, make sure rabbits and guinea pigs are warm enough and get those running shoes on with your dog to get fit in 2016!
Happy New Year everyone

Girish.

Girish Thakral MRCVS BVSc AH Cert VC

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