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Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

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www.offa.org

A Not-For-Profit Organization

Office Use Only

Application for Congenital Cardiac Database

Please type or print legibly. To ensure accuracy please enclose copy of the dog's registration papers

Previous application number (if any) _____

Registered name _____

Breed _____

ID number (if any)* Tattoo Microchip

Registration number AKC CKC Other _____

Sex _____ Color _____

Date of birth (month-day-year) _____

Registration number of sire _____ Registration number of dam _____

*** The OFA has adopted a policy, effective January 1, 2001, acknowledging animals that have been submitted for inclusion in our databases that have permanent identification in the form of microchip or tattoo. Animals not permanently identified will continue to be evaluated; however, they will be issued a number clearly indicating that the animal has no permanent identification.**

Owner name _____ Co-owner _____

Mailing address _____

City _____ State/province _____ Zip/postal code _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Veterinarian's name or veterinary hospital _____

Mailing address _____

City _____ State/province _____ Zip/postal code _____

Phone _____ Email _____

I hereby certify that the animal examined is the animal described on this application. I understand that only normal results will be released to the public unless the initials of a registered owner appear in the authorization box below which permits the OFA to release abnormal results to the public.

Signature of owner or authorized representative _____

Authorization to Release Abnormal Results

I hereby authorize the OFA to release the results of its evaluation of the animal described on this application to the public if the results are abnormal _____ (initials of registered owner).

Veterinary Instructions

Cardiac auscultation

(see accompanying procedures information for details):

- Auscultation is within normal limits. Additional diagnostic studies are not indicated.
- Auscultation reveals a soft (grade 1 or grade 2) murmur at rest.
- Auscultation reveals a moderate to loud heart murmur.
- Auscultation was performed after exercise and revealed:
 - Normal heart sounds without a cardiac murmur.
 - A soft (grade 1 or grade 2) murmur.

Describe any cardiac murmurs:

Timings: systolic diastolic continuous

Point of maximal intensity:

- mitral valve area
- aortic or subaortic area
- pulmonary valve area
- tricuspid valve area
- other location: _____
- Radiation or other characteristics: _____

Echocardiography if indicated (see accompanying procedures information for details):

- Echocardiography with Doppler was performed and the results were within limits of normal.
- Echocardiography with Doppler was performed and the results were equivocal: mild congenital heart disease cannot be conclusively diagnosed nor excluded based on this study.
- Echocardiography with Doppler was performed and the results were indicative of congenital heart disease.

Describe any abnormal echocardiographic or Doppler findings, including transvalvular or other pertinent velocities in m/sec.

pulse/continuous wave left apical/subcostal

Summary evaluation and opinion of the examiner:

- Normal cardiovascular examination—congenital heart disease is not evident
- Equivocal cardiovascular examination—congenital heart disease cannot be diagnosed nor excluded; status uncertain for breeding.
- Abnormal cardiovascular examination indicative of congenital heart disease; indicate diagnosis below:

I certify that the standards for cardiac examination as set forth by the OFA were carefully followed in performing this examination.

Veterinarian Signature _____ Specialty: Practitioner, Specialist, Cardiologist Date _____

Fees

- Animals Over 12 Months\$15.00
- Litter of 3 or more submitted together\$30.00

Kennel Rate—Individuals submitted as a group, owned/co-owned by same person.

- Minimum of 5 individuals\$7.50 per study

All check payments must be in U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank

Affected Animals and Resubmits at No Charge

Methods of Examination

Clinical Examination

1. The clinical cardiac examination should be conducted in a systematic manner. The arterial and venous pulses, mucous membranes, and precordium should be evaluated. Heart rate should be obtained. The clinical examination should be performed by an individual with advanced training in cardiac diagnosis. Board certification by the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine, Specialty of Cardiology is considered by the American Veterinary Medical Association as the benchmark of clinical proficiency for veterinarians in clinical cardiology, and examination by a Diplomate of this specialty board is recommended. Other veterinarians may be able to perform these examinations, provided they have received advanced training in the subspecialty of congenital heart disease.

