



Overview/description

How to give what medications and when? A case-based approach to managing mitral valve disease

During this webcast, Dr. Darcy Adin will walk through the natural progression of degenerative mitral valve disease in dogs and the integration of evidence-based medicine to justify treatment interventions at specific stages. She will focus on understanding the natural progression of mitral valve disease with a review of disease staging, outlining the evidence-based criteria for initiating medications in dogs with preclinical mitral valve disease, and understanding the rationale for current management approaches for dogs with congestive heart failure.

Speaker's bio and credentials



Darcy Adin, DVM, Dipl. ACVIM (Cardiology)

Dr. Darcy Adin is a Clinical Professor of Cardiology at the University of Florida, College of Veterinary Medicine, where she also serves as the Chief Medical Officer and Assistant Dean of Small Animal Hospitals. She earned her Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree from Cornell University in 1996. Following her graduation, Dr. Adin completed a rotating internship at VCA South Shore Animal Hospital in 1997 and a cardiology residency at the University of California, Davis, in 1999, achieving ACVIM board certification in cardiology in 2000. With extensive experience in both academic and private specialty practices, her clinical research primarily focuses on the investigation of diuretic treatments and neurohormonal modulation of congestive heart failure.



Questionnaire

- 1. True or False. The majority of dogs with mitral valve disease will eventually die of congestive heart failure.**
 - True
 - False
- 2. True or False. An echocardiogram is required to stage a dog with presumptive mitral valve disease.**
 - True
 - False
- 3. True or False. Spironolactone and ACE inhibitors should be given together to adequately suppress RAAS activation in dogs with congestive heart failure.**
 - True
 - False
- 4. According to the EPIC study in 2016, how long does pimobendan delay the onset of congestive heart failure in dogs with ACVIM stage B2 mitral valve disease?**
 - 1 month
 - 15 months
 - 5 years
 - It completely prevents congestive heart failure development
- 5. The following are all reasons for poor diuretic response and/or continued congestion in dogs with advanced congestive heart failure, except:**
 - Poor gastrointestinal absorption of the diuretic
 - Concurrent NSAID therapy
 - Disease progression
 - Concurrent liver disease
- 6. Which systolic blood pressure reading would be the best one for a dog with mitral valve disease?**
 - 132 mmHg
 - 65 mmHg
 - 164 mmHg
 - 195 mmHg



7. Which treatment of stage B1 mitral valve disease aligns with the ACVIM consensus guidelines?
- Furosemide and pimobendan
 - Enalapril (or benazepril) and pimobendan
 - Pimobendan
 - None
8. What is the best treatment option for a stage D dog?
- Transition diuretic type from furosemide to torsemide
 - Add amlodipine to the current medication regime
 - Add a second diuretic such as hydrochlorothiazide to the current medication regime
 - There is no consensus on the best treatment option, and all of the above are reasonable approaches
9. All of the following are negative prognostic indicators for dogs presenting with congestive heart failure except:
- Hypochloremia
 - Hypokalemia
 - Hyponatremia
 - Kidney disease
10. What is a good VHS cutoff to use for diagnosing stage B2 mitral valve disease if relying only on thoracic radiographs and echocardiography is not available?
- >10.0
 - >10.5
 - >11.0
 - >12.0



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First name:

Last name:

Type:

(Veterinarian, Technician)

Licence number:

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Educational webcast

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A case-based approach to managing mitral valve
disease**

Presented by

Darcy Adin, DVM, Dipl. ACVIM (Cardiology)

This document confirms that

Dr. Lorem Ipsum

has viewed the above-mentioned webcast and has answered and submitted the questionnaire meant to evaluate the understanding of the content.

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