From: Palmer, Lee Anne
To: Jones, Jennifer L
Cc: Rotstein, David; Carey, Lauren
Subject: FW: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158
Date: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 3:25:32 PM
Attachments: 2044632-report.pdf
2044632-attachments.zip

In case of interest – taurine level low?

From: PFR Event [mailto:pfreventcreation@fda.hhs gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 3:20 PM
To: Cleary, Michael * <Michael.Cleary@fda.hhs gov>; HQ Pet Food Report Notification <HQPetFoodReportNotification@fda.hhs gov>; (b) (6)
Subject: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158

A PFR Report has been received and PFR Event [EON-350158] has been created in the EON System

A "PDF" report by name "2044632-report pdf" is attached to this email notification for your reference Please note that all documents received in the report are compressed into a zip file by name "2044632-attachments zip" and is attached to this email notification

Below is the summary of the report:

EON Key: EON-350158
ICSR #: 2044632
EON Title: PFR Event created for Zignature Kangaroo Formula; 2044632

AE Date	(b) (6)	**Number Fed/Exposed**	1
Best By Date		**Number Reacted**	1
Animal Species	Dog	**Outcome to Date**	Better/Improved/Recovering
Breed	Retriever - Labrador		
Age	13 Years		
District Involved	PFR- (b) (6) DO		

Product information
Individual Case Safety Report Number: 2044632
Product Group: Pet Food
Product Name: Zignature Kangaroo Formula
Description: At the time of diagnosis (b) (6) (b) (6) was a 13 year old female spayed Labrador retriever who had been maintained on a Zignature Kangaroo formula She presented with a history of a progressive cough which, prior to presentation, became productive and she coughed up a small volume of pink foam (possible pulmonary edema) On examination she had a 2/6 left apical systolic heart murmur and on echo diagnosed with advanced dilated cardiomyopathy with severe left ventricular dilation, moderate to severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction, and moderate to severe left atrial dilation Thoracic radiographs were suspicious for early congestive heart failure A whole blood taurine level was submitted and was low at 168 She was treatment with furosemide, benazepril, pimobendan, spironolactone, taurine and l-carnitine and her diet was changed to Royal Canin Early Cardiac At her recheck in 2/26/18, (b) (6) heart had improved significantly with now mild dilated cardiomyopathy with normalized left atrial dimensions, mild left ventricular dilation and low normal left ventricular systolic function The furosemide was able to be discontinued at this time
Submission Type: Initial
Report Type: Adverse Event (a symptom, reaction or disease associated with the product)
Outcome of reaction/event at the time of last observation: Better/Improved/Recovering
Number of Animals Treated With Product: 1
Number of Animals Reacted With Product: 1

Product Name	Lot Number or ID	Best By Date
Zignature Kangaroo Formula		

Sender information
(b) (6)

Owner information
(b) (6)

To view this PFR Event, please click the link below:
https://eon fda gov/eon//browse/EON-350158

To view the PFR Event Report, please click the link below:
https://eon fda gov (b) (6)

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Report Details - EON-350158

ICSR:	2044632
Type Of Submission:	Initial
Report Version:	FPSR.FDA.PETF.V.V1
Type Of Report:	Adverse Event (a symptom, reaction or disease associated with the product)
Reporting Type:	Voluntary
Report Submission Date:	2018-03-27 15:12:36 EDT

Reported Problem:

Problem Description:	At the time of diagnosis (b) (6), (b) (6) was a 13 year old female spayed Labrador retriever who had been maintained on a Zignature Kangaroo formula. She presented with a history of a progressive cough which, prior to presentation, became productive and she coughed up a small volume of pink foam (possible pulmonary edema). On examination she had a 2/6 left apical systolic heart murmur and on echo diagnosed with advanced dilated cardiomyopathy with severe left ventricular dilation, moderate to severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction, and moderate to severe left atrial dilation. Thoracic radiographs were suspicious for early congestive heart failure. A whole blood taurine level was submitted and was low at 168. She was treatment with furosemide, benazepril, pimobendan, spironolactone, taurine and l-carnitine and her diet was changed to Royal Canin Early Cardiac. At her recheck in 2/26/18, (b) (6) heart had improved significantly with now mild dilated cardiomyopathy with normalized left atrial dimensions, mild left ventricular dilation and low normal left ventricular systolic function. The furosemide was able to be discontinued at this time.
Date Problem Started:	(b) (6)
Concurrent Medical Problem:	No
Outcome to Date:	Better/Improved/Recovering

Product Information:

Product Name:	Zignature Kangaroo Formula
Product Type:	Pet Food
Lot Number:	
Package Type:	BAG
Possess Unopened Product:	Unknown
Possess Opened Product:	Unknown

Product Use Information:

Product Use Stopped After the Onset of the Adverse Event:	Yes
Adverse Event Abate After Product Stop:	Yes
Product Use Started Again:	No
Perceived Relatedness to Adverse Event:	Probably related
Other Foods or Products Given to the Animal During This Time Period:	Unknown

Manufacturer /Distributor Information:

Name:	Pets Global - Zignature
Type(s):	Manufacturer
Address:	28334 Industry Dr Valencia California 91355 United States

		Contact:	Phone:	(661) 309-1235
			Web Address:	www.zignature.com
		Possess One or More Labels from This Product:	Yes	
	Purchase Location Information:			
Animal Information:	Name:	(b) (6)		
	Type Of Species:	Dog		
	Type Of Breed:	Retriever - Labrador		
	Gender:	Female		
	Reproductive Status:	Neutered		
	Weight:	33.18 Kilogram		
	Age:	13 Years		
	Assessment of Prior Health:	Good		
	Number of Animals Given the Product:	1		
	Number of Animals Reacted:	1		
	Owner Information:	Owner Information provided:	Yes	
		Contact:	Name:	(b) (6)
			Phone:	(b) (6)
			Other Phone:	(b) (6)
			Email:	(b) (6)
		Address:	(b) (6) United States	
	Healthcare Professional Information:	Practice Name:	CVCA Cardiac Care for Pets	
		Contact:	Name:	(b) (6)
			Phone:	(b) (6)
			Email:	(b) (6)@cvcavets.com
		Address:	(b) (6) United States	
		Practice Name:	CVCA Cardiac Care for Pets	
		Contact:	Name:	(b) (6)
			Phone:	(b) (6)
			Email:	(b) (6)@cvcavets.com
		Address:	(b) (6) United States	
		Type of Veterinarian:	Referred veterinarian	
		Permission to Release Records	Yes	

		to FDA:
Sender Information:	**Name:**	(b) (6)
	Address:	(b) (6) United States
	Contact:	**Phone:** (b) (6) **Email:** (b) (6)@cvcavets.com
	Permission To Contact Sender:	Yes
	Preferred Method Of Contact:	Email
	Reported to Other Parties:	Other
Additional Documents:		
	Attachment:	(b) (6) Echo Report (b) (6).pdf
	Description:	Echocardiogram (b) (6)
	Type:	Echocardiogram
	Attachment:	(b) (6) Echo Report 2018-02-26.pdf
	Description:	Echocardiogram 2-26-2018
	Type:	Echocardiogram
	Attachment:	(b) (6) Taurine Level 2017-11-03.pdf
	Description:	BW Taurine Level 11-3-2017
	Type:	Laboratory Report

CVCA, Cardiac Care for Pets
(b) (6)
Email: (b) (6)@cvcavets.com
www.cvcavets.com

Client: (b) (6)
Co-owner:
Patient name: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Breed: Labrador Retriever
Sex: FS
Age: 13 years and 5 months old
Weight: 33.18kg. / 73.15 lbs

Primary Care Veterinarian: (b) (6)
Primary Care Hospital: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6) ext:
Fax: (b) (6)
Email:

Cardiac Evaluation Report
Exam Date: 02/26/2018

Diagnosis
- Mild, improved dilated cardiomyopathy - suspect taurine-responsive
- Mild, improved mitral and very mild tricuspid valve regurgitation as cause of heart murmur
- Normal, improved left atrial chamber dilation
- Mild, improved eccentric left ventricular chamber dilation
- Low normal, improved left ventricular contractility/heart muscle function
- Cough - suspect bronchial/primary respiratory disease

Medications
- Decrease Lasix/Furosemide 40 mg tablets - Give 1 and 1/2 tablets twice daily for 1 week then decrease to 1 tablet twice daily for 1 week then decrease to 1/2 tablet twice a day for 1 week then discontinue. Please call if you note an increase respiratory rate while decreasing the Lasix. If there is an increase in cough (but normal respiratory rate), we will consider adding in a bronchodilator.
- Continue Benazapril 10 mg tablets - Give 1 and 1/2 tablets twice daily
  Continue Vetmedin/Pimobendan 7.5 mg EZ tablets - Give 1 tablet twice daily.
- Continue Spironolactone 25 mg tablets - Give 1 tablet twice daily.
- Continue Taurine 1500 mg twice daily.
- Continue L-carnitine 1500 mg three times daily.
- You may purchase the taurine and L-carnitine at any health food or nutrition store or www.puritanspride.com. You may also obtain the L-carnitine in bulk powder form from North Carolina State University by calling 919-513-6325.
- Continue with monthly heartworm and flea/tick control as prescribed by (b) (6).

Please allow 24-48 hours for CVCA to process prescription refill requests.
Refill all medications indefinitely unless directed by CVCA or your primary care veterinarian.

- **Please check all medications and dosages on your discharge report against the pharmacy labels.**

Please Note
- Please see our website www.cvcavets.com for more information about (b) (6) dilated cardiomyopathy.

Nutrition Recommendations:
〈 Continue the Royal Canin Early Cardiac diet.
〈 Consider fish oil supplements (omega-3 fatty acids). Her dose is approximately EPA 1220 mg and DHA 760 mg total per day. Please start at 1/2 the dose for one week, then increase to the full dose if tolerating well thereafter. Please avoid Cod liver oil and flax seed as well as products with Vit A and/orD.
For more information about fish oils, please visit -- http://vet.tufts.edu/heartsmart/diet/important-nutrients-for-pets-with-heart-disease/
〈 In addition to the supplements approved by Tuft's Veterinary Nutrition Service, other reputable brands include Welactin and Nordic Naturals. (b) (6) may have additional brand recommendations.

Activity Recommendations:
〈 Continue normal activity as she wants and is able to do. Please allow (b) (6) to take more breaks and rest during activity.
〈 Please avoid exercise in the hot/humid weather.

At Home Monitoring:
〈 In order to monitor for the development of early congestive heart failure in the out-patient setting, we recommend monitoring your pet's resting respiratory rate several times a week. Normal resting respiratory rates should be less than 30 breaths per minute. Consider using a respiratory rate monitoring application to track (b) (6) respiratory rate - Cardalis or BI Pharma have reliable phone applications. Please contact us if you note a persitent or progressive increase.

Future Anesthesia/Fluid Recommendations:
〈 We expect (b) (6) to tolerate carefully monitored general anesthesia with normal preoperative bloodwork and a balanced anesthetic regimen. During anesthesia, we recommend careful monitoring of ECG, BP and pulse ox and½ usual surgical fluid rate (ie: 2-4 ml/kg/hr). Carefully monitor for several hours post-operatively for signs of respiratory congestion and consider chest radiographs if these signs occur. There is some risk associated with all anesthetic events.
〈 Avoid medications with tachycardia as a side effect, such as ketamine, telazol and glycopyrrolate. Cleared for low dose atropine if needed for intraprocedure bradycardia. Avoid medications that significantly alter blood pressure such as acepromazine and Domitor.
〈 (b) (6) should not receive corticosteroids (prednisone) in the future please contact CVCA for recommendations, if corticosteroids are indicated.

Reevaluation

〈 Recheck with (b) (6) in the next 2-4 weeks and every 6 months for wellness care as directed, close auscultation, blood pressure and complete lab tests including blood and urine testing (CBC/Chemistry/Urinalysis/ Thyroid evaluation). Please forward these results when available.
〈 Please recheck with CVCA in 6 months for a follow up consultation/examination, blood pressure, and echocardiogram. Please contact us or schedule an earlier appointment if (b) (6) has any problems or symptoms indicative of worsening heart disease or if recommended by (b) (6).

We thank you for trusting in CVCA to care for (b) (6) today. Please do not hesitate to call us with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

(b) (6)

Visit Summary

Heart Rate: 130 **BP**: 155 mmHg **Cuff Size/Location:** 6 cuff/LF
History: Recheck DCM, suspected early CHF; doing well; RRR - 16 bpm, increased Lasix in January due to increased cough; cough seems to be intermittent and related to excitement; good appetite; 3 kg weight gain since 10/2017; walks 30-45 minutes per day - slow pace, at times winded but recovers very quickly.

(b) (6) developed a cough last Wednesday (10/25/17). Radiographs and blood work were performed by (b) (6) The lab work (which is unavailable for review) reportedly showed an elevated ALP 440 and GGT 30 and mild lymphopenia. Thoracic radiographs were performed which revealed cardiomegaly. (b) (6) was treated with hydroxyzine 50mg BID, doxycycline 200mg AM and 100mg PM, and hydrocodone 5mg q8-12h. All medications were stopped on Monday as her cough had worsened and she was presented to the (b) (6) for a cardiac evaluation as her coughing had worsened and she had brought up a small volume of pink-tinged foam after a coughing fit. During this time there has been no evidence of lethargy and she continues to eat and drink normally at home.

PPHx: None
Meds: None
Other: UTD on vaccinations, On HW preventative
Diet: changed from Zignature (Kangaroo) to Royal Canin Early Cardiac

Physical Exam Findings: 3/6 pansystolic murmur, PMI - mitral valve, regular rhythm with S3 gallop; LUNGS - clear all fields, panting, normal effort; Sl. overweight body condition (BCS - 6/9); Pink mm; PP - SS; PLN - WNL; ABD - hepatomegaly; BAR

Echocardiographic Findings

Mild left ventricular eccentric dilation - significant improvement compared to previous exam; mild, improved centrally located mitral regurgitant jet, normal, improved left atrial dimensions on 2D imaging and on M-mode imaging, mild, low velocity eccentric low velocity tricuspid regurgitation, subjectively normal right ventricular and right atrial dimensions, normal left and right ventricular outflow velocities, low normal, improved indices of systolic function (FS% and EF% by modified Simpson's, normal EPSS, normal transmitral inflow velocities and E:A wave ratio on spectral Doppler tracings, normal TDI E':A' ratio of the lateral mitral annulus, no masses, effusions or heartworms observed.

Comments

Dear (b) (6),

Thank you for sending (b) (6) to see us with (b) (6) today. I am quite pleased with (b) (6) exam today. She has had remarkable improvement in her echocardiogram with the cardiac medications, change in diet and supplementation with Taurine and L-carnitine. Her risk for congestive heart failure at this point is very low so we will be weaning (b) (6) off the Lasix/furosemide while (b) (6) monitors (b) (6) respiratory rate. Her current cough is likely due to respiratory disease and if the cough progresses/worsens, we will consider adding in a bronchodilator, such as Theophylline. Right now, with the marked improvement, (b) (6) long-term prognosis has improved considerably. I suspect we will be able to further discontinue cardiac medications if her heart remains stable. We will continue to closely monitor (b) (6) heart disease via serial echocardiography and institute further therapy when progression is noted. While on this course of medication, it is important to monitor the chemistry profiles and blood pressures. Hopefully, (b) (6) will continue to do so well - she's a sweety!

We appreciate your continued referrals and the trust you place in CVCA to co-manage your cardiac patients. We look forward to working with you on this case and others. In an effort to continue to improve CVCA's service to both you and your clients, please visit our website at www.cvcavets.com and complete our online referring veterinarian survey.

Sincerely,

(b) (6) - Cardiology

(b) (6) (b) (6)

(b) (6)

Account: 21467

Owner: (b) (6)
Patient:
Species: CANINE
Breed: LABRADOR_RETRIE
Age: 11Y
Gender: FS

Requisition #: (b) (6)
Accession #: (b) (6)
Order recv'd: 11/03/2017
Ordered by: (b) (6)
Reported: 11/10/2017

TAURINE (WHOLE BLOOD)

Test	Result			
TAURINE	168	(200 - 350)	L	

Testing performed at University of California, Davis

(b) (6)
11/10/2017

FINAL REPORT

CVCA, Cardiac Care for Pets
(b) (6)
(b) (6)
www.cvcavets.com

Client: (b) (6)
Co-owner:
Patient name: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Breed: Labrador Retriever
Sex: FS
Age: 13 years and 5 months old
Weight: 33.18kg. / 73.15 lbs

Primary Care Veterinarian: (b) (6)
Primary Care Hospital: (b) (6)
Phone (b) (6) ext:
Fax: (b) (6)
Email:

Cardiac Evaluation Report
Exam Date: (b) (6)

Diagnosis

- Advanced dilated cardiomyopathy - ruleout idiopathic vs. taurine-responsive
- Mild to moderate mitral valve regurgitation as cause of heart murmur
- Trace tricuspid valve regurgitation
- Moderate to severe left atrial chamber dilation
- Severe eccentric left ventricular chamber dilation
- Moderate to severe decrease in contractility/heart muscle function
- Mild left ventricular wall thinning
- Mild right atrial and right ventricular chamber dilation
- Progressive cough - rule out: early left sided congestive heart failure vs. mainstem bronchial compression

Medications

- Begin Lasix/Furosemide 40 mg tablets - Give 1 tablet twice daily.
  > For mild increases in respiratory rate/effort, you may give an additional dose of Lasix.
  > If you are consistently giving an additional dose of Lasix, please contact our office so we may help adjust medications long-term.
  > We may increase this dose in the future based on at home monitoring of breathing and recheck blood work.
- Begin Benazapril 10 mg tablets - Give 1 tablet twice daily for 4 days then increase to 1 and 1/2 tablet twice daily thereafter.
- Begin Vetmedin/Pimobendan 5mg tablets - Give 1 and 1/2 tablets twice daily. Will switch to 7.5 mg EZ tablets at 1 tablet twice daily. The 7.5mg tablet will be compounded through (b) (6) pharmacy, please call them to set up shipping and billing (b) (6)

- Please call if you notice a decrease in appetite, vomiting, lethargy, weakness or any other signs of illness while beginning/adjusting the medications.
- Continue with monthly heartworm and flea/tick control as prescribed by (b) (6).

In 2 weeks, if (b) (6) is eating and feeling well:

- Begin Spironolactone 25 mg tablets - Give 1 tablet once daily for 4 days then increase to 1 tablet twice daily thereafter.

〈 Begin Taurine 1500 mg twice daily.
〈 Begin L-carnitine 1500 mg three times daily.
〈 You may purchase the taurine and L-carnitine at any health food or nutrition store or www puritanspride com. You may also obtain the L-carnitine in bulk powder form from North Carolina State University by calling 919-513-6325.

Please allow 24-48 hours for CVCA to process prescription refill requests.
Refill all medications indefinitely unless directed by CVCA or your primary care veterinarian.
〈 **Please check all medications and dosages on your discharge report against the pharmacy labels.**

Please Note

〈 Please see our website www.cvcavets.com for more information about (b) (6) dilated cardiomyopathy.

Nutrition Recommendations:
〈 (b) (6) is on a specialized diet which could be contributing to taurine deficiency. Please change her to a new diet, as her housemate is on a novel protein diet - consider prescription diets such as Royal Canin or Science Diet. Please discuss diet options with (b) (6)
〈 In patients with early/mild heart failure, CVCA recommends feeding a diet with less than 80 mg of sodium per 100 kCal of food (50-80 mg/100 kCal). In patients with refractory heart failure signs, further sodium restriction may be beneficial.
〈 For more information about sodium content of various foods, please visit:
- Dog: http://vet tufts edu/wp-content/uploads/reduced_sodium_diet_for_dogs pdf
- Treats: http://vet.tufts.edu/wp-content/uploads/treats_for_dogs_with_heart_disease.pdf

〈 CVCA recommends avoiding kidney diets unless (b) (6) has kidney disease that warrants protein restriction.
〈 Diet changes should be done gradually (ie. over ~1 month) to avoid GI upset and avoided until (b) (6) is stable and eating well on the cardiac medications, usually about 2 weeks after starting or adjusting therapy.
〈 If you are interested in a consultation with a veterinary nutritionist, please visit -- http://vetnutrition.tufts.edu/make-an-appointment/
〈 CVCA recommends fish oil supplements (omega-3 fatty acids) in many dogs with cardiac disease. Her dose should be approximately EPA 1220 mg and DHA 760 mg total per day. Please start at 1/2 the dose for one week, then increase to the full dose if tolerating well thereafter. Please avoid Cod liver oil and flax seed as well as products with Vit A and/or D.
For more information about fish oils, please visit -- http://vet tufts edu/heartsmart/diet/important-nutrients-for-pets-with-heart-disease/
〈 In addition to the supplements approved by Tuft's Veterinary Nutrition Service, other reputable brands include Welactin and Nordic Naturals. (b) (6) may have additional brand recommendations.

Activity Recommendations:
〈 Keep (b) (6) very quiet for the next 3-4 days with only brief leash walks to eliminate.
〈 Once her coughing has resolved, (b) (6) may gradually resume activity as she wants and is able to do. Please allow (b) (6) to take more breaks and rest during activity.
〈 Please try avoid burst type activity, as this increases the arrhythmia risk and avoid exercise in the hot/humid weather.
〈 Please try to warm (b) (6) up for 5-10 minutes with walking prior to moderate activity and take more rests during more vigorous activity.

At Home Monitoring:
〈 Monitor for signs of cough, respiratory difficulty, exercise intolerance, abdominal swelling, weakness, lethargy, etc. If you note any of these symptoms, please notify CVCA or (b) (6) as these symptoms may indicate recurrent congestive heart failure. If you note an increase in cough, respiratory rate or effort, please feel free to give an additional dose of Lasix/Furosemide, while contacting CVCA.
〈 In order to monitor for the development of early congestive heart failure in the out-patient setting, we recommend monitoring your pet's resting respiratory rate several times a week. Normal resting respiratory rates should be less than 30 breaths per minute. Consider using a respiratory rate monitoring application to track (b) (6) respiratory rate - Cardalis or BI Pharma have reliable phone applications. Please contact us if you note a persitent or progressive increase.
〈 In addition, (b) (6) is sadly at increased risk for sudden cardiac death due to her cardiac disease. Dobermans are particularly at risk for development of severe, sudden malignant arrhythmias that sadly may result in sudden death. However, we hope to minimize these risks with our treatment plan.

Future Anesthesia/Fluid Recommendations:

- Avoid intravenous or subcutaneous fluid therapy in the future, if possible. If fluid therapy is indicated, please contact CVCA.
- (b) (6) should not receive corticosteroids (prednisone) in the future please contact CVCA for recommendations, if corticosteroids are indicated.
- Avoid elective anesthesia, as (b) (6) is at high risk for complications due to the degree of cardiac disease. If anesthesia is necessary in the future, please contact CVCA for recommendations for monitoring and anesthetics.

Reevaluation

- Please recheck with (b) (6) in the next day or two to obtain taurine levels. Please forward these results when available.
- Please recheck with (b) (6) in 2 weeks for a follow up examination and blood chemistry profile with electrolytes and as recommended by (b) (6). Please forward these results when available.
- Please recheck with (b) (6) every 4-6 months for a follow up examination and blood chemistry profile with electrolytes and as recommended by (b) (6). Please forward these results when available.
- Please recheck with CVCA in 5 months for a follow up consultation/examination, blood pressure, and echocardiogram. Please contact us or schedule an earlier appointment if (b) (6) has any problems or symptoms indicative of worsening heart disease or if recommended by (b) (6).

Visit Summary

Heart Rate: 132 bpm **BP**: 100mmHg (based on MR gradient)

History:

(b) (6) developed a cough last Wednesday (10/25/17). Radiographs and blood work were performed by (b) (6) The lab work (which is unavailable for review) reportedly showed an elevated ALP 440 and GGT 30 and mild lymphopenia. Thoracic radiographs were performed which revealed cardiomegaly. (b) (6) was treated with hydroxyzine 50mg BID, doxycycline 200mg AM and 100mg PM, and hydrocodone 5mg q8-12h. All medications were stopped on Monday as her cough had worsened and she was presented to the (b) (6) for a cardiac evaluation as her coughing had worsened and she had brought up a small volume of pink-tinged foam after a coughing fit. During this time there has been no evidence of lethargy and she continues to eat and drink normally at home.