2. Cardiac auscultation should be performed in a quiet, distraction-free environment. The animal should be standing and restrained, but sedative drugs should be avoided. Panting must be controlled, and if necessary, the dog should be given time to rest and acclimate to the environment. The clinician should be able to identify the cardiac valve areas for auscultation. The examiner should gradually move the stethoscope across all valve areas and also should auscultate over the subaortic area, ascending aorta, pulmonary artery, and the left craniodorsal cardiac base. Following examination of the left precordium, the right precordium should be examined.

- The mitral valve area is located over and immediately dorsal to the palpable left apical impulse and is identified by palpation with the tips of the fingers. The stethoscope is then placed over the mitral area and the heart sounds identified.
- The aortic valve area is dorsal and 1 or 2 intercostal spaces cranial to the left apical impulse. The second heart sound will become most intense when the stethoscope is centered over the aortic valve area. Murmurs originating from or radiating to the subaortic area of auscultation are evident immediately caudoventral to the aortic valve area. Murmurs originating from or radiating into the ascending aorta will be evident craniodorsal to the aortic valve and may also project to the right cranial thorax and to the carotid arteries in the neck.
- The pulmonic valve area is ventral and the one intercostal space cranial to the aortic valve area. Murmurs originating from or radiating into the main pulmonary artery will be evident dorsal to the pulmonic valve over the left hemithorax.
- The tricuspid valve area is a relatively large area located on the right hemithorax, opposite and slightly cranial to the mitral valve area.
- The clinician should also auscultate along the ventral right precordium (right sternal border) and over the right craniodorsal cardiac border.
- Any cardiac murmurs or abnormal sounds should be noted. Murmurs should be described as indicated below.

3. Description of cardiac murmurs—A full description of the cardiac murmur should be made and recorded in the medical record.

- Murmurs should be designated as systolic, diastolic, or continuous.
- The point of maximal murmur intensity should be indicated as described above. When a precordial thrill is palpable, the murmur will generally be most intense over this vibration.
- Murmurs that are only detected intermittently or are variable should be so indicated.
- The radiation of the murmur should be indicated.
- Grading of heart murmurs is as follows:
 - Grade 1—a very soft murmur only detected after very careful auscultation
 - Grade 2—a soft murmur that is readily evident
 - Grade 3—a moderately intense murmur not associated with a palpable precordial thrill (vibration)
 - Grade 4—a loud murmur; a palpable precordial thrill is not present or is intermittent
 - Grade 5—a loud cardiac murmur associated with a palpable precordial thrill and audible even when the stethoscope is lifted from the thoracic wall
 - Grade 6—a loud cardiac murmur associated with a palpable precordial thrill and audible even when the stethoscope is lifted from the thoracic wall
- Other descriptive terms may be indicated at the discretion of the examiner; these include such timing descriptors as: proto(early)-systolic, ejection or crescendo-decrescendo, holo-systolic or pan-systolic, decrescendo, and tele(late)-systolic and descriptions of subjective characteristics such as: musical, vibratory, harsh, and machinery.

4. Effects of heart rate, heart rhythm, and exercise.

- Some heart murmurs become evident or louder with changes in autonomic activity, heart rate, or cardiac cycle length. Such changes may be induced by exercise or other stresses. The importance of evaluating heart murmurs after exercise is currently unresolved. It appears that some dogs with congenital subaortic stenosis or with dynamic outflow tract obstruction may have murmurs that only become evident with increased sympathetic activity or after prolonged cardiac filling periods during marked sinus arrhythmia. It also should be noted that some normal, innocent heart murmurs may increase in intensity after exercise. Furthermore, panting artifact may be a problem after exercise.
- It is most likely that examining dogs after exercise will result in increased sensitivity to diagnosis of soft murmurs but probably decreased specificity as well. Auscultation of the heart following exercise is at the discretion of the examining veterinarian.
- At this time the OFA does not require a post exercise examination in the assessment of heart murmurs in dogs; however, this practice may be modified should definitive information become available.