PPHx: None
Meds: None
Other: UTD on vaccinations, On HW preventative
Diet: Zignature (Kangaroo)

Physical Exam Findings:

BAR, sweet but nervous
OP/EENT: Pink, moist mucous membranes, CRT <2s, mild periodontal disease, LS OU, clear AU, No nasal or ocular discharge, no cough on tracheal palpation
PLN: WNL
H/L: Grade 2/6 left apical protosystolic heart murmur, regular rhythm, strong synchronous femoral pulses, RR: 36 breaths/min, questionable mild increase in bronchovesicular sounds bilaterally, no crackles or wheezes ausculted, eupneic
Abd: Soft non-painful abdominal palpation, no palpable masses or fluid wave
MS/Neuro: BCS 5/9, Amb x 4, Mentally alert and appropriate
Integ: Normal turgor, subcutaneous mass left ventrum

Other Diagnostics:

10/27/17 pDVM CXR: Generalized cardiomegaly characterized by widening of the cardiac silhouette and loss of the caudal cardiac waist consistent with left atrial enlargement. Slight left auricular bulge. Increased sternal contact and rounding of the right heart on the VD radiograph. Dorsal deviation of the trachea. Prominent pulmonary vasculature with a questionable mild increase in interstitial opacity in the caudodorsal lung fields which may suggest early congestive heart failure/pulmonary edema.

Echocardiographic Findings

Severe left ventricular eccentric hypertrophy with apical rounding and increased spherocity, mild-moderate centrally

located mitral regurgitant jet, moderate-severe secondary left atrial dilation on 2D imaging and moderately-severely increased LA:Ao ratio on M-mode imaging, mild eccentric low velocity tricuspid regurgitation with mildly elevated estimated right ventricular pressures consistent with mild pulmonary hypertension, mild right ventricular and right atrial dilation, normal left and right ventricular outflow velocities, moderately to severely depressed indices of systolic function (FS% and EF% by modified Simpson's - LVDI 144ml/m^2, LVSI 90ml/m^2), increased EPSS, elevated transmitral inflow velocities and E:A wave ratio on spectral Doppler tracings, normal TDI E':A' ratio of the lateral mitral annulus, no masses, effusions or heartworms observed.
ECG during echocardiogram: Normal sinus rhythm. No ventricular ectopy noted.

Comments

Dear (b) (6),

Thank you for sending (b) (6) to see us with (b) (6) today. Sadly, (b) (6) has dilated cardiomyopathy with moderate to severe systolic dysfunction and moderate to severe left atrial dilation. This places her at a high risk of developing congestive heart failure and with the progression in her cough I am concerned that we may be dealing with congestive heart failure at this time. We have begun therapy to control congestive heart failure, support cardiac function, slow down the progression of the heart disease and improve survival. We are now seeing more dogs on specialized diets that are developing taurine deficiency and we have discussed submission of taurine levels to evaluate whether this may be a contributing factor to (b) (6) condition. (b) (6) is interested in pursuing this test at your clinic, taurine levels should be drawn and placed in a heparinized tube (green top) and should be frozen and submitted to (b) (6) (who sends it to UC Davis). It will be interesting to see if this is a contributing factor to (b) (6) condition.

We will continue to closely monitor (b) (6) heart disease via serial echocardiography and institute further therapy when progression is noted. While on this course of medication, it is important to monitor the chemistry profiles and blood pressures. Dogs with dilated cardiomyopathy are at a higher risk of developing ventricular arrhythmias. None were noted today; however, it will be important to monitor for arrhythmias periodically in the future. Unfortunately, the prognosis is guarded after the onset of congestive heart failure, and we discussed with the (b) (6) family that the average survival is ~ 6-12 months.[1,2] Survival time is highly individually variable depending on response to therapy.

We appreciate your continued referrals and the trust you place in CVCA to co-manage your cardiac patients. We look forward to working with you on this case and others. In an effort to continue to improve CVCA's service to both you and your clients, please visit our website at www.cvcavets.com and complete our online referring veterinarian survey.

Sincerely,
(b) (6) - Cardiology

From: Palmer, Lee Anne
To: Jones, Jennifer L
Cc: Rotstein, David; Carey, Lauren
Subject: FW: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-351031
Date: Thursday, April 12, 2018 1:39:10 PM
Attachments: 2045676-report.pdf

Hi Jen – were you expecting this one? Thx - LA

From: PFR Event [mailto:pfreventcreation@fda.hhs gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 12, 2018 1:36 PM
To: Cleary, Michael * <Michael.Cleary@fda.hhs gov>; HQ Pet Food Report Notification <HQPetFoodReportNotification@fda.hhs gov>; (b) (6)
Subject: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-351031

A PFR Report has been received and PFR Event [EON-351031] has been created in the EON System

A "PDF" report by name "2045676-report pdf" is attached to this email notification for your reference

Below is the summary of the report:

EON Key: EON-351031
ICSR #: 2045676
EON Title: PFR Event created for Zignature Kangaroo Formula; 2045676

AE Date	02/22/2018	**Number Fed/Exposed**	1
Best By Date		**Number Reacted**	1
Animal Species	Dog	**Outcome to Date**	Stable
Breed	Retriever - Golden		
Age	6 Years		
District Involved	PFR- (b) (6) DO		

Product information
Individual Case Safety Report Number: 2045676
Product Group: Pet Food
Product Name: Zignature Kangaroo Formula
Description: (b) (6) Patient presented to the cardiology service at (b) (6) for tachypnea He was diagnosed with dilated cardiomyopathy and left side congestive heart failure Whole blood taurine level was 119 (ref 200-350, critical level <150) At the time, patient consuming Zignature Kangaroo Formula and was advised to change
Submission Type: Initial
Report Type: Adverse Event (a symptom, reaction or disease associated with the product)
Outcome of reaction/event at the time of last observation: Stable
Number of Animals Treated With Product: 1
Number of Animals Reacted With Product: 1

Product Name	Lot Number or ID	Best By Date
Zignature Kangaroo Formula		

Sender information
(b) (6)

Owner information
(b) (6)

To view this PFR Event, please click the link below:
https://eon fda gov/eon//browse/EON-351031

To view the PFR Event Report, please click the link below:
https://eon fda gov/eon/ (b) (6)

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Report Details - EON-351031

ICSR:	2045676
Type Of Submission:	Initial
Report Version:	FPSR.FDA.PETF.V.V1
Type Of Report:	Adverse Event (a symptom, reaction or disease associated with the product)
Reporting Type:	Voluntary
Report Submission Date:	2018-04-12 13:26:01 EDT

Reported Problem:

Problem Description:	(b) (6) Patient presented to the cardiology service at (b) (6) for tachypnea. He was diagnosed with dilated cardiomyopathy and left side congestive heart failure. Whole blood taurine level was 119 (ref 200-350, critical level <150). At the time, patient consuming Zignature Kangaroo Formula and was advised to change.
Date Problem Started:	02/22/2018
Concurrent Medical Problem:	Yes
Pre Existing Conditions:	History of swallowing disorder; on Prednisone 10mg every other day since 2015 following biopsy of nodule on larynx (granulomatous)
Outcome to Date:	Stable

Product Information:

Product Name:	Zignature Kangaroo Formula
Product Type:	Pet Food
Lot Number:	
Package Type:	BAG
Possess Unopened Product:	No
Possess Opened Product:	No

Product Use Information:

Description:	Owner feeding for 2-3 years prior to diagnosis.
Last Exposure Date:	03/01/2018
Time Interval between Product Use and Adverse Event:	3 Years
Product Use Stopped After the Onset of the Adverse Event:	Yes
Perceived Relatedness to Adverse Event:	Possibly related
Other Foods or Products Given to the Animal During This Time Period:	Yes

Manufacturer /Distributor Information:

Purchase Location Information:

Name:	Chewy.com

Animal Information:

Name:	(b) (6)
Type Of Species:	Dog
Type Of Breed:	Retriever - Golden
Gender:	Male
Reproductive Status:	Neutered
Weight:	40 Kilogram

	Age:	6 Years		
	Assessment of Prior Health:	Good		
	Number of Animals Given the Product:	1		
	Number of Animals Reacted:	1		
	Owner Information:	**Owner Information provided:**	Yes	
		Contact:	**Name:**	(b) (6)
			Phone:	(b) (6)
		Address:	(b) (6) United States	
	Healthcare Professional Information:	**Practice Name:**	(b) (6)	
		Contact:	**Name:**	(b) (6)
			Phone:	(b) (6)
		Address:	(b) (6) United States	
		Type of Veterinarian:	Referred veterinarian	
		Date First Seen:	(b) (6)	
Sender Information:	**Name:**	(b) (6)		
	Address:	(b) (6) United States		
	Contact:	**Phone:**	(b) (6)	
		Email:	(b) (6)	
	Reporter Wants to Remain Anonymous:	No		
	Permission To Contact Sender:	Yes		
	Preferred Method Of Contact:	Email		
	Reported to Other Parties:	None		
Additional Documents:				

From: Darcy Adin
To: Joshua A Stern; (b) (6); Fries, Ryan C; (b) (6)
Cc: Freeman, Lisa; Jones, Jennifer L
Subject: Fwd: hold-FDA call w/ NCSU & Tufts re: DCM
Date: Tuesday, August 07, 2018 7:09:27 AM

Hi Josh, (b) (6), Ryan and (b) (6),

I know it is short notice but if any of you are available to conference with Dr. Jones and her group at the FDA, (b) (5)

Thanks!
Darcy and Lisa

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Jones, Jennifer L** <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Date: Mon, Aug 6, 2018 at 10:58 AM
Subject: hold-FDA call w/ NCSU & Tufts re: DCM
To: "Norris, Anne" <Anne.Norris@fda.hhs.gov>, "DeLancey, Siobhan" <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>, "Rotstein, David" <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>, "Palmer, Lee Anne" <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>, "Carey, Lauren" <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>, "Reimschuessel, Renate" <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov>, "Ceric, Olgica" <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>, "Nemser, Sarah" <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>, Darcy Adin <dbadin@ncsu.edu>, Lisa Freeman <lisa.freeman@tufts.edu>

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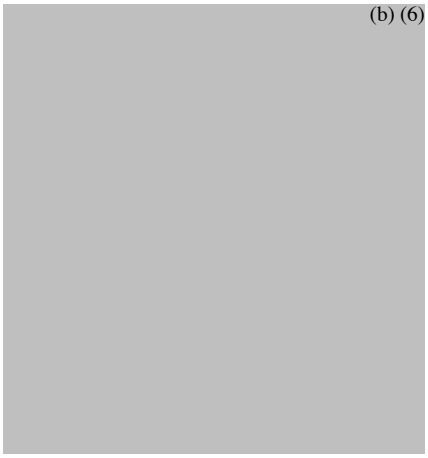
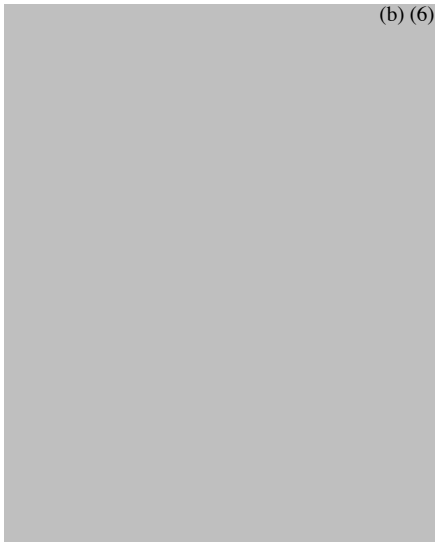
Darcy B. Adin, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)
Clinical Assistant Professor of Cardiology
North Carolina State University
NC State Veterinary Hospital
1060 William Moore Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-513-6032

From:	Freeman, Lisa
To:	Jones, Jennifer L
Subject:	ideas for dcm issue
Date:	Wednesday, August 08, 2018 4:48:09 PM
Attachments:	ideas 8-1-18 for fda.docx van vleet ferrans myocardial diseases of animals am j pathol 1986.pdf

Attached is an article and the various nutritional deficiencies and nutritional toxicities that can cause myocardial disease
Lisa

Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN
Board Certified Veterinary Nutritionist™
Professor
Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy
Tufts Clinical and Translational Science Institute
Tufts University
www.petfoodology.org


(b) (6)


(b) (6)

Review Article

MYOCARDIAL DISEASES OF ANIMALS

CONTENTS

Myocardial Diseases of Animals

JOHN F. VAN VLEET, DVM, PhD, and
VICTOR J. FERRANS, MD, PhD

From the Pathology Branch, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

INTEREST in the cardiomyopathies first developed in the 1960s, at which time the terms "primary myocardial disease," "cardiomyopathy," and "myocardiopathy" were proposed to identify a series of disorders that affected primarily the myocardium. More recently it was suggested that the use of the term "cardiomyopathy" be restricted to myocardial diseases of unknown etiology, and that cardiomyopathies of known etiology be referred to as "myocardial diseases" associated with a given specific entity or causative factor. In this review, we use the term "myocardial diseases" in its original connotation to refer to all disorders that affect primarily the heart muscle by producing degeneration, necrosis, or inflammation. A wide spectrum of such disorders has been demonstrated in human patients. However, a much larger number of myocardial diseases occur, either spontaneously or experimentally induced, in animals. The myocardial diseases of animals provide many unique opportunities to explore diverse aspects of cardiovascular medicine. Some of these diseases correspond closely to conditions known to affect humans; others constitute model systems for specific aspects of certain human disorders; and still others represent situations of intrinsic genetic, morphologic, toxicologic, or pharmacologic interest. We have attempted to emphasize many disorders that have received only limited attention in the literature; and, whenever possible, we have referred the reader to extensive reviews that have been published recently on some types of myocardial diseases of animals. In keeping with the definitions given above, we have excluded from consideration in this review the following groups of disorders: ischemic heart disease; valvular, pericardial, and endocardial diseases; diseases of the conduction system; congenital malformations; and diseases caused by metazoan parasites.

Myocardial Diseases With Known or Suspected Heritability

This group of diseases continues to expand, with recent descriptions of examples in the rat, cow, and mouse. The cardiomyopathies in hamsters, mice, rats, turkeys, cattle, and animals with glycogenosis may have progressive clinical courses and some morphologic alterations similar to those in certain cardiomyopathies in human patients and may provide useful models for the human diseases. The hamster model, especially, has been used extensively for studies on the morphologic and biochemical alterations of cardiomyopathies and the development of potential therapeutic agents. For the most part, these diseases may be eliminated from animal populations by selective breeding or may be maintained as models by breeding of affected or carrier animals.

Address reprint requests to Dr. John F. Van Vleet, Department of Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Hereditary Cardiomyopathy (Muscular Dystrophy) in Hamsters

In 1962, Homburger reported the coexistence of cardiomyopathy and skeletal myopathy in Syrian golden hamsters of the BIO 1.50 line. Numerous reports have followed on this hereditary polymyopathy in other lines such as BIO 14.6, 40.54, 82.62, 53.58, CHF146, CHF 147, and UM-X7.1[1-12] The cardiac disease is more severe than the skeletal muscle involvement in dystrophic hamsters. The condition is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait and affects both sexes. Some of the affected lines of hamsters, such as 40.54, survive for approximately one-third of the usual 600-day life span of nondystrophic hamsters. However, considerable variability exists in the rate of progression of the disease in various affected lines. Clinical signs of the disease include subcutaneous edema, muscle weakness, exercise intolerance, poor growth, ascites, hyperpnea, cyanosis, and death.

Numerous studies have characterized the myocardial pathology in affected hamsters.[2-4,9,13,14] In general, these studies have divided the disease into four phases: 1) prenecrotic, 2) necrotic, 3) hypertrophic, and 4) terminal. Most hamsters survive until they die in the terminal phase with congestive heart failure, cardiac dilatation, atrial thrombi, and multifocal pale areas of myocardial fibrosis. The initial histopathologic alterations were prominent by 30–50 days of age as focal myolysis and focal necrosis with myocyte calcification, macrophagic invasion, and postnecrotic fibrosis. By 100 days of age, myocardial hypertrophy had developed.

Ultrastructural study of the hearts of fetal hamsters from affected lines and young hamsters in the prenecrotic phase of the disease revealed increased numbers of cardiomyoblasts in fetal hearts, prolonged postnatal myocyte mitotic activity, increase in number and size of myocyte mitochondria, abnormal myofibril formation, focal myofibrillar lysis, increased numbers of polysomes, and edema of myocytes and the interstitium.[9,12,13,15]

The biochemical pathogenesis and the pathophysiologic alterations in the myocardium of the cardiomyopathic hamster have been studied extensively, and many hypotheses have been proposed to account for the observed changes. Most recently, the myocardial damage has been attributed to: 1) microvascular spasm produced by catecholamine release; 2) an inherited hypersensitivity of cardiac and smooth muscle to catecholamine stimulation; 3) repeated episodes of ischemia, reperfusion, and eventual necrosis of hypersusceptible myocytes; 4) secondary hypertrophy of surviving myocytes; and 5) a final stage of cardiac decompensation with congestive heart failure.[6,11] Myocardial protection was provided by verapamil administration.[6,16,17] Other studies have shown protection against the development of this cardiomyopathy by administration of α-adrenergic blockers, β-adrenergic blockers, verapamil, or taurine.[14,18-20] Potentiation of the cardiomyopathy is seen in affected hamsters fed diets low in potassium or magnesium. Affected hamsters are strikingly susceptible to catecholamine-induced myocardial necrosis. Myocardial calcium accumulation, defective carnitine transport, abnormalities in contractile proteins, altered distribution of myosin isoenzymes, and decreased sarcolemmal Na^+, K^+-adenosine-triphosphatase activity and adenosine triphosphate-independent Ca^{2+} binding capacity have been reported in cardiomyopathic hamsters.[20-25]

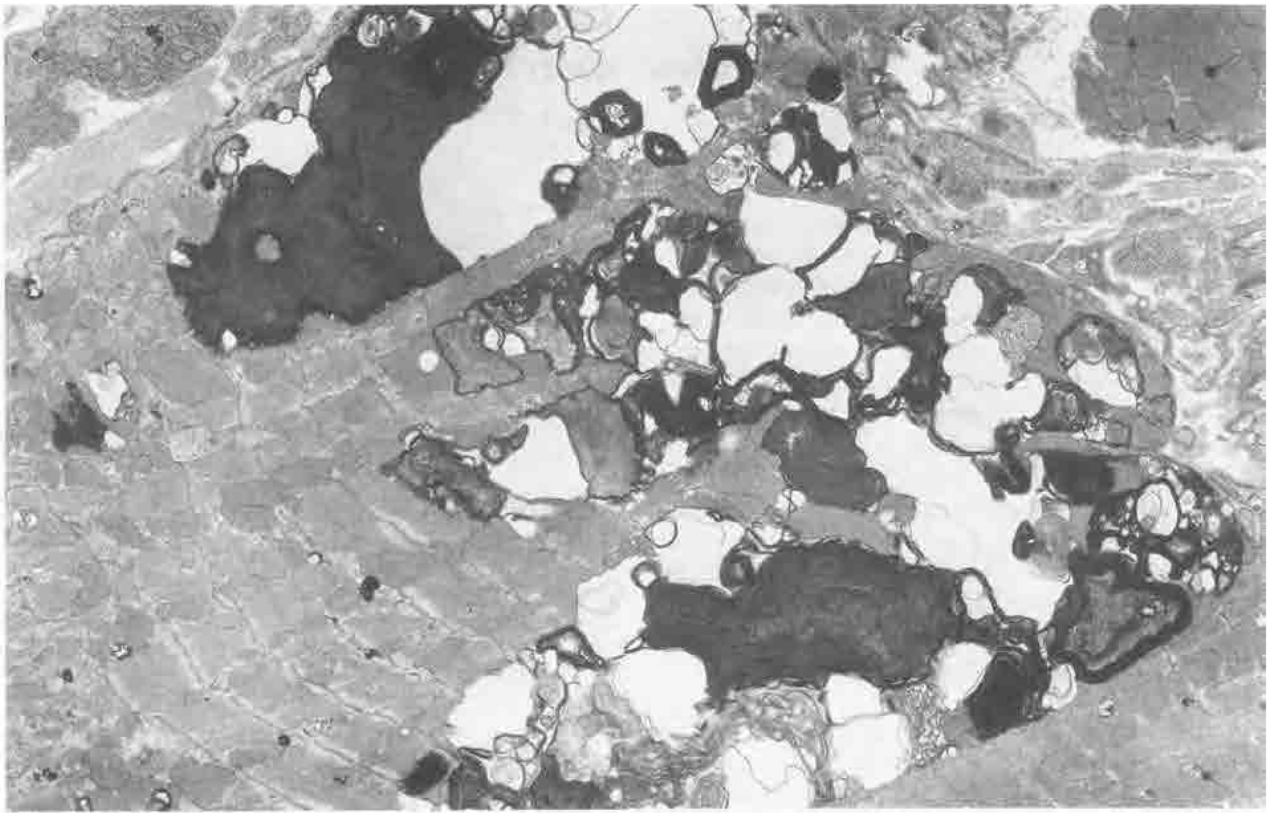
Muscular dystrophy occurs in the hamster, mouse, chicken, dog, turkey, mink, and sheep; however, among these species only in the hamster and mouse has concurrent cardiomyopathy been shown to develop.[26]

Hereditary Cardiomyopathies of Mice

Mice with hereditary muscular dystrophy may have accompanying myocardial alterations. Dystrophy was originally described as an autosomal recessive trait in mice of the inbred strain 129/ReJ in 1955 at the Bar Harbor laboratory and later was also reported in C57BL/6J mice.[26-30] Affected mice show poor growth, muscular atrophy, and gradual onset of ataxia and posterior paresis. Most animals die by 1–6 months of age. Some mice have microscopic and ultrastructural alterations in the myocardium.[31-33] In Strain 129 mice, myocytes have fatty change, SR dilatation, and mitochondrial swelling with accompanying edema and fibrosis.[31,32] Delayed myofibrillogenesis was observed in the hearts of C57BL/6J-dydy mice.[33]

An inherited cardiomyopathy has also been described[33] in KK mice, a strain in which diabetes mellitus and spontaneous soft tissue calcification also occur.[34-38] However, morphologic study of the myocardial alterations indicated that the cardiac lesions develop prior to the onset of diabetes mellitus.[33] The myocardial lesions were extensive at 8 and 11 weeks of age and were characterized by myofibrillar lysis, focal necrosis, and calcification and postnecrotic fibrosis (Figures 1 and 2).[33,39] Some affected myocytes had cytoplasmic inclusions with the appearance of nemaline rods. No thickening of capillary basement membranes was observed, suggesting that the myocardial lesions of the KK mouse are not secondary to diabetes mellitus.[39] However, Tomita[40] described focal thickening and dispersion of the glycocalyx of cardiac myocytes in 40-week-old KK mice (Figure 3). The severity of the cardiomyopathy in

1



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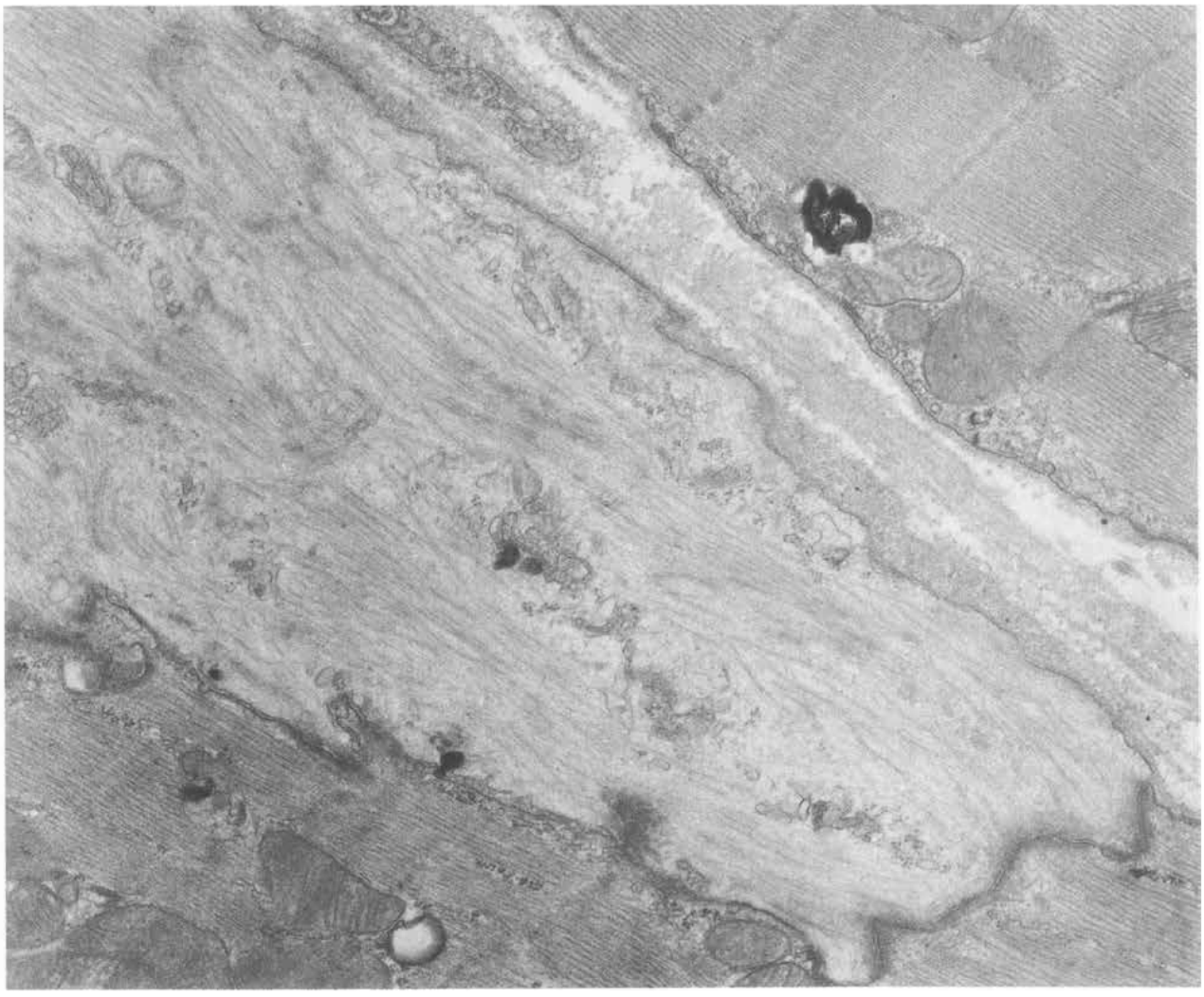


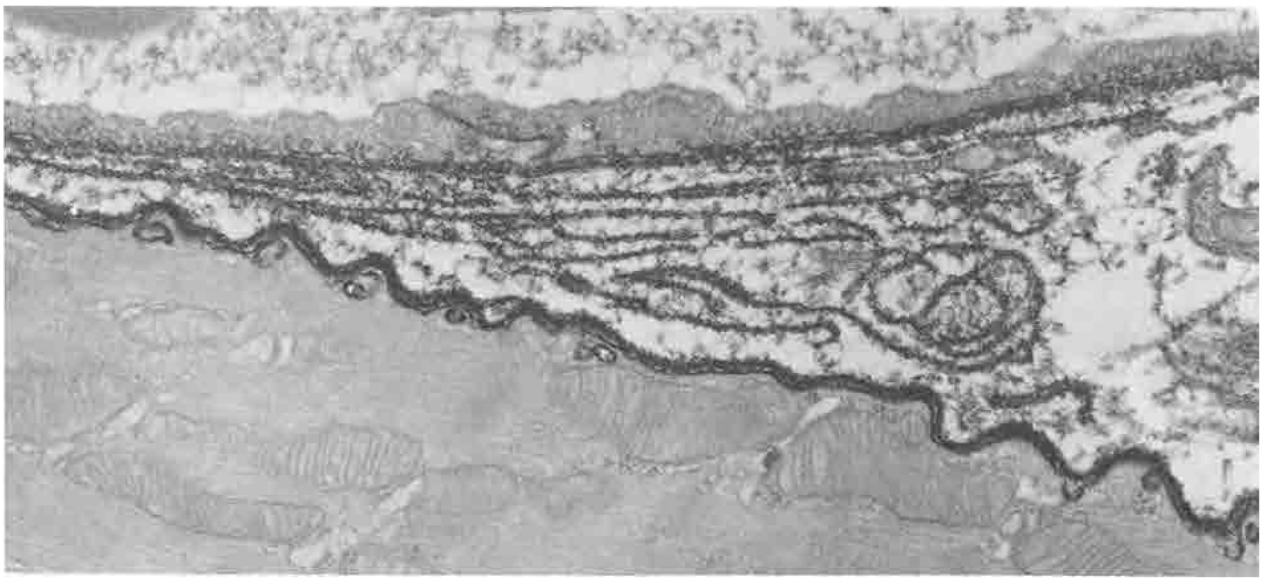


Figure 3—Hereditary cardiomyopathy. KK mouse (40-week-old male). Reduplicated external lamina is present adjacent to a capillary. (Ruthenium red, ×28,000)

KK mice was found to be considerably reduced by treatment with diltiazem, a calcium channel blocker.[40]

Hereditary Cardiomyopathy of Rats

Rubin et al[41] recently described cardiomyopathy with congestive failure in SHR/N-cp rats. Affected rats had subcutaneous and facial edema, dyspnea, cyanosis, and malaise and survived from 5 to 14 days after the onset of clinical signs. Hypertension was present in 100% of the animals, and 25% were obese. Congestive heart failure developed in 75% of males 11 months of age or older and in 25% of females 24 months of age or older. At necropsy, lesions included hydrothorax, ascites, cardiomegaly, thickened ventricular walls, left atrial dilatation, and thrombosis, and hepatomegaly. Microscopic findings were myocardial hypertrophy and interstitial fibrosis. Ultrastructural study revealed altered Z bands.

Hereditary Cardiomyopathy ("Round Heart Disease") of Turkeys

Sporadic death losses from "round heart disease" occur in turkey poults. The literature on this disease was recently reviewed.[42] The frequency of the cardiac disease in several commercial turkey flocks in Canada varied from 3% to 28%.[43] However, an inbred flock of turkeys maintained at the University of Minnesota as a source of research animals had a 70% incidence of the cardiac disease at 1 month of age, with 30% mortality in the affected birds by 10 days of age. Thus, it appears that the cardiac disease is heritable, although superimposed stresses have been suggested to play a role in precipitating deaths in some affected flocks.[44] It is important to differentiate inherited cardiomyopathy of turkeys from toxic cardiomyopathies produced in this species by either furazolidone or sodium chloride, because all three diseases may result in terminal cardiac dilatation ("round heart") and congestive heart failure.[45–47] The findings in furazolidone- and sodium chloride-induced cardiotoxicity are described in a later section of this review.

Clinically, turkeys with inherited cardiomyopathy have stunted growth and often have sudden, unexpected deaths. Mortality is highest in the first few weeks of life. Males are more frequently affected than females. Some affected birds will survive into adulthood but will be stunted. At necropsy, ascites and hydropericardium are often present. In poults, the hearts are dilated, especially the right ventricle, and assume a rounded shape ("round heart"). In older birds, left ventricular dilatation and hypertrophy and white, firm thickening of the left ventricular endocardium by fibroelastosis are seen.[43,44,48–51] Epicardial vessels are congested. In contrast, venticular dilatation, but without hypertrophy

Figure 1—Hereditary cardiomyopathy. KK mouse (40-week-old male). Degenerate myocytes have numerous myelin figures. (×7400)

Figure 2—Hereditary cardiomyopathy. KK mouse (40-week-old male). Degenerated myocyte (center) has extensive myofibrillar lysis. (×22,000)

and endocardial fibroelastosis, occurs in furazolidone- and sodium chloride-induced cardiomyopathy in turkeys.[45,46]

Microscopic alterations described in poults have varied from interstitial myocarditis with focal myocardial necrosis[51] to myocardial congestion and hemorrhage and epicardial fibrosis.[44] Ultrastructural study demonstrated type C viral particles in myocytes from affected hearts,[51,52] but no further evidence for a viral etiology of the disease has been reported. Other ultrastructural alterations described include accumulation of sarcoplasmic glycogen deposits and myofibrillar lysis.[53]

Biochemical studies also demonstrated increased myocardial glycogen concentration in affected turkey poults.[54] However, there is no convincing evidence to suggest that the biochemical pathogenesis of inherited cardiomyopathy in turkeys is related to a known form of glycogen storage disease. Other biochemical studies demonstrated altered composition and function of nuclear nonhistone proteins in the hearts of affected turkeys[55,56] and altered plasma and tissue carnitine concentrations.[57] Decreased myocardial activities of lactic dehydrogenase, isocitric dehydrogenase, and creatine phosphokinase were also described.[58] Studies of regional myocardial blood flow in affected turkeys indicated decreased subendocardial perfusion and led to the suggestion that this alteration may play a role in the development of endocardial fibroelastosis.[59] Daily administration of propranolol to newly hatched turkey poults from an inbred flock with a high incidence of hereditary cardiomyopathy delayed, but did not prevent, mortality from the disease.[60] The delayed mortality may have resulted from amelioration of cardiac arrhythmias and abnormal calcium transport demonstrated in young affected turkeys.[61,62] The inducibility of ventricular tachyarrhythmias in cardiomyopathic turkeys was directly related to the extent of ventricular dilatation.[63]

Hereditary Cardiomyopathies of Cattle

A single report has characterized a cardiomyopathy in Japanese black calves in western Japan.[64] Affected animals, usually less than 1 month old, died suddenly after the onset of dyspnea that lasted for several minutes to a few hours. At necropsy, evidence of congestive cardiac failure was present as ascites, hydropericardium, hydrothorax, pulmonary edema, and hepatic congestion. The heart showed cardiomegaly and left ventricular dilatation. Microscopically, multifocal myocardial degeneration and necrosis were present and were most frequent in the left ventricular papillary muscles. Older lesions appeared as areas of myocardial fibrosis without infiltrating inflammatory cells. The disease was inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. In 1975 bulls suspected of being carriers for the trait were destroyed, and no further cases have been seen.

More recently, another cardiomyopathy which seems to be hereditary has been described in Holstein-Friesian cattle in Japan.[65-67] The disease affects animals from 1 to 7 years of age (average, 3.3) and is manifested clinically by edema, venous distension, and hepatic congestion. The hearts of the affected animals are dilated and increased in weight, but the ventricular walls are not thickened. Histologically, hypertrophic and nonspecific degenerative changes are found, together with diffuse interstitial fibrosis involving both ventricles. Ultrastructural studies have shown splitting of myofibrils, mitochondrial swelling, intracellular edema, increase in Z-band material, and increased numbers of mitochondria that are smaller than normal. Cellular reaction (lymphocytic infiltration) was infrequently seen.

A suspected hereditary cardiomyopathy in young adult cattle, mainly Simmental/Red and White Holstein crossbreds, was reported from Switzerland.[68,69] Affected cattle had subcutaneous edema, hydrothorax, and ascites. It was suggested that an unknown environmental factor may precipitate the clinical onset of the disease. Grossly, cardiac enlargement and dilatation were observed. Myocardial degeneration and fibrosis were present microscopically, accompanied by hepatic congestion, pulmonary edema, sclerosis of pulmonary arteries, and chronic interstitial nephritis.

A cardiomyopathy has been reported from Australia in polled Hereford calves with dense curly coats.[70] Affected calves die before 6 months of age and have severe myocardial necrosis and fibrosis.

Myocardial Alterations in Glycogenosis

The glycogenoses (glycogen storage diseases) reported in animals were recently analyzed in a comprehensive review.[71] Animal models have been documented for four of the eight types identified in man: Type I, or Von Gierke's disease (glucose-6-phosphatase deficiency), in mice; Type II, or Pompe's disease (acid maltase or α-1, 4-glucosidase deficiency), in Shorthorn and Brahman cattle, Corriedale sheep, Lapland dogs, and Japanese quail[72-84]; Type III, or Cori's disease (amylo-1, 6-glucosidase deficiency), in German shepherd and Akita dogs[85-87]; and Type VIII (phosphorylase kinase deficiency) in rats and mice. Significant myocardial involvement occurs only in animal models of Types II and III, in which myocardial glycogen accumulation has been demonstrated by light and electron microscopy and by biochemical analysis. In cattle with Type II glycogenosis, glycogen accumulated free within the sarcoplasm and within lysosomes[73]; in dogs with Type

III glycogenosis, generalized cytoplasmic glycogen deposition was present[87]; and intralysosomal glycogen deposits were described in Japanese quail with Type II glycogenosis.[78] In calves affected with Type II glycogenosis progressive muscular weakness developed, and they died at 9–16 months of age. Some animals had cardiomegaly and lesions of congestive cardiac failure at necropsy.[82] Autosomal recessive inheritance has been described in Type II glycogenosis of cattle[74]; but the mode of inheritance in Type II glycogenosis of sheep, dogs, and quail, and in Type III glycogenosis of dogs has not been established. Morphologic and biochemical study of muscle biopsy specimens from newborn calves homozygous for Type II glycogenosis revealed accumulation of free and membrane-bound glycogen.[73] Adult heterozygotes were detected by assay of acid α-glucosidase activity in blood lymphocytes.

Myocardial Calcification in Mice and Other Laboratory Animals

Myocardial calcification is a frequent finding (90–100% incidence) in certain inbred mouse strains and has also been described in guinea pigs and rats.[1,88–96] Generally these cardiac lesions are clinically insignificant, but mice with severe calcification may die with congestive failure.[91] Inbred mouse strains with a high incidence of cardiac calcification include DBA/2, C, C3H, BALB/c, A, CBA, and CHI. Genetic studies in DBA/2 mice indicate that cardiac mineralization is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait and that three or four alleles are involved.[89] The frequency and severity of the cardiac lesions may be modified by age, sex, parity, and diet in the affected inbred mouse strains.[91] The lesions are more frequent and severe with advancing age, are generally seen at a younger age and are more severe in females than in males, are more severe in mice following multiple pregnancies than in virginal females, and are increased in frequency and severity in mice fed increasing amounts of dietary fat.

Many terms have been applied to this cardiac lesion, including "dystrophic cardiac calcinosis" (calcification), "dystrophic epicardial mineralization," "calcareous pericarditis," and "metastatic calcification." Affected mice and guinea pigs often have accompanying extracardiac calcification involving the kidney, lung, testis, ovary, skeletal muscle, stomach, intestine, and aorta. The distribution of the cardiac lesions varies between the various affected mouse strains, with epicardial localization in BALB/c, myocardial involvement in C3H and C3Hf, and both epicardial and myocardial lesions in DBA/2. Grossly, multiple small white to yellow flecks of calcification are seen in the epicardium and myocardium with mild lesions; a diffuse plaque of firm, white, gritty material is seen in the right venticular epicardium in severe cases. Histologically and ultrastructurally, the initial alteration is focal myocyte necrosis with subsequent calcification (Figures 4 and 5); older lesions may have a mild macrophagic response and accompanying fibrosis.

Myocardial Lipofuscinosis (Xanthosis)

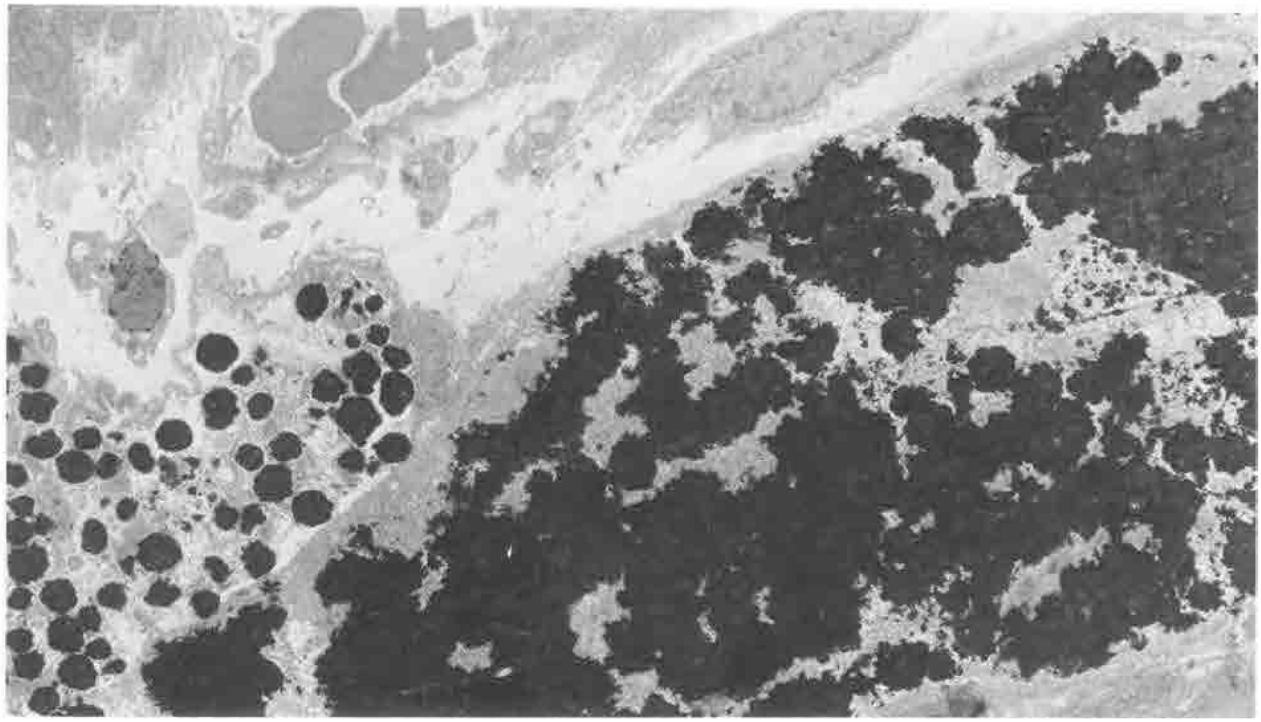
Myocardial lipofuscinosis, or brown atrophy, occurs in association with advanced age or cachexia in animals.[1,97] Affected myocytes have perinuclear accumulations of residual bodies that appear as yellowish-brown granules by light microscopy of hematoxylin and eosin-stained sections. The pigment granules have orange-yellow autofluorescence. Several recent reports have described lipofuscinosis of cardiac and skeletal muscles of healthy adult Ayrshire and Friesian cattle in England.[98–100] Presumably, these animals have adequate vitamin E and selenium status. The affected myocardium and skeletal muscles appeared dark brown grossly and contained abundant lipofuscin granules by light and electron microscopy. The affected cattle had observable coat color alterations with yellowing of white areas, deep brown appearance of brown areas (Ayrshires), and brown discoloration of black areas (Holsteins). Frequent occurrence (9%) in Ayrshires suggests an inherited tendency in this breed.

Myocardial Diseases Produced by Nutritional Deficiencies

Most of these diseases are produced in animals only under laboratory conditions by feeding purified diets. The exception is selenium–vitamin E (Se-E) deficiency, which has been of vast economic importance in animal production in many areas of the world. Widespread supplementation of selenium and vitamin E to animals in affected areas has largely controlled the occurrence of this disease in animals and has also proven effective in prevention of Se-E deficiency-related cardiac diseases in man (Keshan disease in China and the cardiomyopathy associated with parenteral hyperalimentation therapy).

Selenium–Vitamin E Deficiency

Necrosis of myocardium and skeletal muscles is a consistent finding in the numerous animal species in which spontaneous or experimental Se-E deficiency have been described. A number of excellent reviews[26,97,101–112] and many specific reports on the disease in chickens,[113–118] foals,[119] dogs,[120] nonhuman primates,[121] cats,[122,123] rats,[124–126] and mink[127,128] have



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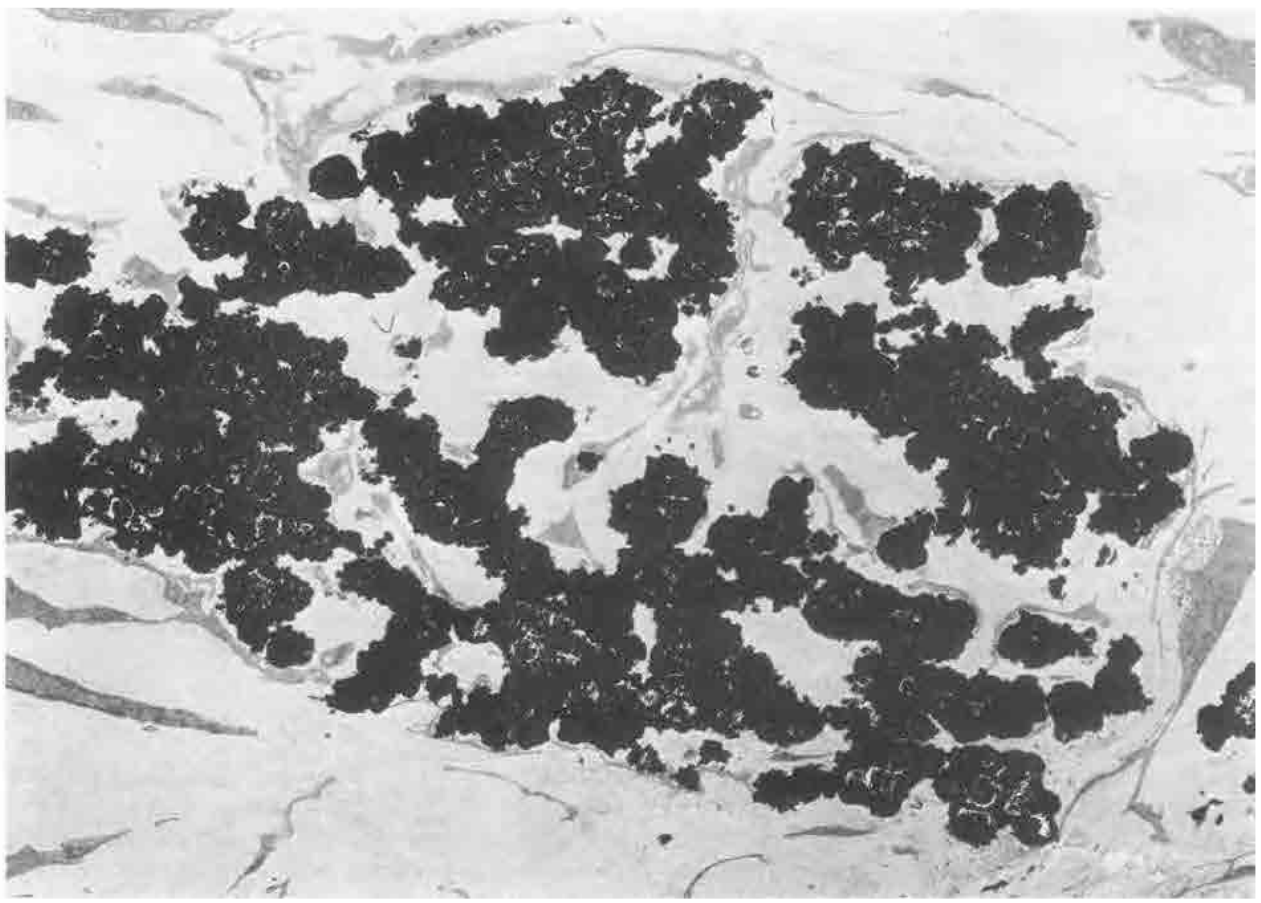

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Figure 4—Hereditary calcinosis. DBA mouse. One necrotic myocyte shows mitochondrial mineralization (*left*); another myocyte has more severe confluent sarcoplasmic mineralization (*center* and *right*). (×6200) **Figure 5**—Hereditary calcinosis. DBA mouse. Mineralized sarcoplasmic debris of a necrotic myocyte is surrounded by cytoplasmic processes of mesenchymal cells. (×6200)

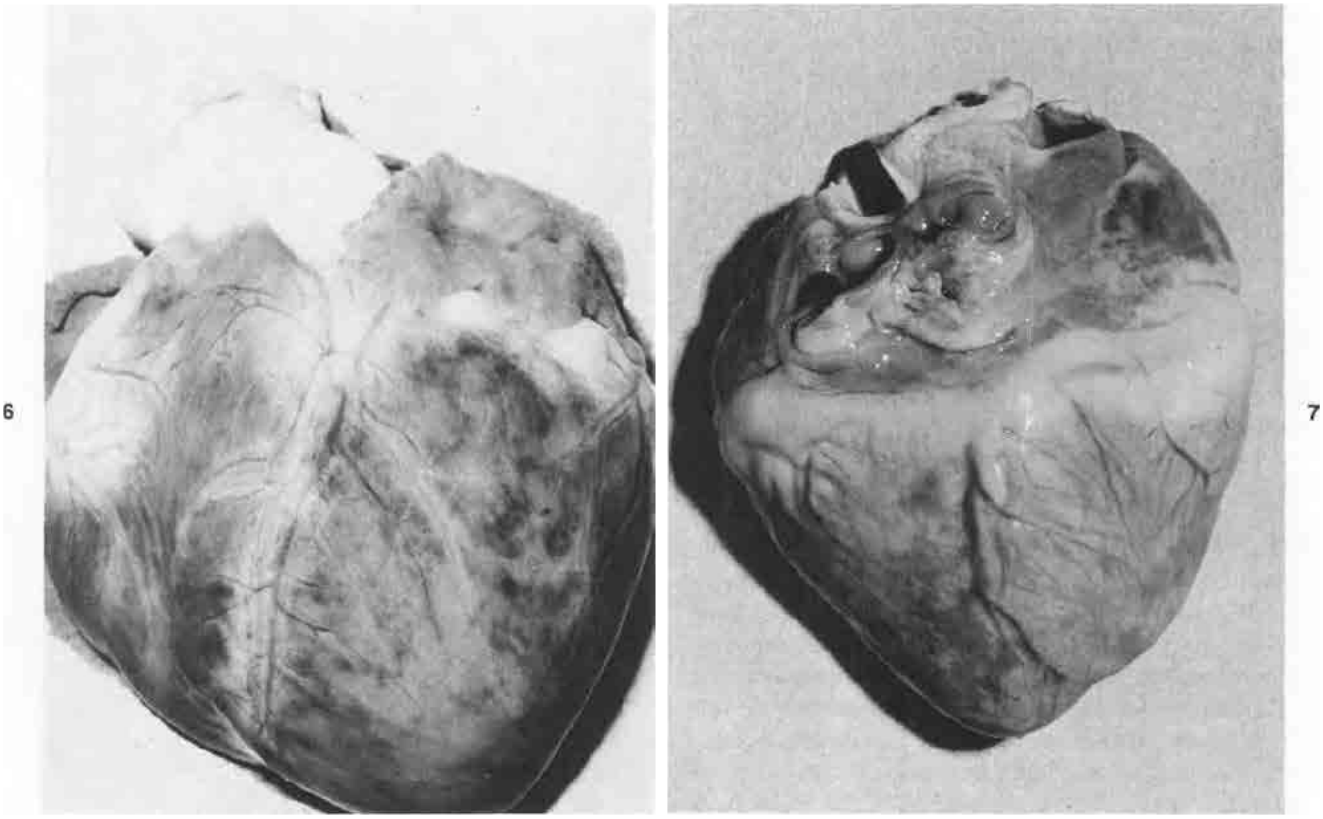


Figure 6—Selenium-vitamin E deficiency. Pig. Disseminated dark areas of epicardial and myocardial hemorrhage produce lesions termed "mulberry heart." **Figure 7**—Selenium-vitamin deficiency. Pig. Disseminated pale areas of myocardial necrosis are present in the ventricular myocardium of a pig with nonhemorrhagic cardiac lesions following experimentally induced deficiency.

described the cardiac and skeletal muscle alterations and also the variety of other lesions seen in animals with Se-E deficiency. These lesions include necrosis of gizzard and intestinal musculature in turkey poults and ducklings; hepatic necrosis in pigs, rats, and mice; gastric ulceration in pigs and rats; encephalomalacia in chicks; embryonic death and resorption in rats, mice, pigs, guinea pigs, and hamsters; testicular degeneration in rats, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs, monkeys, and chickens; steatitis in cats, mink, and foals; anemia in monkeys, rats, and pigs; exudative diathesis in chicks; pancreatic necrosis in chicks; incisor depigmentation in rats and hamsters; lipofuscinosis in rats and dogs; nephrosis in rats and mice; alopecia in rats, monkeys, and quail; cataract formation and pulmonary hemorrhage in rats, and localized axonal dystrophy in rats.

Etiologic factors involved in the development of these lesions include 1) low dietary levels of selenium, vitamin E, and sulfur-containing amino acids; 2) high dietary concentrations of polyunsaturated fats; 3) exposure to prooxidant compounds; and 4) intake of selenium antagonists such as silver salts and various other metals.[129-133] Some of the above deficiency diseases (eg, encephalomalacia in chicks; embryonic death and resorption in rats, mice, pigs, guinea pigs, and hamsters; steatitis in cats, mink, and foals; and lipofuscinosis in rats and dogs) are the result of pure vitamin E deficiency. Liu et al[134] have observed lesions of cardiomyopathy in various zoo animals, including Nyala antelopes, elephants, deer, baboons, and exotic birds, in which blood selenium levels were normal while plasma α-tocopherol levels were very low. Pure selenium deficiency only rarely produces deficiency disease (eg, alopecia in rats and monkeys and feather loss in quail). The dietary requirement for selenium and vitamin E will be increased if the animal is exposed to prooxidant conditions (eg, toxicity by ozone, oxygen, iron, various drugs such as doxorubicin, and radiation injury) or ingests excessive amounts of certain metals that act as selenium antagonists (eg, silver, mercury, copper, cobalt, cadmium, tellurium, tin, and zinc).[129]

Myocardial lesions in Se-E-deficient animals are seen most frequently in calves, lambs, pigs, turkey poults and ducklings.[135-143] In calves and lambs with cardiac lesions the clinical finding is generally sudden, unexpected death following vigorous exercise. At necropsy,

affected calves have extensive pale areas of necrosis and calcification in the left ventricular free wall and ventricular septum, whereas in lambs the pale lesions are present in the subendocardial myocardium of the right ventricle.[102,108] Histologically, areas of myocardial damage have hyaline necrosis with or without accompanying calcification, subsequent macrophagic invasion, and eventual formation of areas of stromal collapse and fibrosis.

Growing pigs, usually 2 to 4 months old, with the cardiac form of Se-E deficiency are generally found dead with no premonitory signs of disease.[142] At necropsy, abundant serous transudates are generally present in the body cavities, and the lungs have severe congestion and edema. The heart may have scattered pale streaks in the ventricular myocardium, but the most striking alterations are widespread epicardial and myocardial hemorrhages. These have resulted in the term "mulberry heart disease" for this lesion (Figures 6 and 7). The cardiac lesions may or may not be accompanied by multifocal massive hemorrhagic necrosis of the liver, a lesion termed "hepatosis dietetica." Skeletal muscle necrosis is also usually seen histologically but is not apparent grossly in Se-E-deficient pigs. Ulceration of the esophageal portion of the gastric mucosa is also often present in affected pigs. Histologically, the hearts have both vascular and myocyte lesions (Figure 8). Vascular changes include fibrinoid necrosis in intramyocardial arteries and arterioles and numerous fibrin microthrombi in myocardial capillaries. Myocardial hemorrhage and edema accompany the vascular lesions. Multifocal hyaline necrosis and calcification is followed by macrophagic invasion and myocardial fibrosis in some pigs with prolonged survival, but most animals have only the acute vascular and myocyte lesions. The myocardial lesions are present in the walls of all four chambers but tend to be most severe in the atria. Ultrastructural study of these hearts has demonstrated myocyte alterations that have included mitochondrial swelling and mineralization, myofibrillar lysis, and necrosis with contraction bands (Figures 9–12). Endothelial cell damage and necrosis with fibrin accumulation in the walls and lumina were observed in affected vessels (Figures 13 and 14).[144,145]

In turkey poults and ducklings with Se-E deficiency, polymyopathy is produced.[140] Necrosis and calcification develop in the smooth muscle of the gizzard and intestine, in myocardium, and in skeletal muscles. Ultrastructurally, gizzard smooth muscle showed initial mitochondrial damage and subsequent myofibrillar lysis and mineralization with macrophagic invasion.[146] Birds with heart lesions have serous transudates in body cavities and scattered pale areas of myocardial necrosis and calcification in the ventricles (Figures 15 and 16). Histologically and ultrastructurally, the myocardium shows hyaline necrosis and calcification and prominent interstitial edema (Figures 17–19).[147]

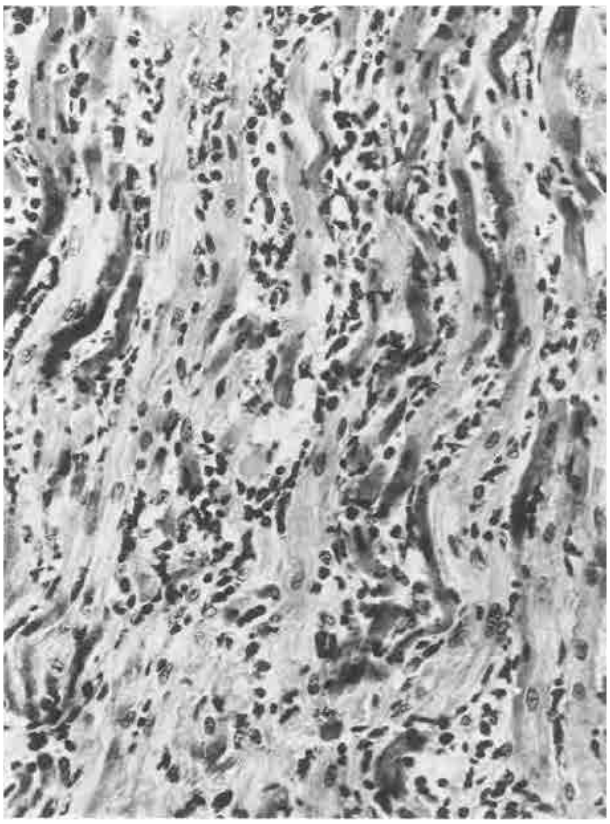
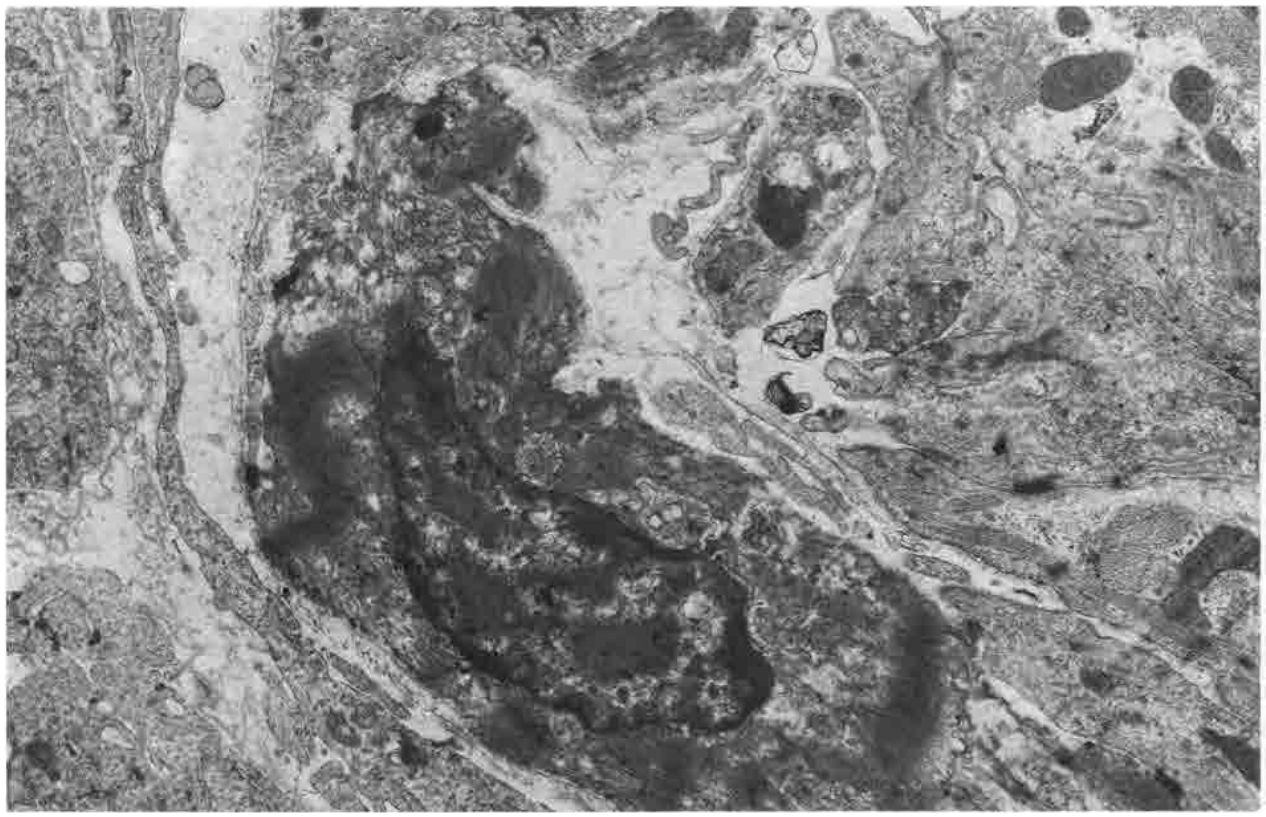


Figure 8—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Pig. The atrial myocardium shows numerous dark necrotic myocytes with surrounding macrophagic infiltration. (H&E, ×250)

In many other species, myocardial necrosis is inconsistently observed with Se-E deficiency. In most cases the lesions are detected microscopically but are not apparent grossly. Affected species include dogs, foals, mink, rats, goats, mice, guinea pigs, rabbits, Rottnest quokka, and monkeys. Recently we produced myocardial lesions in mice fed Se-E deficient diets (Van Vleet and Ferrans, unpublished data).

It is necessary to emphasize that Se-E deficiency is an important cause of cardiomyopathy in human patients in China. Recent reports[148–154] have established that selenium deficiency is associated with the development of congestive cardiomyopathy in Chinese patients with the naturally occurring form of the deficiency (Keshan disease) and in American patients maintained on long-term parenteral hyperalimentation. Keshan disease is an endemic cardiomyopathy that occurs in a belt running from the northeast to the southwest of China and results from consumption of products with low selenium concentration from the soil–plant–ani-



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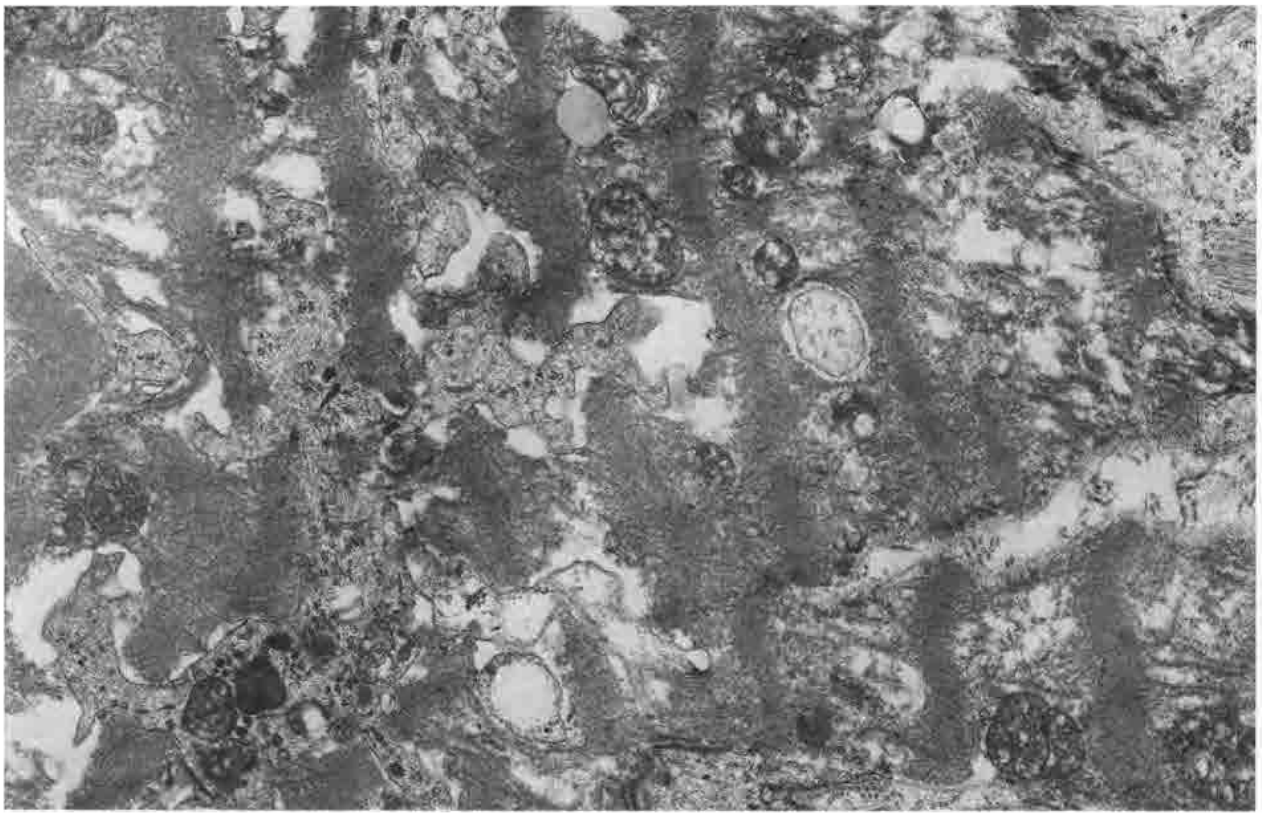

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Figure 9—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Pig. Necrotic atrial myocyte has a dense pyknotic nucleus and dense transverse hypercontraction bands. (×12,000) **Figure 10**—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Pig. Necrotic myocyte with numerous lysing hypercontraction bands is invaded by a macrophage. (×18,000)

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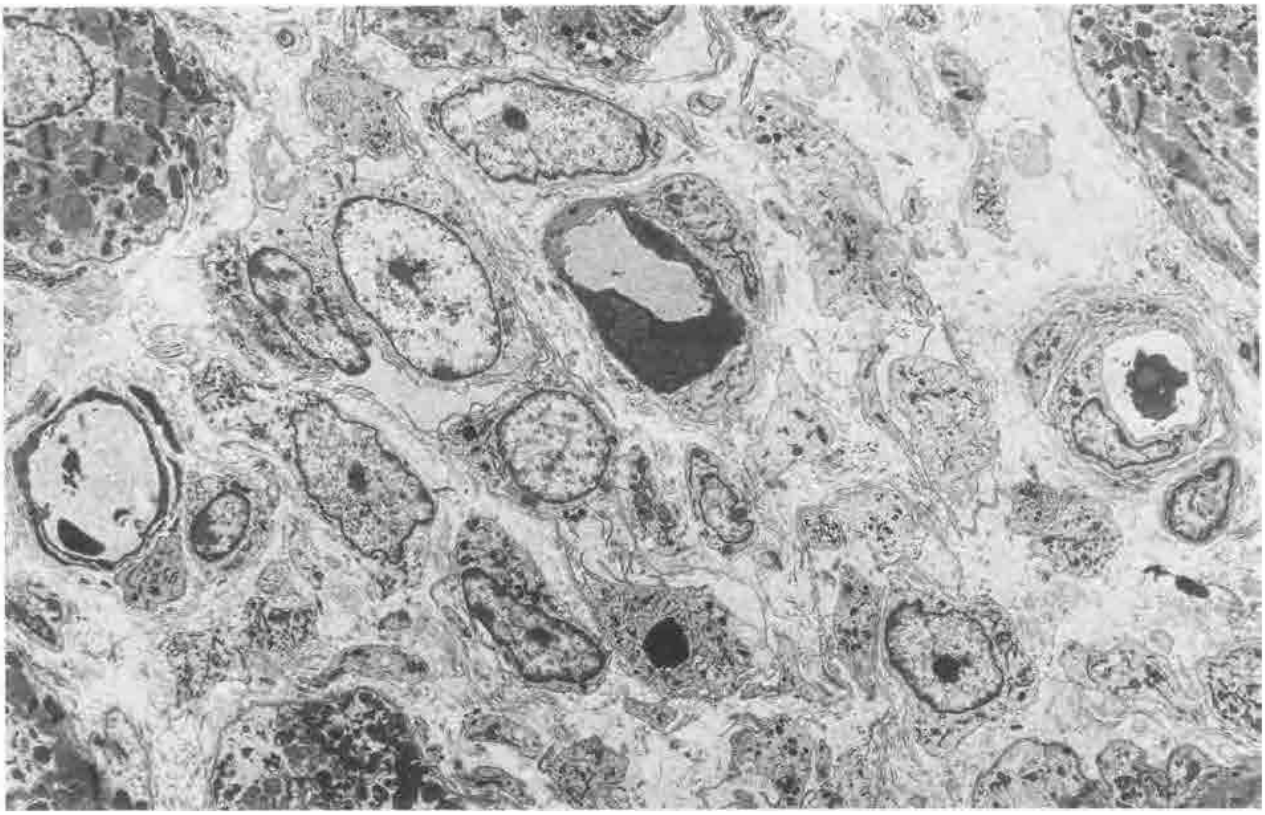

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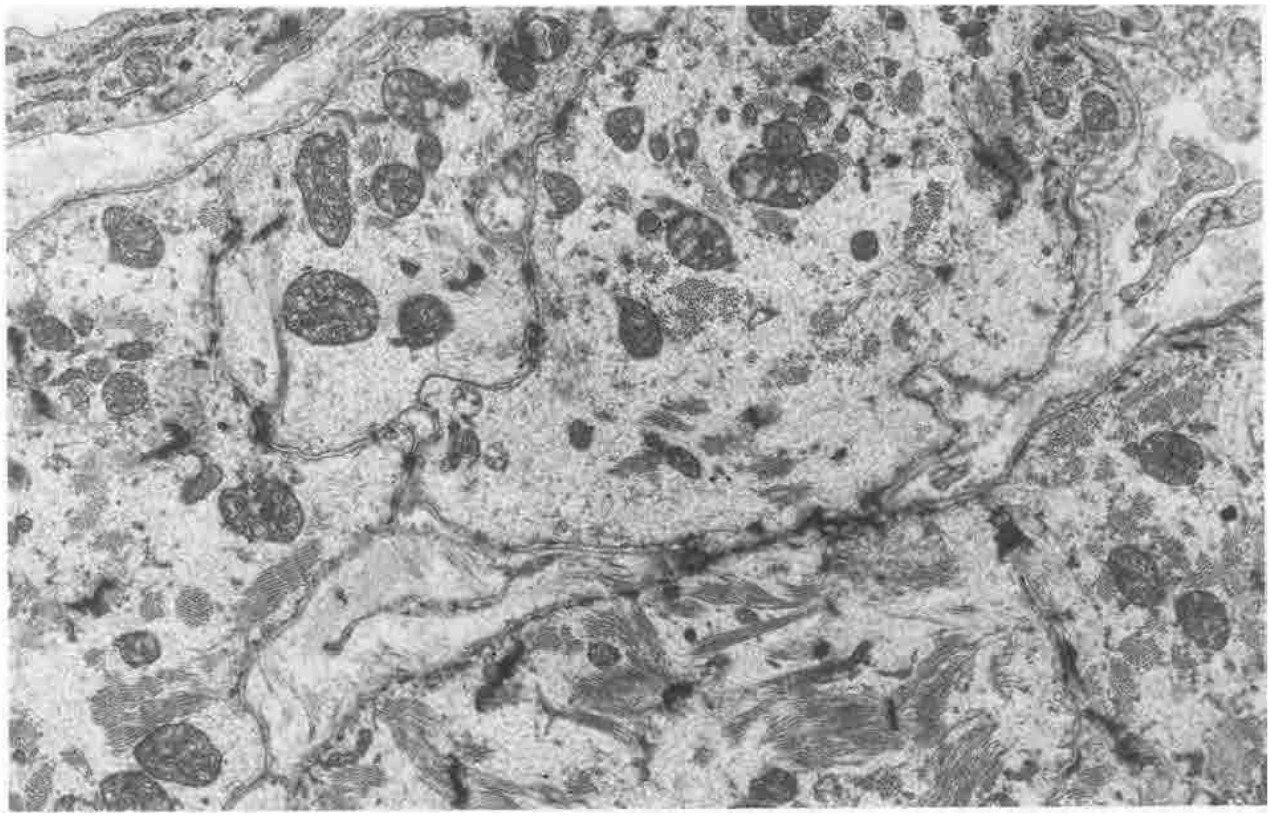
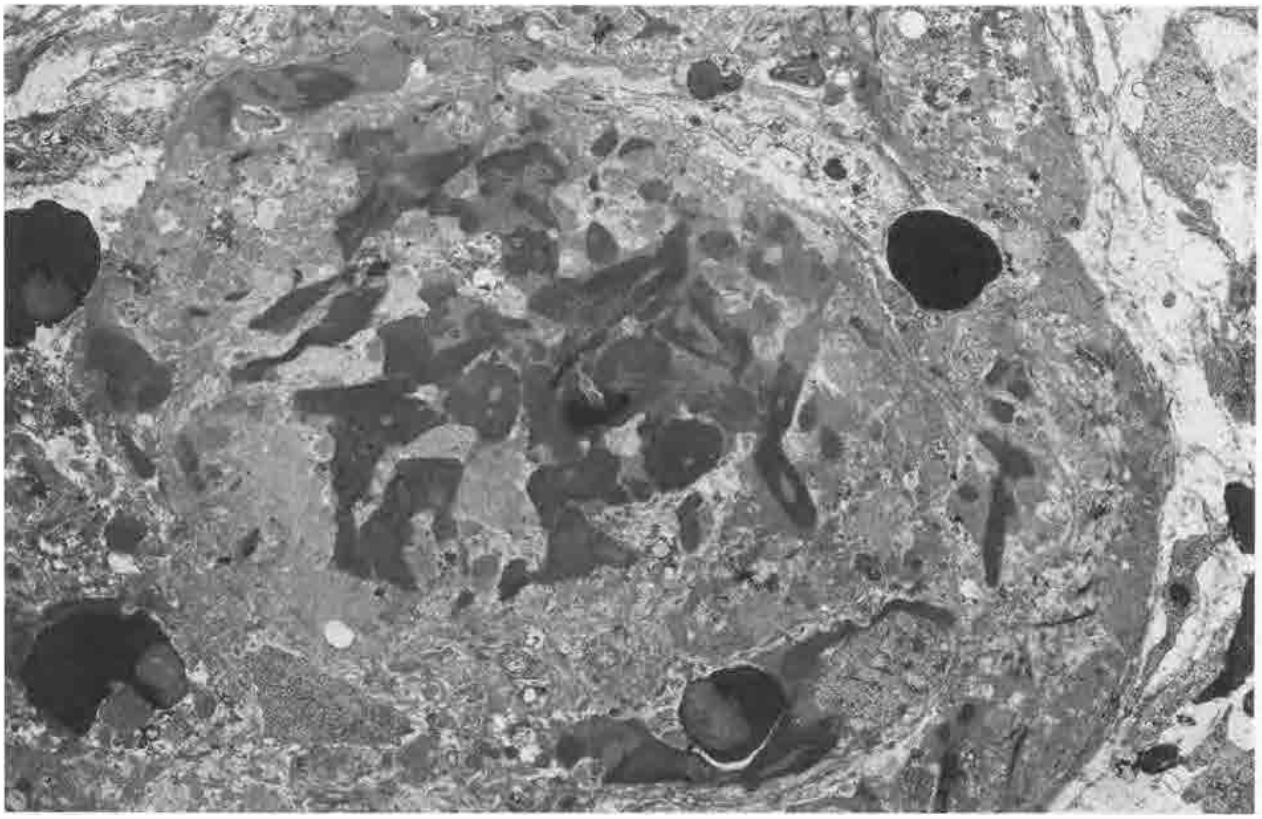


Figure 11—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Pig. Low magnification electron micrograph of an area of postnecrotic resolution in the atrial myocardium. Several "tubes," lined by the external lamina of missing myocytes, contain numerous macrophages. The interstitium shows edema and macrophagic invasion. (×4000) **Figure 12**—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Pig. Atrial myocytes show myocytolysis with numerous free myofilaments scattered throughout the sarcoplasm. (×13,000)



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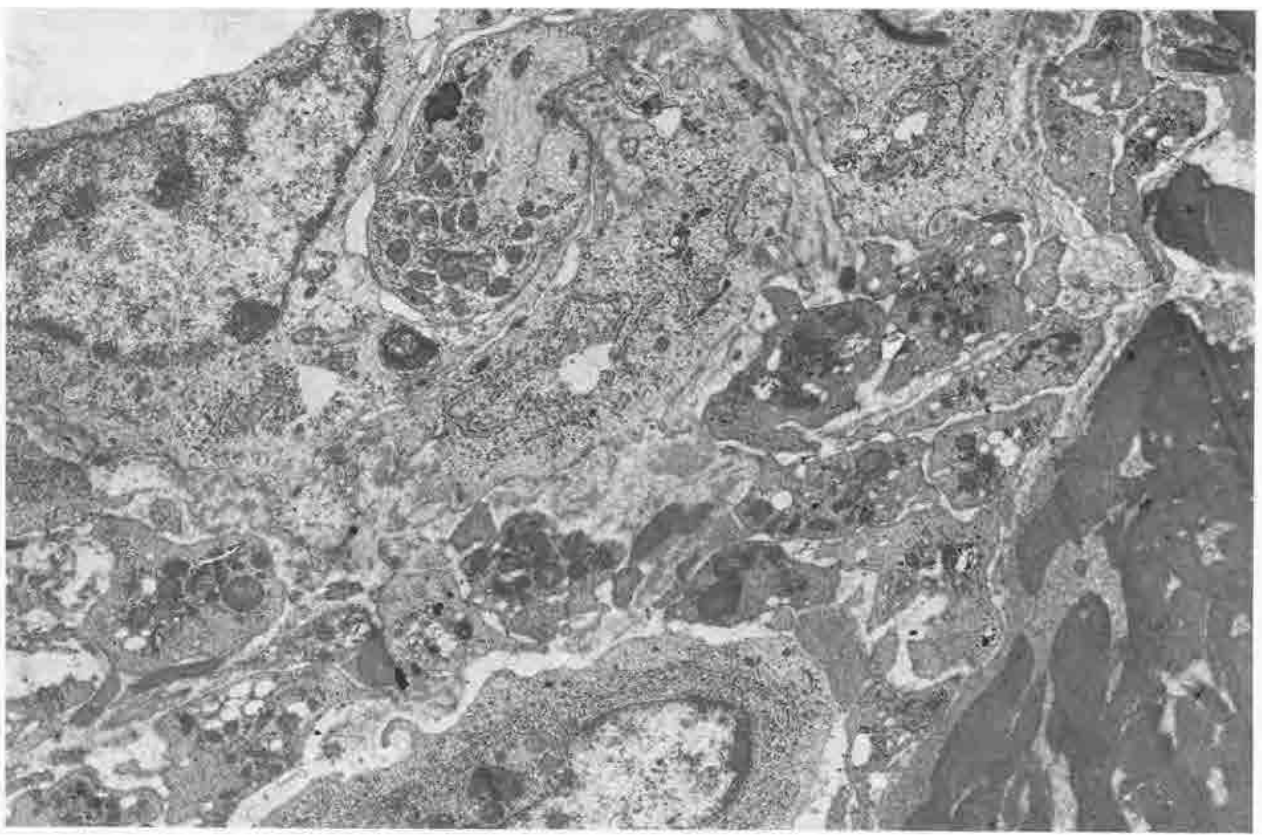

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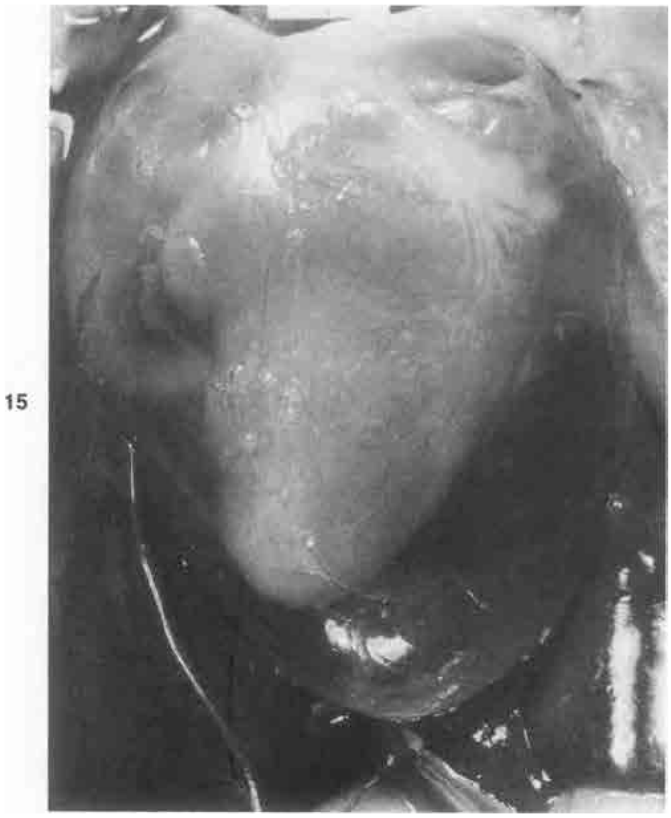
Figure 13—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Pig. Low magnification micrograph of a thrombosed intramyocardial arteriole shows dense masses of fibrin and serum protein deposits in the lumen and throughout the wall. Several erythrocytes lie in the outer wall and adventitia of the affected arteriole. (×5000) **Figure 14**—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Pig. Inner wall of an intramyocardial arteriole with fibrinoid necrosis has large loosely-attached endothelial cells (*top*) with numerous underlying platelets and a dense mass of accumulated fibrin fibrils (*right*). (×11,000)



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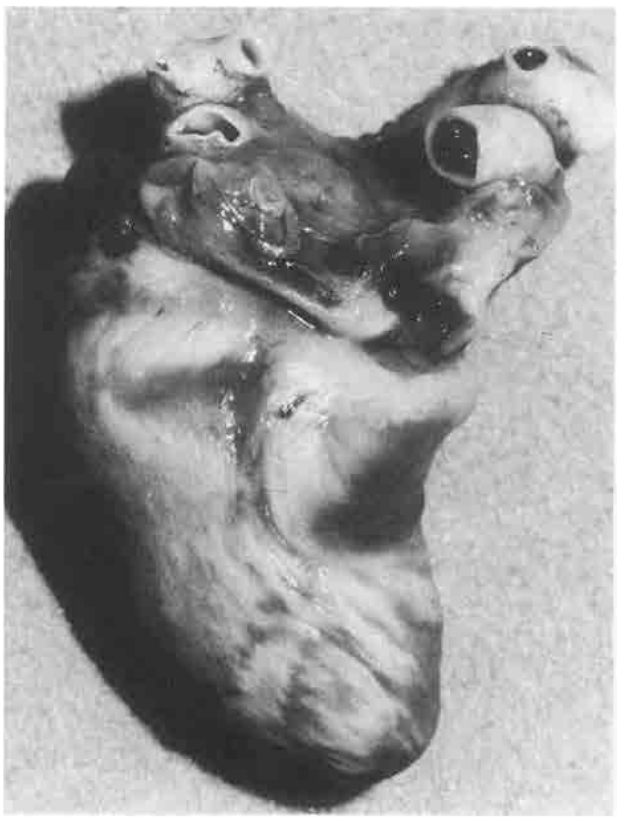

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Figure 15—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Duckling. Marked hydropericardium in a bird fed tellurium (a selenium antagonist) at 500 ppm for 21 days. **Figure 16**—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Duckling. Extensive pale areas of myocardial necrosis in the ventricular myocardium.

mal–man food chain in affected areas. Patients have low blood and hair selenium content. Cases are generally found in peasants, mostly in children and women of childbearing age. Clinically, Keshan disease has been classified into acute, subacute, chronic, and latent types. In fatal cases, the hearts show biventricular dilatation; mural thrombi may be present. Histologically, myocardial necrosis with contraction bands and mitochondrial calcification is seen in early, acute lesions; postnecrotic fibrosis is present in chronic cases. Necrosis of skeletal muscles has been reported in some patients with Keshan disease.[151] Administration of selenium supplements, such as sodium selenite tablets or soybean supplements, has provided protection in endemic areas of China.

Congestive cardiomyopathy has also been reported in a few human patients with low selenium status following long-term parenteral hyperalimentation.[155–157] Also, cardiomyopathy may develop in human patients in whom vitamin E deficiency is presumed to be induced by chronic intestinal lipid malabsorption syndromes

Figure 17—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Duckling. Extensive areas of postnecrotic fibrosis and a focus of mineralized necrotic fibers (*bottom*) are present in the left ventricular myocardium. (H&E, ×100)

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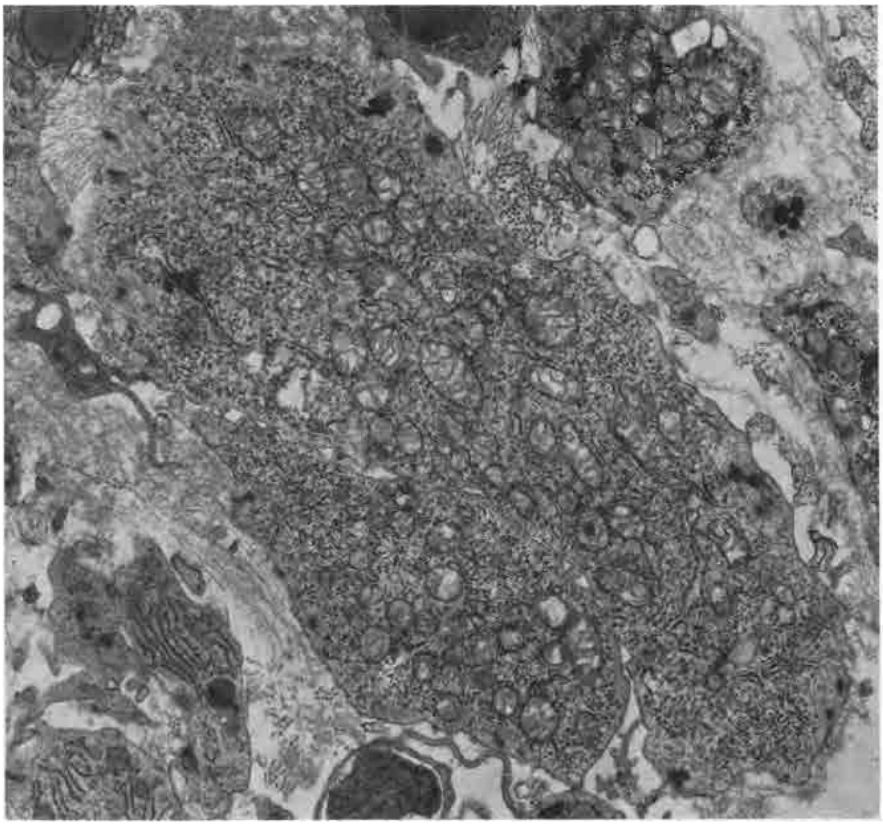

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Figure 18—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Duckling. High magnification of a necrotic myocyte has multiple calcified mitochondria with dense granular matrical deposits, linear profiles of cristae, and scattered lucent foci in the matrix. (×20,000) Figure 19—Selenium–vitamin E deficiency. Duckling. Area of resolving necrosis in the left ventricular myocardium has a dedifferentiated myocyte with numerous mitochondria and polysomes and a few scattered masses of Z-band material at the periphery. (×12,000)

such as cystic fibrosis, Byler's disease, and Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome.[158–161]

Potassium Deficiency

Multifocal myocardial necrosis has been produced in rats, pigs, and dogs by potassium deficiency caused either by feeding potassium deficient diets, by inducing hypokalemia by administering glucocorticoids, or by hemodialysis.[162–174] In potassium-deficient calves, degenerative alterations were described in Purkinje fibers.[175] In dogs, the cardiac lesions were accompanied by renal and skeletal muscle lesions.[172] Myocardial lesions were present mainly in the left ventricular free wall and ventricular septum. In rats, histologic study showed foci of myocytolysis and scattered mononuclear cells in the interstitium; ultrastructural study showed myofibrillar lysis in damaged myocytes, with restoration of the myocardium, but without accompanying fibrosis, upon repletion with potassium.[169] These findings were interpreted to indicate that damaged myocytes underwent dedifferentation during potassium depletion and were restored to their mature form upon repletion.

Copper and/or Iron Deficiency

Naturally occurring copper (Cu) deficiency is seen in adult cattle maintained on copper-deficient pastures. The disease has been described in Australia, Europe, and the southeastern United States.[176–179] Affected cattle suffer weight loss and anemia and die unexpectedly. Because animals may literally "drop dead," the disease has been termed "falling disease." At necropsy, the hearts are atrophic, pale, and flabby. Extensive myocardial fibrosis is present microscopically.

Experimentally induced Cu deficiency was produced in newborn pigs fed deficient diets for 61–127 days.[180–182] Anemia developed, and 20 of 33 pigs died with hemopericardium from rupture of the myocardium, pulmonary, or coronary arteries. Rupture of papillary muscles, with or without atrial rupture, was seen in 6 pigs. Myocardial hypertrophy was present.

In rabbits with experimental Cu deficiency, myocar-

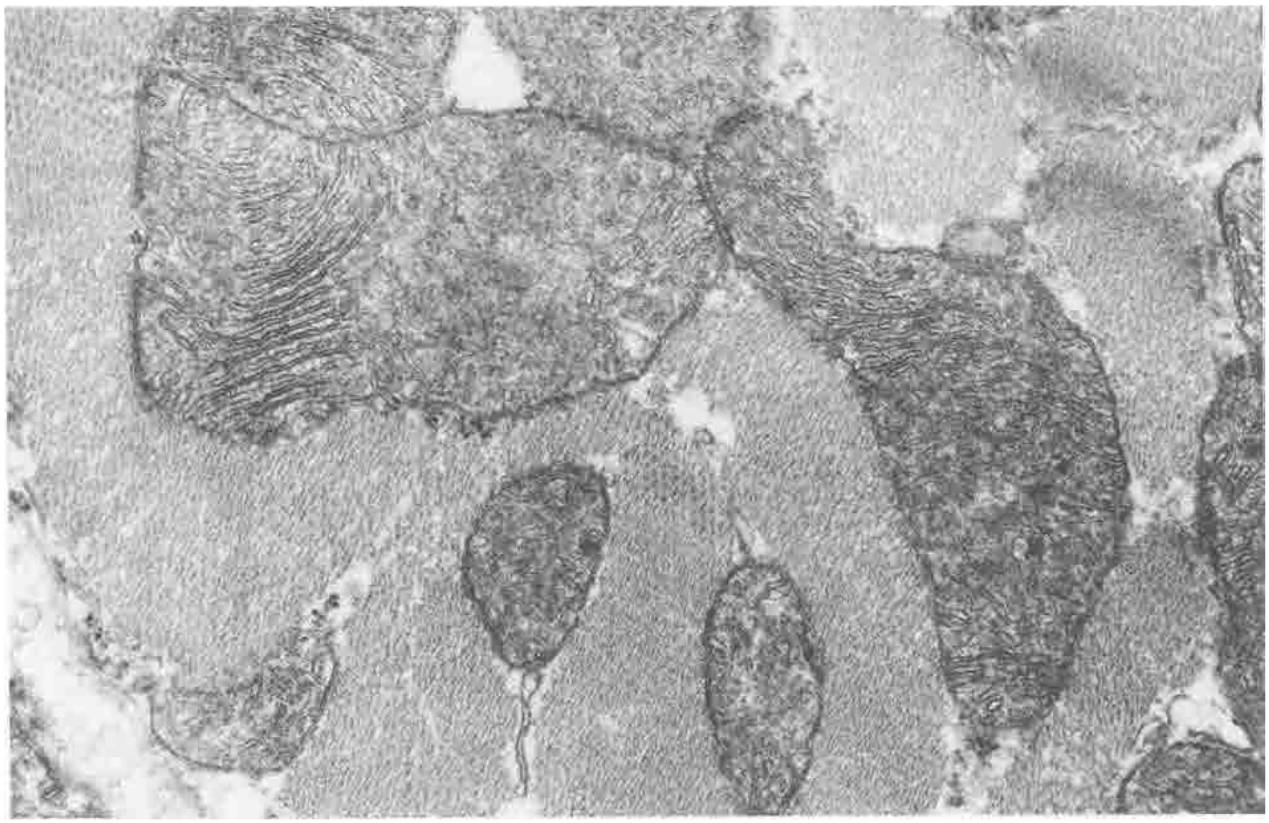


Figure 20—Copper deficiency. Rat. Ventricular myocyte has several enlarged mitochondria. (×22,500)

dial necrosis and calcification were present together with degenerative changes in elastic fibers of large blood vessels.[183]

Rats fed diets deficient in copper, iron (Fe), or both, developed myocardial hypertrophy.[184–187] In rats with combined Cu and Fe deficiency, severe anemia and congestive heart failure developed after 8–10 weeks. At necropsy, transudation was seen as hydrothorax, hydropericardium, ascites, and subcutaneous edema; and biventricular hypertrophy was present. Microscopically, multiple foci of myocardial degeneration, necrosis with calcification, infiltration with mononuclear leukocytes, and fibrosis were present. These lesions were concentrated in the inner third of the left ventricular wall and were attributed to anoxic injury from severe anemia. Development of myocardial hypertrophy appeared to precede the onset of severe anemia and was characterized ultrastructurally by an increase in the number and in the cell volume fraction of mitochondria (Figure 20).[184,187] An increased ratio of Type III to Type I collagen was demonstrated in the hearts of Cu-deficient rats.[186] Young rats born of Cu-deficient dams had heart failure.[188] The hearts were hypertrophied and pale. Ventricular aneurysms and hemopericardium were occasionally seen. Microscopically, diffuse myocardial lipidosis and hypertrophy with focal necrosis was present. Extensive myocardial necrosis and hemorrhage occurred in the walls of the ventricular aneurysms.

Neonatal pigs with chronic Fe deficiency-induced anemia developed cardiac dilatation and hypertrophy.[189] Weanling mice with Cu deficiency developed anemia, atrial thrombosis and rupture, hemopericardium, hemothorax, and pleural effusion.[190]

Thiamine Deficiency

Cardiac lesions may accompany the neural lesions in animals with severe thiamine deficiency and have been reported in the rat, mouse, pigeon, pig, fox, sea lion, dog, and monkey.[191,192] Clinical signs of deficiency in the rat included weight loss, anorexia, and death.[193] The gross lesions in the hearts of thiamine deficient pigs were dilatation and scattered pale streaks of necrosis in the myocardium.[194] Histologically, multifocal myocardial necrosis was present in the atria and ventricles. Pigeons with chronic thiamine deficiency developed congestive heart failure and myocardial necrosis.[195] Affected dogs and foxes had multifocal myocardial necrosis and fibrosis.[196,197] Several ultrastructural studies of the hearts of

thiamine deficient rats have shown early mitochondrial alterations of swelling or condensation and later formation of vesicles and myelin figures from damaged mitochondria. Scattered, severely damaged myocytes had contraction band necrosis in rats fed the deficient diet for 28 days.[193,198,199] Rats with moderate thiamine deficiency were resistant to the cardiotoxic effect of isoproterenol.[191]

Magnesium Deficiency

Experimentally induced magnesium deficiency has been produced in rats, dogs, calves, and hamsters.[200-207] The clinical signs of deficiency in rats and dogs were slow growth, alopecia, cutaneous edema and erythema, hyperirritability, convulsions, and death.[201,206] At necropsy, myocardial lesions were usually present as scattered foci of necrosis with calcification; the lesions occasionally involved the full thickness of the ventricular wall. Selective involvement of the inner myocardium was seen. The extent of myocardial damage was increased in rats subjected to concurrent cold stress but was decreased in hamsters with concurrent thiamine deficiency.[203-205]

Microscopic and ultrastructural study of the myocardial lesions revealed initial alterations in mitochondria with swelling and vacuolation.[200-202] Affected necrotic myocytes had extensive mineralization of mitochondria. Areas of necrosis were infiltrated by mononuclear leukocytes, and healing of the lesions resulted in residual areas of fibrosis.

Protein Deficiency and Protein-Calorie Malnutrition (Kwashiorkor, Marasmus)

Monkeys fed a protein-deficient diet for 12 weeks lost approximately 20% of their body weight.[208] At necropsy, the hearts were atrophic, pale, and flabby. Microscopically, myocytes were atrophic; and multiple foci of myocardial degeneration, necrosis, and fibrosis were present. Fibrosis was most extensive in the atria.

Experimental protein-calorie malnutrition for 7 weeks in dogs resulted in approximately 40% weight loss, lethargy, and the death of 4 of 19 animals from superimposed sepsis.[209,210] The dogs that died had bronchopneumonia, hemorrhagic enterocolitis, hepatic lipidosis, ascites, edema of skeletal muscles, and depletion of fat depots. All of the starved dogs had cardiac atrophy with decreased heart weight and decreased myocardial glycogen content. Histologic and ultrastructural study of the hearts revealed atrophy of myocytes and prominent interstitial edema. Physiologic studies showed decreased left ventricular function, which was attributed to decreased cardiac compliance from myocardial edema and to decreased myocardial contractility from atrophy.

Tryptophan Deficiency

In rats fed maize and bean diets containing nutritionally inadequate amounts of tryptophan for 15–30 months congestive heart failure developed with cardiomegaly.[211,212] At necropsy, the hearts had dilatation and hypertrophy and thick, opaque, left ventricular endocardium. Microscopically, endocardial and myocardial fibrosis was present. Feeding low tryptophan and low protein diets containing large amounts of plantain produced endocardial fibrosis, but not myocardial lesions, in rats and guinea pigs; however, these diets did not produce cardiac lesions in monkeys.[211,213,214] It was suggested that the high content of 5-hydroxytryptamine in plantains offers protection from the myocardial damage associated with feeding tryptophan-deficient diets. Adding supplements of tryptophan to the ration of rats after they had been fed the deficient diet for 1 year did not cause regression of the cardiac lesions.

Choline Deficiency

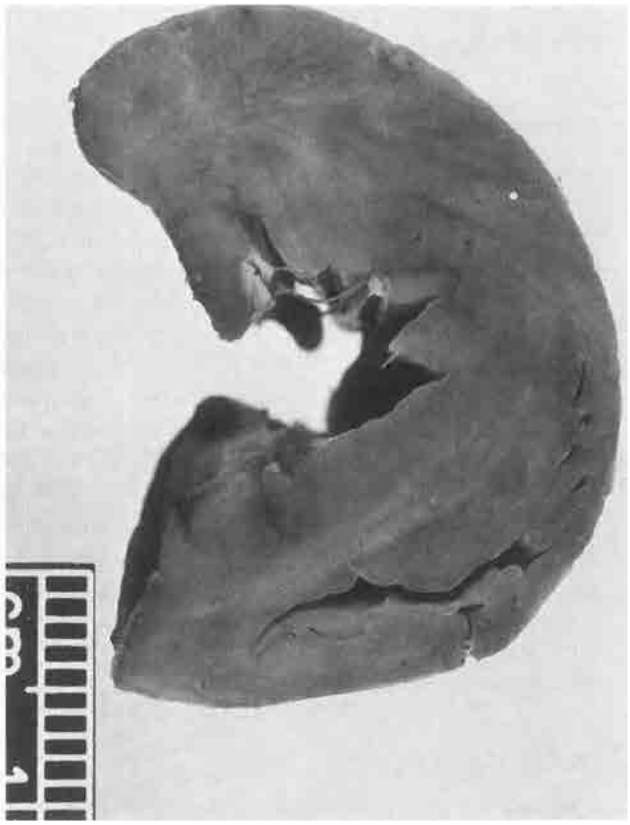
In rats fed choline-deficient diets, with or without added ethyl laurate, myocardial lipidosis initially developed, followed by multifocal myocardial necrosis.[215-220] Affected rats died suddenly and had hydropericardium and fatty livers at necropsy. The cardiac lesions were accentuated by feeding large amounts of fats and were more severe in males than in females. Administration of choline supplements protected against the cardiac lesions.

Myocardial Diseases of Unknown Etiology

This group of diseases is heterogeneous in clinical course and morphologic alterations. The idiopathic or primary cardiomyopathies in animals offer progressive diseases with many clinical and pathologic similarities to the human diseases. However, the value of these animal models of cardiomyopathy is limited by our present inability to reproduce the diseases for laboratory studies. Other diseases in this group include age-related lesions that are seen in various animal species and a syndrome of sudden cardiac failure observed in birds.

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy in Cats, Dogs, and Pigs

Although this disease is known to occur in several species of animals, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy has been studied most extensively in humans, in which it occurs mostly as a genetically transmitted disorder



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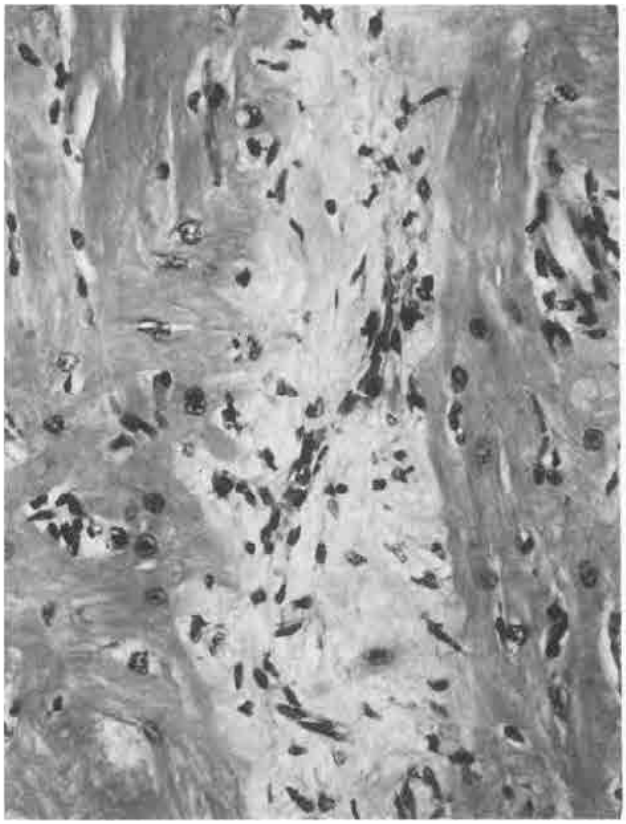

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Figure 21—Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Cat. Cross-section of ventricles reveals prominent myocardial hypertrophy in the left and right free walls and septum. **Figure 22**—Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Cat. Section of left vantricle has interweaving hypertrophied myocytes with extensive perivascular fibrosis. (H&E, ×300)

characterized by 1) severe hypertrophy that affects all chambers, but particularly the left ventricle; 2) asymmetric hypertrophy of the ventricular septum, the maximal thickness of which exceeds that of the left ventricular free wall (measured in the posterolateral region, at the level of the free margin of the posterior mitral leaflet) by a ratio of 1.3 (normal, 1.0); 3) a small, abnormally shaped left ventricular cavity; 4) relatively frequent occurrence (about 25%) of obstruction to left venticular outflow (caused by narrowing of the left ventricular outflow tract by hypertrophic septal muscle and by abnormal anterior systolic motion of the anterior mitral leaflet); 5) widespread disarray of ventricular myocytes (which in the majority of patients involves >5% of the myocytes in the ventricular septum and in the left ventricular free wall); and 6) a high incidence of fibromuscular intimal and medial thickening and adventitial fibrosis involving small, intramural coronary arteries.[221] The presence of fibrous plaquelike lesions in the septal endocardium of the left ventricular outflow tract is regarded as evidence of contact between the anterior mitral leaflet and the ventricular septum (thus indicating the occurrence of obstruction). A small minority of cases of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in humans have diffuse, symmetric hypertrophy, rather than the asymmetric hypertrophy described above. However, it is believed that these are two variants of the same disease, rather than two different, unrelated entities, because they coexist in some families.[222] Other uncommon anatomic variants of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, including the midventricular obstruction[223,224] and the apical hypertrophy syndromes,[225,226] form part of the anatomic spectrum of this disorder in humans.[227–229]

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy occurs frequently in cats and occasionally in dogs,[230] but only a single report[231] has described the disease in pigs. Numerous reports of series of cases in cats and dogs at the Animal Medical Center in New York over the past 13 years have characterized the clinical and pathologic aspects of the disease.[230,232–242] Early reports called all cases of primary myocardial disease in cats and dogs idiopathic cardiomyopathy; however, in publications since 1977, Liu has classified these cardiac diseases into hyper-

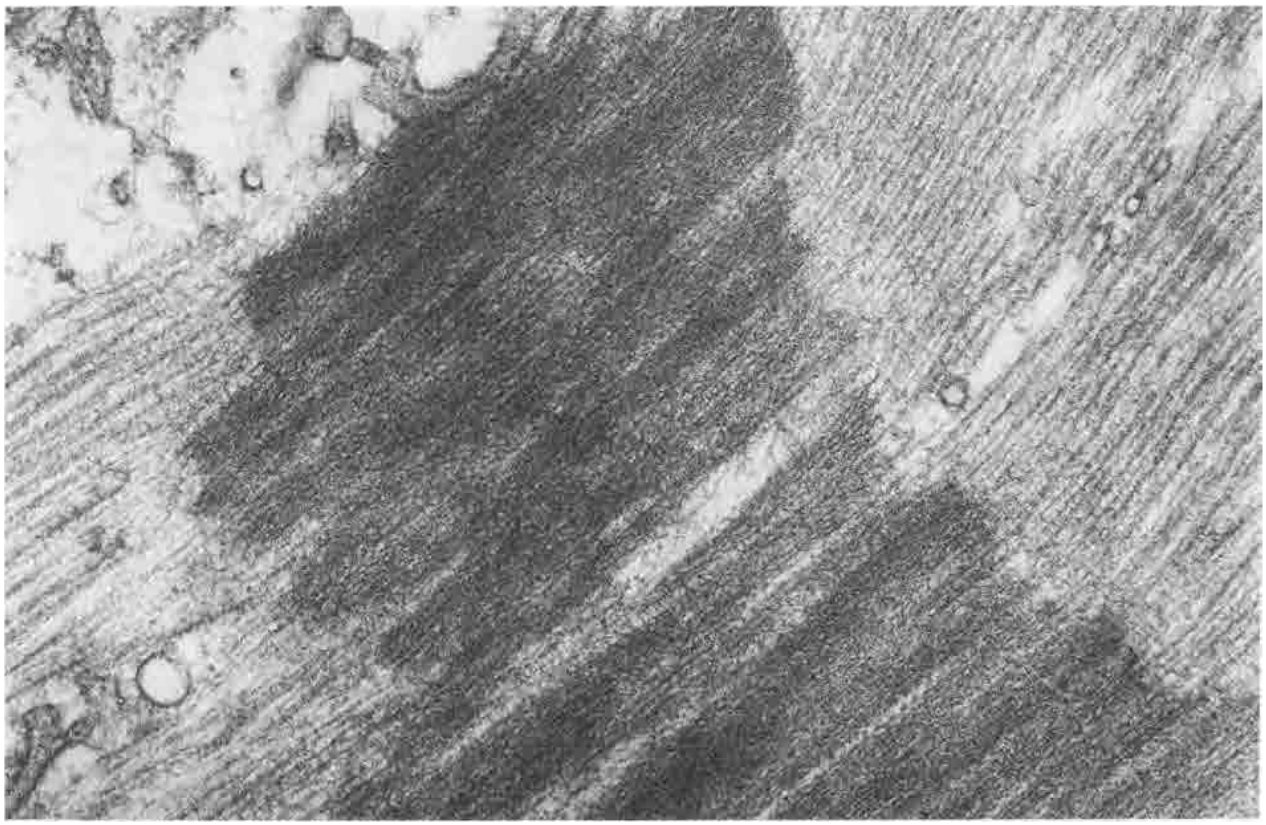

Figure 23—Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Cat. Thick block of Z-band material in right ventricular myocyte. (×60,000)

trophic, congestive, and restrictive cardiomyopathies in the cat and hypertrophic and congestive cardiomyopathies in the dog.

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in cats tends to affect middle-aged males most frequently. The disease is three times more frequent in males than females. However, the age range of affected cats may be wide, as seen in a large series (n = 128) of affected cats that ranged from 8 months to 16 years of age.[232] The etiology is unknown, but the occurrence of cases in related cats suggests an hereditary role.[230] Clinically, affected cats generally present with sudden onset of congestive heart failure with dyspnea, anorexia, and lethargy. Approximately half of affected cats will have aortic thromboembolism and posterior paresis. Some cats may have sudden, unexpected death without previous clinical signs. At necropsy, extracardiac findings include aortic thromboembolism, renal infarction, and pulmonary congestion and edema. Affected hearts are enlarged and have diffuse hypertrophy of the left ventricular free wall, ventricular septum, and left ventricular papillary muscles, marked dilatation and hypertrophy of the left atrium, and a narrow left ventricular cavity (Figure 21). In a few cats, asymmetric septal hypertrophy is observed, as manifested by a septal/free wall thickness ratio of 1.1 or greater (rather than by the 1.3 or greater ratio used to classify the human cases). Histologically, diffuse hypertrophy, myocyte disarray (disarray occurs mostly in association with asymmetric septal hypertrophy), interstitial fibrosis, and fibromuscular hyperplasia of small intramural coronary arteries are seen (Figure 22). Of 129 cat hearts with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, 44% had foci of myocyte disarray in the ventricular septum; in 31% the disarray involved at least 5% of the myocytes in the section.[232] Ultrastructural study confirmed the presence of myocyte hypertrophy, disarray, interstitial fibrosis, lipofuscin accumulation, focal myofibrillar lysis, accumulation of masses of Z-band material, and distension of elements of sarcoplasmic reticulum (Figure 23).[243,244]

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in dogs predominates in males. German shepherds are most frequently affected, but cases in dogs of small breeds have also been reported.[230,232,236,237,239,241] Approximately 50% of the dogs had sudden unexpected death (which occurred in some dogs during routine surgical procedures); the remaining dogs had evidence of congestive cardiac failure with dyspnea and cough. At necropsy, the hearts

were enlarged and showed ventricular hypertrophy, decreased left ventricular cavity size, and left atrial dilatation. Asymmetric septal hypertrophy (septal/free wall thickness ratio, >1.1) was often present. Microscopically, myocyte disarray was seen in the ventricular septum of 20% of the dogs.

In a series of 1906 necropsy cases of pigs at the Pig Research Institute of Taiwan, 32 cases of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy were reported.[231] Twenty-three of these had the symmetric form, and 9 the asymmetric form (which was defined by a septal/free wall thickness ratio of 1.1, rather than by the 1.3 ratio used in classifying the human disorder). Relative heart weights were increased by 50%. The ventricular walls were severely thickened, and the left ventricular cavity was small in size and abnormal in shape. Microscopic study revealed consistent myocyte hypertrophy; however, only some cases had disarray of myocytes. Thus, it seems that hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in pigs (and also in dogs and cats) is more frequently of the symmetric type and is less frequently associated with myocyte disarray than is the case in humans. A pattern of inheritance for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy has not been established in animals and is only incompletely understood in humans.[245]

The pathogenesis of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in humans and animals in unclear. The nature of the basic defect in this disease is unknown. It has been suggested that the disease may result from a disturbance of the delicate interaction between immature, myocardial adrenergic receptor sites and extracardiac catecholamines, leading to myocyte hypertrophy and disarray.[246] Ferrans and Rodriguez[247] have postulated an abnormal sensitivity to hypertrophic stimili. In dogs infused with subhypertensive doses of nonepinephrine for 12–63 weeks left ventricular hypertrophy develops, and these dogs may offer a model for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.[248,249]

Dilated (Congestive) Cardiomyopathy in Cats, Dogs, and Pigs

Congestive (or ventricular-dilated) cardiomyopathy is a group of conditions in which systolic pump failure and ventricular cavity dilatation are common denominators. In many cases the cause of the disorder cannot be established, and it is termed "idiopathic." In others, congestive cardiomyopathy occurs in association with pregnancy or the postpartum period, toxic agents, and nutritional deficiency states.[221,247]

The heart is flabby and dilated and may show some degree of endocardial fibroelastotic thickening. Mural thrombi are common. Inflammatory reaction is absent or very scanty; variable degrees of fibrosis and small foci of myocytolysis may be present.[221,247]

Idiopathic congestive cardiomyopathy occurs frequently in cats and somewhat less frequently in dogs[230]; a single report[231] has described the disease in pigs. In cats, the disease predominates in males (approximately 3 male/1 female), affects middle-aged cats (range, 3–16 years of age), and has no specific breed predilection.[230,239,242,244,250–252] Hydrothorax was present in 74% of 133 cats. Presenting features were dyspnea (60%), anorexia (30%), and posterior paresis from aortic thromboembolism (25%). At necropsy, the hearts showed cardiomegaly, with increase in heart weight and marked dilatation of all chambers (Figure 24). The papillary muscles and ventricular trabeculas were atrophic. Mild interstitial edema and fibrosis and occasional foci of myocytolysis were seen in the ventricular myocardium by light- and electron-microscopic study.[232,239,244] Extensive microscopic and ultrastructural alterations were described in severely dilated atria, including myocyte degeneration and hypertrophy and interstitial fibrosis.[242] Atrial tachyarrhythmias were associated with the left atrial lesions.

Numerous reports of congestive cardiomyopathy in dogs have been published since 1970.[230,232,239,240,253–262] The disease predominates in males (approximately 3 males/1 female) of middle age (range, 2–9 years of age). Generally, dogs of large breeds are affected, especially Doberman pinschers.[253,257] However, English cocker spaniels in western Australia also are affected.[256,261] In New England, cardiomyopathy occurs frequently in Boxers.[263] Frequent involvement of specific breeds suggests an inherited basis for the disease in the dog. Detweiler et al[264] have suggested that some cases of canine cardiomyopathy are the result of an autoimmune reaction that follows canine parvoviral myocarditis. Clinical signs include ascites, weight loss, weakness, dyspnea, and cough. Atrial fibrillation was detected in 90% of 57 affected dogs.[232] At necropsy, ascites and hydrothorax were present. The hearts had markedly dilated ventricles with opaque endocardium and dilated atria with a rough granular epicardial surface (Figure 25). Pulmonary and hepatic congestion were present. Microscopically, multifocal myocardial fibrosis and medial hyperplasia of intramyocardial arteries were observed. Ultrastructurally, nonspecific alterations in myocytes were present as myocytolysis, lipofuscin accumulation, myelin figures, proliferation of sarcoplasmic reticulum, and altered mitochondria (Figures 26 and 27).[254,260,262]

In pigs, 17 cases of congestive cardiomyopathy were reported from Taiwan.[231] However, all 17 pigs had accompanying aortic stenosis, pericarditis, or vegetative

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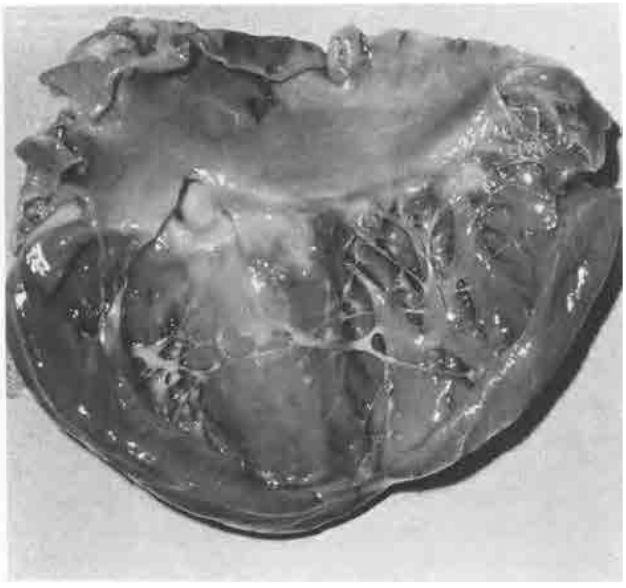

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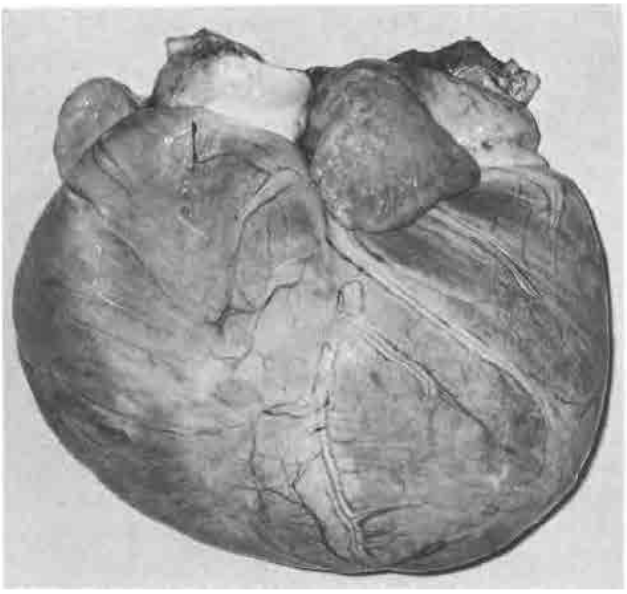

Figure 24—Congestive cardiomyopathy. Cat. The left ventricle is dilated and the wall is thin. **Figure 25**—Congestive cardiomyopathy. The heart from a 1-year-old Great Dane with congestive heart failure has cardiomegaly and a rounded shape from biventricular dilatation.

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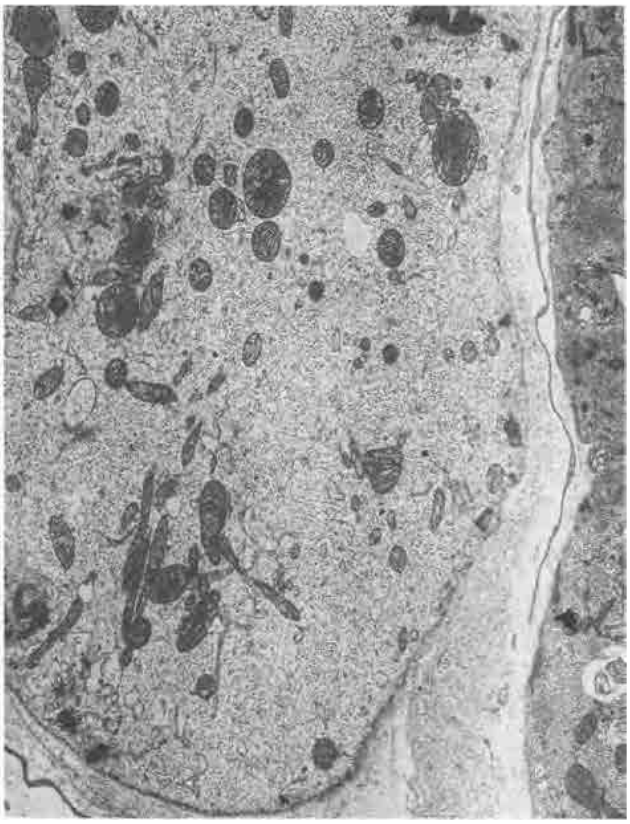

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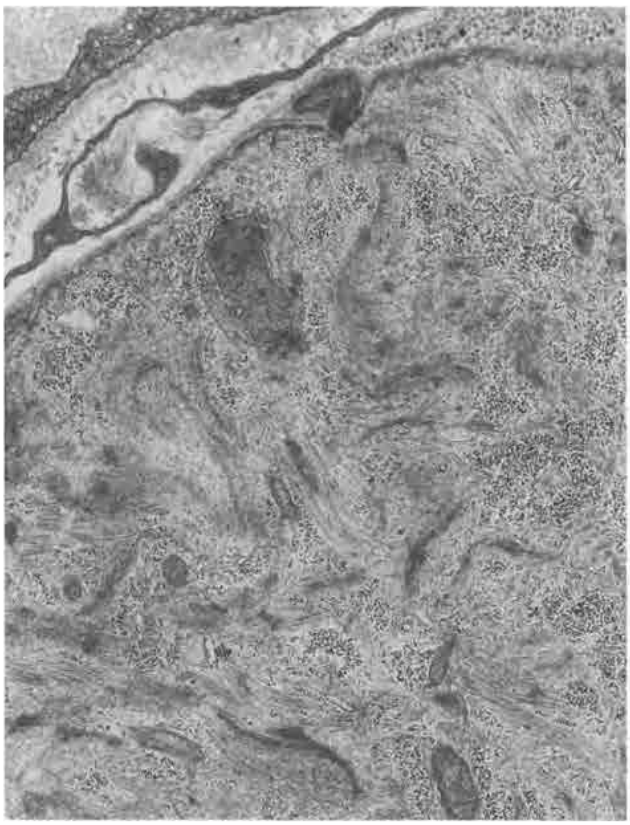

Figure 26—Congestive cardiomyopathy. Dog. Myocyte of left atrium has extensive myofibrillar lysis. The sarcoplasm contains numerous free filaments, scattered mitochondria, and a few lipofuscin granules. (×9000) **Figure 27**—Congestive cardiomyopathy. Dog. Sarcoplasm of a left atrial myocyte contains lysed myofibrils and numerous glycogen granules. (×18,000)

endocarditis; thus, they may have had end-stage cardiac disease with nonspecific, terminal cardiac dilatation, rather than congestive cardiomyopathy.

In a recent case report,[265] acute congestive heart failure was described in a 6-week postpartum Doberman pinscher dog. The animal had been normal at two physical examinations during the pregnancy. The onset of cardiac failure was rapid, and the dog collapsed and died upon admission to a veterinary hospital. At necropsy, the dog had ascites, pulmonary and hepatic congestion, and biventricular dilatation. Microscopically, the myocardium showed multifocal degeneration, necrosis, and fibrosis. The lesions were most extensive in the left ventricle. The authors concluded that the clinicopathologic picture in this dog was compatible with the diagnosis of postpartum cardiomyopathy, which has been the subject of a number of reports in humans and which represents a clinically distinctive type of dilated cardiomyopathy.[247,266]

Restrictive Cardiomyopathy and Endomyocardial Diseases in Cats and Rats

The term "restrictive cardiomyopathy" designates a group of disorders characterized by impairment of ventricular filling by unyielding endocardial, subendocardial, or myocardial tissue.[247] Restrictive cardiomyopathy may be primary or may be due to infiltrative disorders (such as amyloidosis), endocardial fibroelastosis (in which both collagen and elastic fibers are abundant in the thickened endocardium), or endomyocardial fibrosis (in which the endocardial thickening is due to deposition of collagen). In humans, endomyocardial fibrosis often occurs in association with blood and tissue hypereosinophilia[267]; however, we are not aware of such an association in animals.

In cats, restrictive cardiomyopathy occurs less frequently than hypertrophic and congestive cardiomyopathy. In 47 cases, middle-aged male cats were generally affected, and no breed predilection was observed.[232] Clinically, dyspnea, anorexia, and posterior paresis from aortic thromboembolism were observed. At necropsy, two types of cardiac lesions have been characterized in feline restrictive cardiomyopathy.[230,232–234,238,239,268] In the first type, the left ventricle shows diffuse, marked endocardial fibrosis, which appears as a thick, white, firm covering, especially over the inflow and outflow tracts, papillary muscles, and chordae tendineae. Massive left atrial enlargement is present. Histologically, the affected endocardium shows marked fibrosis with focal chondroid metaplasia. Myocardial hypertrophy and fibrosis also may be present. Intimal and medial hyperplasia of intramural coronary arteries are seen. Focal myocyte disarray has been found in the ventricular septum of some affected cats. In the second type of restrictive cardiomyopathy, increased numbers of left ventricular moderator bands were found to be the cause of the disease.[268] Left atrial dilatation and hypertrophy were present, with left ventricular hypertrophy in younger affected cats and left ventricular dilatation in older cats. Pulmonary edema was prominent. The anomalous development of these moderator bands is presumed to represent a congenital defect with delayed onset of clinical cardiac disease.

A disease termed "endocardial disease" or "subendocardial fibrosis" has been described in five strains of rats and may represent an example of restrictive cardiomyopathy.[269–273] The incidence of the lesion varied from 1% to 7% in the various strains examined and was increased in older rats. Some affected rats had terminal congestive cardiac failure with chronic pulmonary and hepatic congestion. Grossly, the left ventricular endocardium was white and thick. Histologic and ultrastructural study revealed uniform diffuse or focal tumorlike masses of fibroblastic proliferation and collagen deposition in the subendocardium.

Endomyocardial fibrosis developed in Sprague-Dawley rats that were treated for 1–14 weeks with the carcinogen N-nitrosomorpholine.[274] The incidence of the lesion was 5% and 20% in rats examined at 29–78 and 79–108 weeks after exposure, respectively. The lesion was usually limited to the left ventricle, the endocardium of which was diffusely involved; but a few rats had focal involvement with polypoid endocardial masses. Some rats had accompanying myocardial hypertrophy.

Endocardial fibroelastosis is characterized by diffuse thickening of mural endocardium by fibrous and elastic tissue. Mitral valvular endocardium also may be involved. The condition can be either primary (when it is congenital and not associated with other cardiovascular anomalies or myocardial lesions) or secondary (when it is associated with other disorders, including storage diseases, myocardial necrosis, radiation injury, and turbulent flow in the ventricular cavity after cardiac valvular replacement).[275] Several reports have documented the occurrence of primary endocardial fibroelastosis as an inherited congenital anomaly in Burmese cats,[276–278] and other reports have described sporadic cases of this disorder in dogs and cats.[279,280] The disease is manifested by tachycardia, gallop rhythm, systolic murmur, cardiomegaly, and signs of congestive heart failure, especially dyspnea and often terminal cyanosis. The onset is commonly precipitated by a respiratory infection at between 3 weeks and 4 months of age. Sudden death is common. The mode of inheritance is complex. The left atrium and left ventricle are severely dilated; in Burmese cats with endocardial fibro-

elastosis the endocardium is opaque and thickened (up to 200 μ) by a subendothelial layer of collagenous and elastic fibers, which are thicker and more organized in the areas adjacent to the myocardium. The diameters of both the elastic and collagenous fibers are larger than normal. Endocardial edema and dilated lymph vessels are seen in the endocardium in early stages, suggesting that lymphatic obstruction is involved in the pathogenesis of the disorder. This also has been suggested by the results of studies of experimental obstruction of cardiac lymphatics in dogs[281] and monkeys.[213] Other studies have suggested that viral infection of the heart can be a cause of endocardial fibroelastosis in humans[282,283] as well as in dogs.[284]

Cardiomyopathy of Chickens and Geese

A syndrome of sudden collapse and death, usually at the time of excitement or exertion, occurs in chickens and geese. Many names have been applied to this disease, including "round heart disease," "enzootic syncope," "toxic heart degeneration," "Eierherz" ("egg-heart"), "Kugelherz" ("bullet-heart"), "yellow heart degeneration," "idiopathic cardiac dilatation of hens," "toxic heart disease," and "enzootic Herztod."[285-295] The etiology of this cardiac syndrome is unknown. A wide spectrum of cardiac lesions has been described, including cardiomegaly with rounded apex, left ventricular hypertrophy, and myocardial pallor. Mild ascites and hydropericardium may be present, with pulmonary and hepatic congestion. Microscopically, the hearts have acute alterations of myocardial degeneration and necrosis.

Recently a similar clinical syndrome was described in 24–30-week-old broiler-breeder hens in Australia.[296-298] The birds collapsed and died unexpectedly. Necropsy showed edema of the head, mild ascites, hydropericardium, visceral congestion, cardiomegaly, and ventricular hypertrophy with and without dilatation. Microscopically, the lesions were concentrated in the left atrium and consisted of myocardial degeneration, inflammatory cell infiltration, and prominent endocardial fibroelastosis. Intramyocardial arteries in the left atrium showed medial hypertrophy, adventitial fibrosis, and focal fibrinoid deposits in the walls. The syndrome was reproduced experimentally in broiler-breeders fed a diet low in potassium, phosphorus, protein, and caloric content.[297]

Recent reports have demonstrated the economic importance of a cardiac failure syndrome in growing broiler chickens.[299-301] The disease has been termed "sudden death syndrome," "acute death syndrome," and "flip-over" by poultry diagnosticians. The etiology is unknown, but mortality is greater in males than in females, tends to be increased in heavier birds of the same age, is increased by continuous lighting, and tends to peak at 3–4 weeks of age. Affected hearts tended to be enlarged. Generalized visceral congestion was present. Microscopic studies have revealed inconsistent myocardial alterations varying from absence of lesions to hearts with extensive edema and interstitial leukocytic infiltration.[299,301]

Broiler chickens are also affected by heart failure due to a condition termed "hydropericardium–ascites syndrome," "edema disease," "toxic fat syndrome," or "water belly."[302,303] Severe ascites and cardiac dilatation are consistent findings. Suggested etiologies include toxic factors in dietary fats and polychlorinated biphenyl toxicosis.

Chickens raised at high altitudes may suffer high death losses from "high altitude disease." Necropsy findings include edema, hydropericardium, cardiac dilatation and hypertrophy, and visceral congestion.[304,305]

Atrial Thrombosis in Hamsters and Mice

Atrial thrombosis is the most common cardiovascular lesion seen in aged Syrian hamsters and also occurs frequently in certain strains of mice.[1,306,307] Affected hamsters may have hyperpnea, tachycardia, and cyanosis for up to a week prior to death. At necropsy, the thrombosed atria in both hamsters and mice are swollen, firm, and mottled. The atrial wall may have pale areas of scarring. The exposed thrombus is gray to tan, often laminated, and may be large enough to extend into the orifice of the mitral valve. Rarely atrial rupture occurs in mice. The left atrium is usually affected in hamsters and mice, but occasionally both atria are thrombosed and ventricular thrombi may be seen in some animals with atrial lesions. In mice with atrial thrombosis induced by feeding a high fat, low protein, and hypolipotropic diet the thrombi are found with equal frequency in both atria.[308,309] Hamsters may also have pulmonary edema and pleural effusion at necropsy.

Microscopically, the atrial thrombi vary from recently formed layered masses of fibrin to mature organized thrombi with fibrous connective tissue and occasionally metaplastic foci of cartilage and bone.[1] Atrial myocarditis may be present, but opinions vary as to whether this lesion is the cause or the effect of thrombosis.[308,310] Hamsters with atrial thrombosis frequently have accompanying myocardial hypertrophy, degeneration, and fibrosis.[310] Thus, it has been suggested that cardiac failure develops initially, with subsequent stasis of blood and initiation of thrombosis.[310]

The sequential cardiac ultrastructural alterations were studied in mice fed a high fat, low protein, and hypolipotropic diet.[311] The atrial endocardium had ini-

tial alterations after 4 weeks, with subendothelial edema and thickening and duplication of the endothelial basement membrane. At 5 and 7 weeks, degeneration was present in the atrial endothelium. By 8–9 weeks, early thrombosis was seen over the severely damaged endothelium. Endothelial damage and disruption were observed by scanning electron microscopy prior to thrombus formation.[312]

Multiple factors are thought to be involved in the development of atrial thrombosis, including heredity, sex, age, diet, and number of pregnancies. In hamsters, females are affected at a younger age than males, but eventually both sexes may have 70–75% involvement.[310] Endocrine studies showed that thrombosis was inhibited by testosterone injections in both sexes and was enhanced by castration of males.[313] In mice, the BALB/c strain has a high frequency of left atrial thrombosis; 65% of inactive female breeder animals are affected.[306] In three mouse strains fed high fat, low protein, and hypolipotropic diets for 40 weeks, the incidence of atrial thrombosis was 64% in the TS strain, 48% in the RF strain, and 10% in the C strain.[308] DBA mice fed the same diet for 12 weeks had a 50% frequency of atrial thrombosis, but betaine-supplemented mice had increased involvement, with an 80% incidence.[88] However, C strain mice fed the thrombogenic diet with and without choline supplementation had no difference in frequency of atrial thrombosis.[314] The frequency of atrial thrombosis was also increased in BALB/c mice after multiple pregnancies[306] and in pregnant versus nonpregnant RF mice.[315] Male and female TS mice had a similarly high frequency of atrial thrombosis, but gonadectomized mice of both sexes given estrone had a low incidence of thrombosis.[316] Feeding the thrombogenic diet with lard as 6%, 28%, and 40% of the diet resulted in 30%, 36%, and 65% frequency of atrial thrombosis, respectively.[317] In comparing the effect of various types of fats, mice fed butter had the highest frequency of atrial thrombi (92%), and those fed cod liver oil had the lowest (20%).[318]

Further studies in mice fed the thrombogenic diet have demonstrated that the affected animals develop severe anemia concurrently with atrial thrombi, that administration of erythropoietin or packed erythrocytes prevents anemia and thrombosis,[319–321] and that feeding a normal diet to affected mice leads to remission of the lesions.[322] A recent report has shown that the thrombogenic diet is deficient in copper and that adding supplements of copper prevents the formation of atrial thrombi.[323] Mice with experimental copper deficiency have a high incidence of atrial thrombosis and rupture, with hemopericardium and hemothorax.[190]

Spontaneous Rupture of the Left Atrium in Dogs

Two autopsy series have reported a total of 41 cases of left atrial rupture in dogs.[324,325] In one series, 11 cases were found in 4033 canine necropsies.[325] In the other report, 30 cases were detected over a 5-year period.[324] The lesion was consistently found in old dogs, with males predominating. Dachshunds and cocker spaniels were the most frequently affected breeds. All affected dogs had extensive endocardiosis (noninflammatory valvular thickening by fibrous and myxomatous tissue) of the mitral valve, and most cases also involved ruptured chordae tendineae. At necropsy, three types of lesions were observed. In the first type, seen in 17 of 30 affected dogs, nonperforating left atrial endocardial or endomyocardial splits were present and were often apparent by an elongated zone of subepicardial hemorrhage before the atrium was opened. In 2 of these dogs, atrial thrombi were attached to splits. In the second type of lesion (9 of 30 dogs), perforations of the lateral wall were associated with hemopericardium. In the third type (4 of 30 dogs), the atrial septum had perforated, which resulted in acquired atrial septal defects.

The pathogenesis of atrial rupture in these dogs is not certain. Consistent concurrent lesions were 1) valvular endocardiosis, often with mitral regurgitation and "jet lesions" of the atrial endocardium, 2) ruptured chordae tendineae and 3) intimal thickening of intramural coronary arteries. The event initiating atrial rupture may be rupture of a chorda tendinea. Buchanan[324] has suggested that genetically influenced degeneration of collagen may be involved in the development of the atrial lesion.

Myocardial Fibrosis in Aged Rats

Myocardial fibrosis is the most common cardiac disease of rats.[1,271,326–329] The lesion is age-related; it is seen initially at approximately 13 months of age. Males are somewhat more susceptible than females. The lesion develops earlier in males, and they have more severe involvement than do females at a given age. In several large necropsy series on aged rats, the frequency of myocardial fibrosis varied from 60% in Wistar (mean age 31 months) and inbred albino rats (mean age 24 months) to 90% in Wistar and BN/Bi rats (mean age greater than 37 months).[271,326,329]

Clinical evidence of cardiac disease has not been reported in rats with myocardial fibrosis. At necropsy, the lesions usually are not detected grossly, but in cases with severe lesions, areas of pallor may be scattered in the left ventricular myocardium.[1] Microscopically, the

lesions are concentrated in the left ventricular papillary muscles, the left ventricular free wall, and the ventricular septum. The fibrotic areas often are detected initially at either the base or the apex of the left ventricle.[329] The inner third of the left ventricular free wall is selectively affected. The lesions may be focal or disseminated and appear as prominent interstitial fibrosis with atrophy and degeneration of adjacent myocytes. Scattered lesions of myocardial necrosis and mineralization may be seen and probably represent early alterations that would be expected to progress to myocardial fibrosis.[328]

The pathogenesis of myocardial fibrosis in aged rats is unclear. It has been proposed that the lesion is secondary to chronic renal disease or coronary arteriosclerosis, lesions that are also found frequently in aged rats.[328,329] However, myocardial fibrosis may be present in the absence of these two lesions.

Myocardial Degeneration and Fibrosis in Aged Horses

In several studies of hearts from horses, which either had been normal clinically or had had arrhythmias, myocardial fibrosis was observed at a frequency varying from 15% to 80%.[330-335] In a clinical study of 2477 horses, 63 (2.5%) were found to have atrial fibrillation.[334] Necropsy of 45 of the animals with atrial fibrillation revealed gross atrial lesions of patchy or diffuse fibrosis and dilatation in 80% of the hearts. In a large study of 2076 healthy horses, ponies, and donkeys, 14.3% had focal myocardial fibrosis.[330] Most reports of myocardial fibrosis in equine hearts have described the affected hearts to have concurrent lesions of arteriosclerosis in the intramyocardial arteries.[330,333,335,336] In general, the vascular lesions and myocardial scarring were present more frequently in horses with advancing age. Rarely, atrial rupture has occurred in horses with severe atrial damage.[337,338]

Grossly, the areas of myocardial fibrosis are usually apparent as pale, depressed streaks or foci on the epicardial surface. The lesions tend to be most frequent toward the base of the ventricle. Microscopically, the affected areas have central myocyte loss with replacement fibrosis, and adjacent myocytes have degenerative alterations such as sarcoplasmic vacuolation and myocytolysis.[330,333-339] The pathogenesis of the myocardial lesions remains unclear but may be due to focal ischemic injury associated with intramyocardial vascular lesions like those that occur in dogs.[340] Another proposed mechanism attributes the myocardial lesions to microembolization from *Strongylus vulgaris*-induced lesions of endarteritis of the proximal aorta.[330]

Basophilic Degeneration of Myocardium

Basophilic degeneration of cardiac muscle cells was described as a frequent finding in the atria and ventricles of horses with atrial fibrillation or with chronic myocardial disease.[5,335] This lesion is occasionally present in the myocardium of dogs with chronic mitral endocardiosis and myocardial hypertrophy.[5] Affected cells have a mass of perinuclear basophilic material that gives a positive reaction with the periodic acid–Schiff (PAS) stain.

No ultrastructural studies of this material have been reported in animals; however, it appears histologically similar to the basophilic, finely fibrillar carbohydrate material that has been described as a nonspecific finding in the hearts of elderly humans.[341,342] Similar fibrils of basophilic, PAS-positive material also have been found in human myocardium in the Lafora type of myoclonic epilepsy (Lafora's disease, in which the metabolic defect is unknown), in Type IV glycogen storage disease (branching enzyme deficiency), and in phosphofructokinase deficiency.[342-344] Lafora's disease has been described in dogs,[345] but myocardial alterations were not reported in these animals. Type IV glycogen storage disease and phosphofructokinase deficiency have not been described in animals.

Myocardial Diseases of Toxic Etiology

In this large group of diseases various biochemical mechanisms elicit morphologic evidence of cardiotoxicity as degeneration (myofibrillar lysis, vacuolar degeneration, fatty degeneration, lipofuscin deposition) and contraction band necrosis with or without mineralization. Many of these diseases have been utilized as models for studies of myocardial injury. Similar human diseases of toxic origin exist for many of these examples, including toxicity by cobalt, catecholamines, antihypertensives, antineoplastic agents, vitamin D, ethanol, uremia, and various infrequently used drugs. The cardiotoxic properties of many of these compounds were recognized in animals during drug safety studies. It is necessary to emphasize that a number of these cardiotoxicities have emerged as important naturally occurring diseases in animals including toxicities by ionophores, antineoplastic agents, furazolidone, poisonous plants, and vitamin D.

Toxicity of Metallic Salts

Numerous metallic compounds, including salts of lithium, cadmium, nickel, barium, lanthanum, man-

ganese, vanadium, lead, and cobalt, are known to have cardiotoxic properties.[346] However, detailed structural studies of the changes induced by these compounds have been made only with respect to lead and cobalt.

Lead Cardiotoxicity

The cardiotoxicity induced by intake of excessive amounts of lead has received relatively little attention, although it is of biochemical interest because this metal interferes with certain actions of calcium.[347] Moore et al[348] observed various minor mitochondrial changes in rats given 1 mg lead per liter of drinking water for 1 year. In rats given 1% lead acetate in the drinking water for 6 weeks, Asokan[349] observed myofibrillar fragmentation, intracellular edema, dilatation of sarcoplasmic reticulum, and twofold to threefold swelling of mitochondria with deformed, loosely packed cristae. The animals showing these changes had plasma lead levels of 112 ± 5 μg/100 ml, which were considered comparable to those in mild, clinical lead poisoning. In mice, Khan et al[350] found a correlation between blood lead levels and cardiac ultrastructural changes. No changes were detected in animals with blood levels <20 μg/100 ml. Animals having levels >20 μg/100 ml showed clumping of nuclear chromatin and nucleolar disorganization. Those having levels >40 μg/100 ml also had sarcotubular dilatation and mitochondrial changes consisting of mitochondrial enlargement, disarray of the crista, and an increase in intramitochondrial matrix. Animals with lead levels >60 μg/100 ml also had focal myofibrillar degeneration, focal areas of separation of the apposed membranes of the intercalated disks, and appearance of increased numbers of lysosomelike cytoplasmic dense bodies.

Cobalt Cardiotoxicity

"Beer-drinkers' cardiomyopathy," characterized by acute cardiac failure with myopericarditis and lactic acidosis, occurred in human patients in Canada, the United States, and Belgium in the 1960s, when cobalt salts were added to some beers to improve the quality of the foam.[351-353] Cobalt cardiotoxicity has been induced experimentally in rats, rabbits, dogs, and guinea pigs,[354-362] but with the use of much larger doses of cobalt than those ingested by patients in whom beer-drinkers' cardiomyopathy developed. Animal experiments led to the conclusion that coexisting protein deficiency played an important role in the pathogenesis of the cardiomyopathy observed in humans, by increasing absorption of cobalt from the gastrointestinal tract.[360] In an effort to develop a large animal model for cobalt cardiotoxicity, we administered cobalt sulfate, in doses of 125 mg/kg of body weight daily for 3 days, to weanling conventional pigs.[363] Surviving pigs were euthanatized 2 days later. The pigs showed anorexia, lethargy, vomiting, and diarrhea; and 6 of 20 treated pigs died. Serum activities of creatine phosphokinase and aspartate aminotransferase were markedly increased after administration of cobalt.

At necropsy, the affected pigs had mild to moderate hydropericardium and pale atria (Figure 28). Microscopically, the atria showed diffuse myocardial necrosis and calcification. The affected fibers showed necrosis with contraction bands and basophilic granular sarcoplasm from mitochondrial calcification. Within 2-3 days after necrosis, numerous macrophages had invaded the necrotic cells and the adjacent interstitium. The interstitium also showed edema and fibroblastic proliferation.

Ultrastructurally, cardiac muscle cells with mild injury had loss of glycogen granules, dilated elements of sarcoplasmic reticulum, and focal myofibrillar lysis. Myocytes with severe damage had necrosis, with contraction bands, pyknotic nuclei, damaged mitochondria, and ruptured plasma membranes (Figure 29). The damaged mitochondria showed swelling, striking accumulations of dense granular deposits containing large amounts of calcium and phosphorus, and disrupted membranes (Figure 30). The interstitium showed edema,

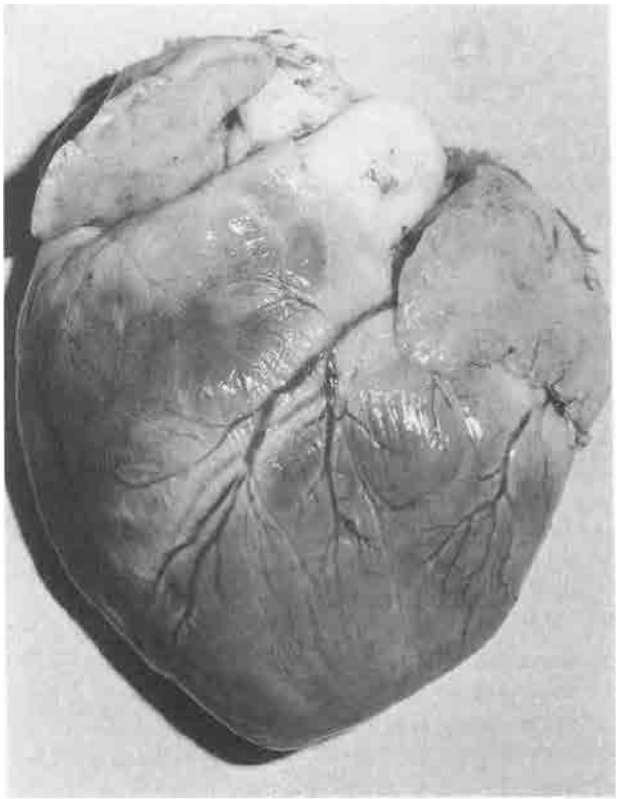

Figure 28—Cobalt cardiotoxicity. Pig. Extensive necrosis of tha atrial myocardium is evident by pallor of both atria.

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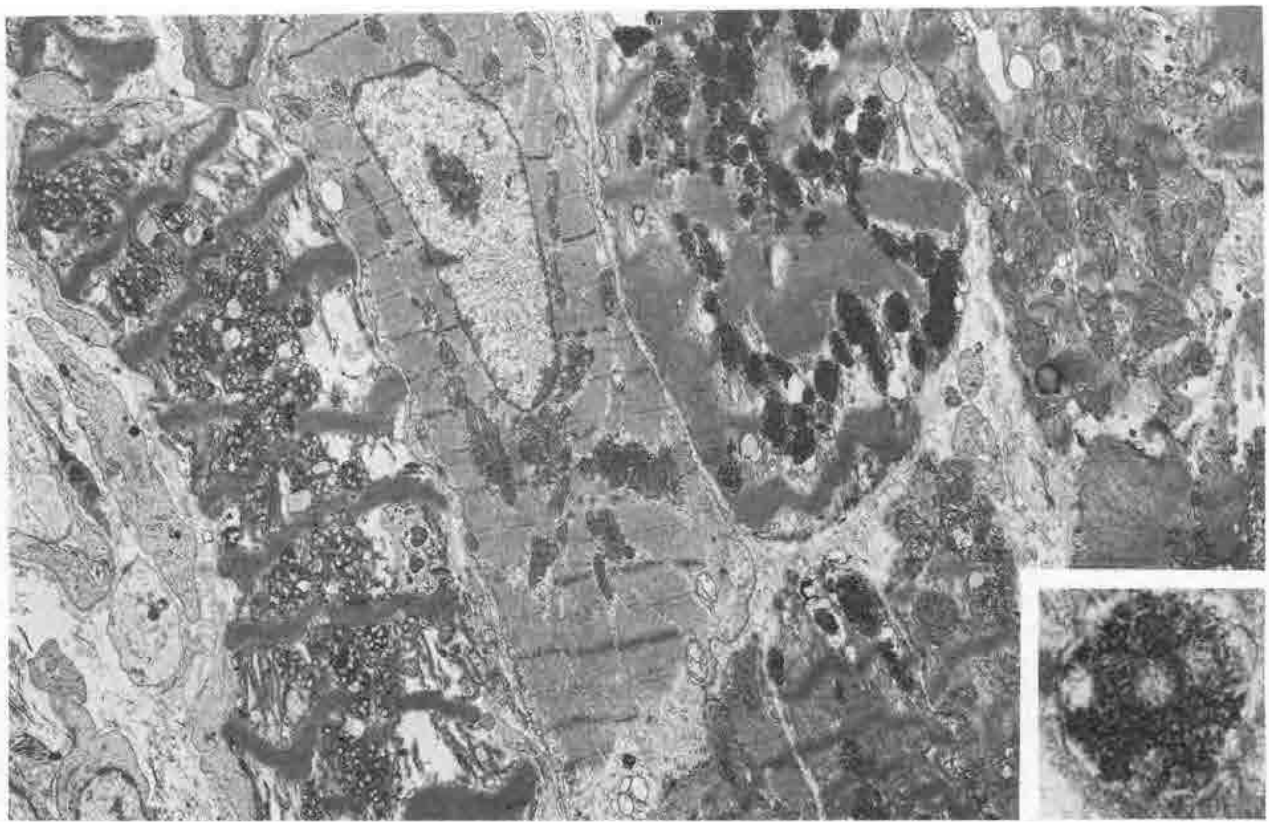

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Figure 29—Cobalt cardiotoxicity. Pig. Necrotic myocytes in atria have dense transverse hypercontraction bands and either dense granular calcified mitochondria or swollen mitochondria. (×6000) **Figure 30**—Cobalt cardiotoxicity. Pig. Calcified mitochondrion has dense granular matrical deposits and scattered lucent foci. (×50,000)

deposits of serum protein, occasional strands of fibrin, invading macrophages, and activated fibroblasts.

In this pig model of cobalt cardiotoxicity, the severity of the cardiac disease was markedly decreased in animals given selenium–vitamin E by injection 24 hours before cobalt administration. Pigs with inherited stress susceptibility had more severe cobalt-induced cardiac damage than did animals without this trait.

In the dog model, lesions of a dilated cardiomyopathy were produced by intravenous infusions of cobalt with or without feeding of a protein- and thiamine-deficient diet.[361,364,365] The myocardium was pale grossly, and myocyte degeneration and necrosis were scattered in both the ventricles and the atria.

The biochemical lesion in cobalt cardiotoxicity was demonstrated to involve blocking of the oxidation of α-ketoglutarate and pyruvate by complexes formed between cobalt and the sulfhydryl groups of α-lipoic acid.[366] Thus, myocardial energy metabolism is compromised as in thiamine deficiency. Cobalt cardiotoxicity was potentiated in rats by increasing age, thiamine deficiency, protein deficiency, thyroidectomy, and preexisting cardiac disease (see Ferrans et al for review).[352]

Catecholamine Cardiotoxicity

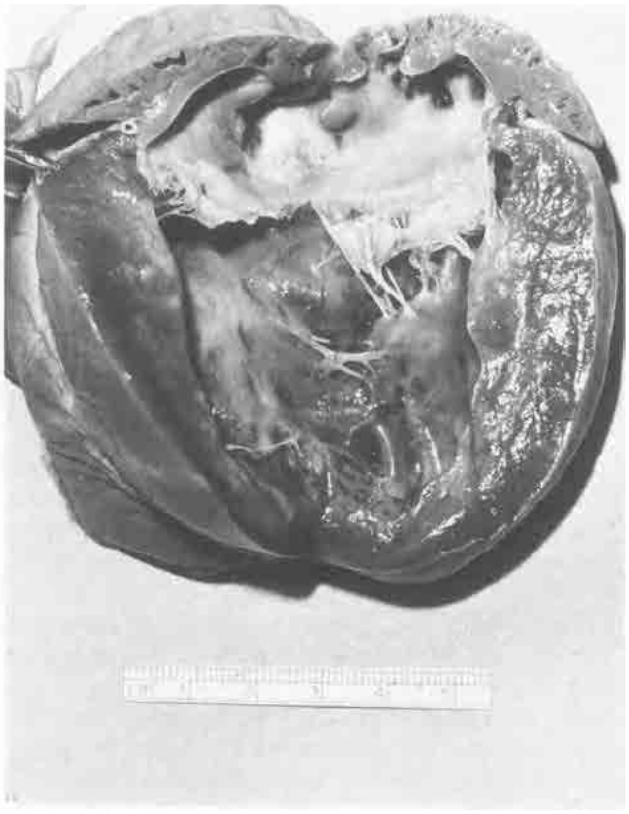
Several recent reviews have summarized the voluminous literature on the cardiotoxicity of catecholamines.[367–371] The myocardial lesions produced by endogenous and synthetic catecholamines have generally similar features. Most animal studies have utilized isoproterenol, but reports on epinephrine, norepinephrine, salbutamol, terbutaline and ephedrine are also numerous. Most pathologic studies have been done in rats, rabbits, and dogs.[371–381] In these species, the typical lesions are multifocal myocardial necroses with concentration of the damage in the left ventricular subendocardium and papillary muscles (Figures 31 and 32). Histologically and ultrastructurally, the damage is characterized by necrosis with contraction bands, with subsequent macrophagic invasion and fibrosis (Figure 32). Endocardial fibrous thickening and left ventricular aneurysms develop when the lesions are very extensive, as in the case of isoproterenol-induced necrosis in rats.[371] Catecholamine-induced cardiac lesions have also been described in poikilotherms.[382]

Catecholamine cardiotoxicity was induced in swine

by administration of large doses of isoproterenol (125 mg/kg) intraperitoneally to weanling pigs.[363] Dyspnea, vomiting, ataxia, anorexia, and lethargy developed; and the pigs were reluctant to rise for 6–8 hours after treatment. Cutaneous alterations were evident as piloerection and patchy erythema. Moderate increases in serum creatine phosphokinase and aspartate aminotransferase activity were present. Twelve of 20 pigs died within 5 days of treatment.

At necropsy, the cardiac lesions included hydropericardium; scattered pale areas of myocardial necrosis, especially in the left ventricular papillary muscles; and focal left ventricular endocardial hemorrhages (Figure 31). Microscopically, hyaline necrosis was frequent in left ventricular subendocardial myocardium and was only occasionally present in atrial myocardium. Some necrotic myocytes had mineralized deposits. At 4–5 days after isoproterenol injection, the necrotic areas were evident as empty sarcolemmal tubes invaded by numerous macrophages and surrounded by proliferating fibroblasts. The severity of this cardiotoxicity was not affected by pretreatment with selenium–vitamin E but was increased in stress-susceptible pigs.[363]

Numerous studies have been done for evaluation of procedures used to modify isoproterenol cardiotoxicity.[367–388] Cardiac damage is potentiated by cold exposure, long-term isolation, administration of corticosteriods or thyroxine, diets high in fat and carbohydrates, and using obese animals. Protection against isoproterenol cardiotoxicity has been demonstrated with induction of hypocalcemia[384] and administration of propranolol and other β-adrenergic receptor blockers, verapamil, ribose, and adenosine.[389] Also, resistance to induction of myocardial necrosis with further doses of isoproterenol occurs in animals after production of an initial focus of myocardial damage.[367,390,391] Decreased severity of isoproterenol cardiotoxicity was seen in rats in which body weight was reduced by limiting food intake,[383] in rats fed normal diets after malnutrition for the first 7 weeks of life, and in exercised rats.[386,392] Recent studies have shown that the cardiotoxicity of isoproterenol is considerably reduced, compared with that in normal animals, in rats made diabetic by administration of streptozotocin[393] and in mice with alloxan-induced or with genetically transmitted diabetes mellitus.[394] In mice, treatment with insulin was shown



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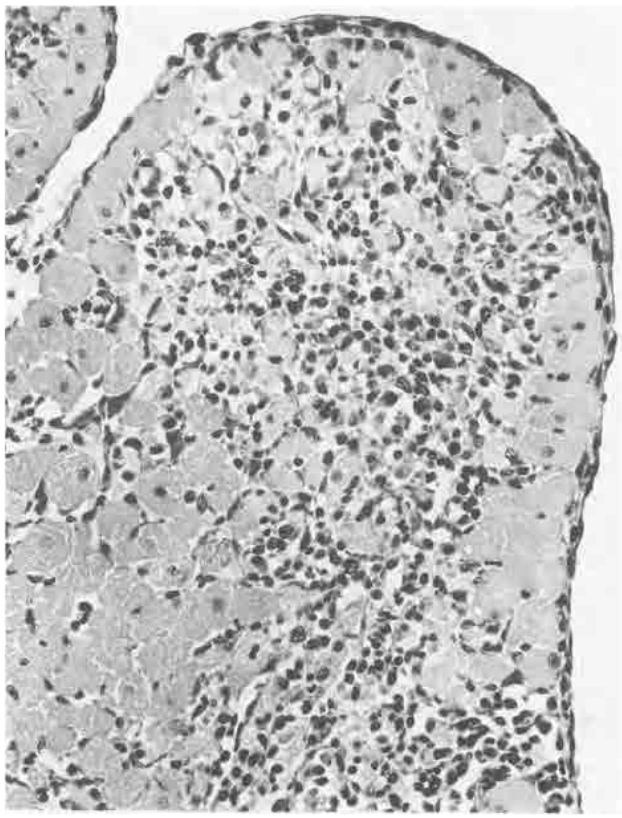

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Figure 31—Isoproterenol cardiotoxicity. Pig. Incised left side of the heart shows multiple pale areas of myocardial necrosis in the inner half of the left ventricular wall. **Figure 32**—Isoproterenol cardiotoxicity. Rat. Area of necrosis in the left ventricular subendocardial myocardium is invaded by mononuclear leukocytes. (H&E, ×250)

to correct the diabetes and to restore the sensitivity to the cardiotoxic effects of isoproterenol.

Other recent studies have suggested that free radical injury may be one of the factors mediating isoproterenol cardiotoxicity.[395,396] Vitamin E-deficient rats had increased susceptibility to isoproterenol-induced myocardial damage; and animals pretreated with vitamin E, an antioxidant, or Zn, a membrane-stabilizing agent, also showed evidence of protection.[396]

Histamine Cardiotoxicity

In rabbits given histamine multifocal myocardial necrosis developed, with concentration of the lesions in the right ventricle, ventricular septum, and papillary muscles.[397,398] Microscopically, the lesions showed edema and hemorrhage and necrosis with contraction bands. During resolution, a mixed population of inflammatory cells was present, and late lesions showed stromal collapse and fibrosis. The myocardial lesions were not prevented by adrenergic blockade, which suggests that the damage was caused directly by histamine and was not mediated by catecholamines.

Cardiotoxicity of Minoxidil and Other Vasodilating Antihypertensives

Minoxidil is a vasodilating antihypertensive drug that is useful in human patients with refractory hypertension. In animal safety testing it was demonstrated that minoxidil produced hemorrhagic right atrial lesions in dogs given doses as low as 1 mg/kg.[399-402] Minoxidil can also produce left ventricular papillary muscle necroses and superficial endocardial and epicardial hemorrhages in various regions of the heart. The hemorrhagic atrial lesions were associated with fibrinoid necrosis of arterioles, focal myocyte damage, and epicardial inflammation; they progressed to eventual fibrosis. Protection against minoxidil-induced lesions in dogs was provided by pretreatment for several days with furosemide, but not with propranolol or hydrochlorothiazide.[400] The mechanism of this protection is unknown.

In miniature swine, administration of minoxidil, 10 mg/kg/day for 2 days, produced tachycardia and hypotension.[403] At necropsy, 24 hours after minoxidil treatment, the cardiac lesions were diffuse left atrial epicardial hemorrhage and focal pale areas of myocar-

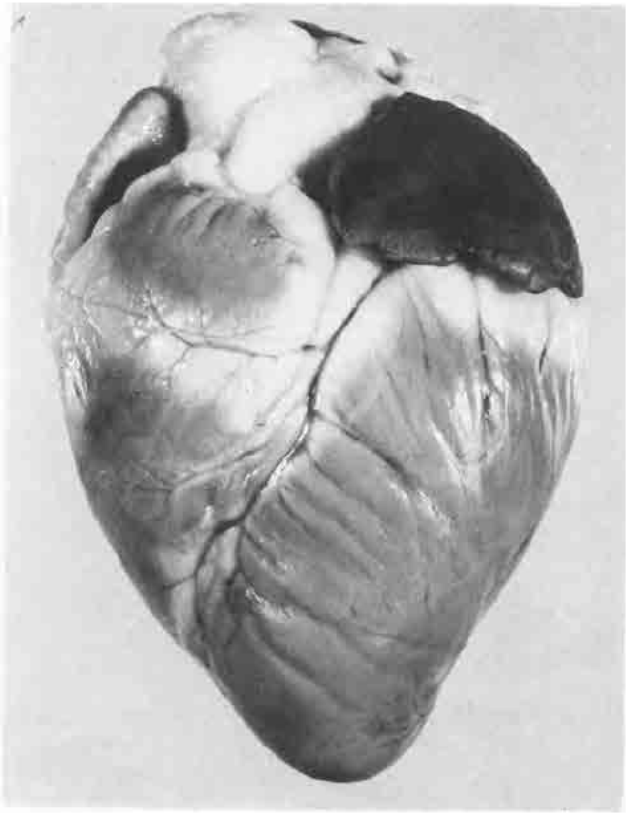

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Figure 33—Minoxidil cardiotoxicity. Pig. The left atrium has diffuse hemorrhage. **Figure 34**—Minoxidil cardiotoxicity. Pig. Scattered dark necrotic myocytes are present in the left atrium. Endothelial thickening is present in an arteriole (*center*). (Plastic-embedded section 1 μ thick, alkaline toluidine blue, ×700)

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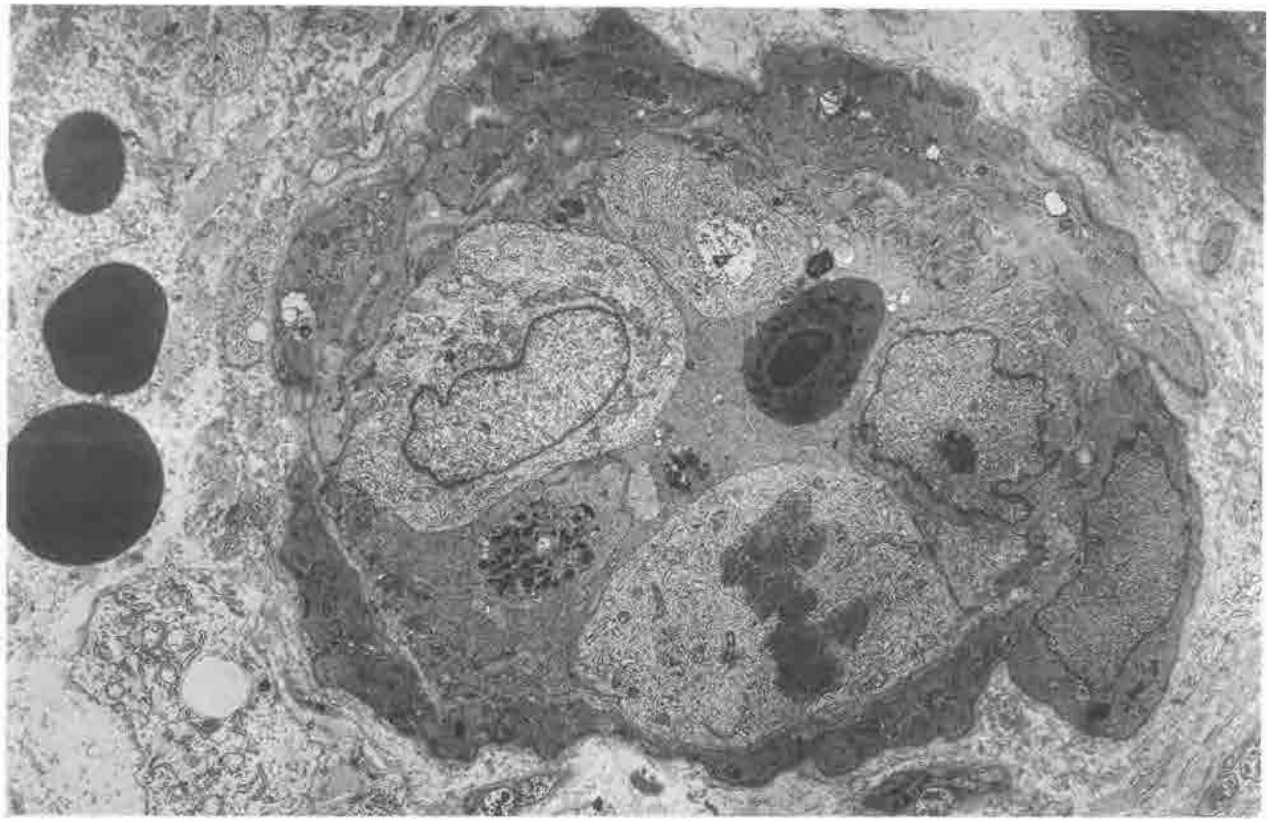

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Figure 35—Minoxidil cardiotoxicity. Pig. Damaged arteriole in the left atrial epicardium has endothelial swelling, an endothelial cell in mitosis, and several leukocytes in the lumen. The surrounding interstitium has hemorrhage and edema. (×4000) **Figure 36**—Minoxidil cardiotoxicity. Pig. Myocytes with coagulation necrosis surround a capillary occluded by leukocytes and erythrocytes in the left ventricular papillary muscle. Lysis of I bands is extensive, and mitochondria contain flocculent densities. (×5000)

dial necrosis in the left ventricular papillary muscles (Figure 33).

Microscopic and ultrastructural study of the porcine cardiac lesions revealed vascular damage in the hemorrhagic left atria. Arterioles were selectively injured and showed endothelial swelling with prominent transmural and perivascular accumulations of leukocytes, fibrin deposits, and edema fluid (Figures 34 and 35). Thrombosis and endothelial necrosis were not present in damaged arterioles. The interstitium was edematous and had activated fibroblasts. In necrotic areas of left ventricular papillary muscles, myocytes had necrosis with contraction bands. The necrotic cells had pyknotic nuclei, mitochondrial matrical densities, and accumulations of sarcoplasmic lipid droplets (Figures 36 and 37). These studies demonstrate that the pig offers a suitable model for producing minoxidil cardiotoxicity and that the regional distributions of the cardiac lesions caused by this agent in the dog and in the pig are different.[404]

Other vasodilating antihypertensive drugs, such as hydralazine, diazoxide, and SK&F 24260, produce left ventricular lesions similar to those produced by minoxidil.[367,368,405,406] However, these agents are not known to produce atrial hemorrhagic lesions such as those induced by minoxidil and theobromine.[407] The left ventricular papillary muscle lesions are thought to result from a decrease in vascular perfusion.

Methylxanthine Cardiotoxicity

Cardiotoxicity has been demonstrated for the methylxanthine compounds theobromine, theophylline, and caffeine. Long-term theobromine administration produced a distinctive lesion in the right atrium of dogs.[407] The affected atria developed hemorrhage, myocardial necrosis, and residual fibrosis. Grossly, the atria were red. Arteries and arterioles in the right atrium had medial hyperplasia and perivascular fibrosis and inflammatory cell infiltration. Similar hemorrhagic lesions were present in both atria in pigs with acute theobromine toxicity (Figure 38) (Herman et al, unpublished data).

Acute theophylline and caffeine toxicity in rats caused extensive myocardial necrosis.[408,409] Lesions were concentrated in the left ventricular subendocardium and were similar to those produced by isoproterenol cardiotoxicity. In pigs, theophylline toxicity induced prominent endocardial hemorrhage (Figure 39).

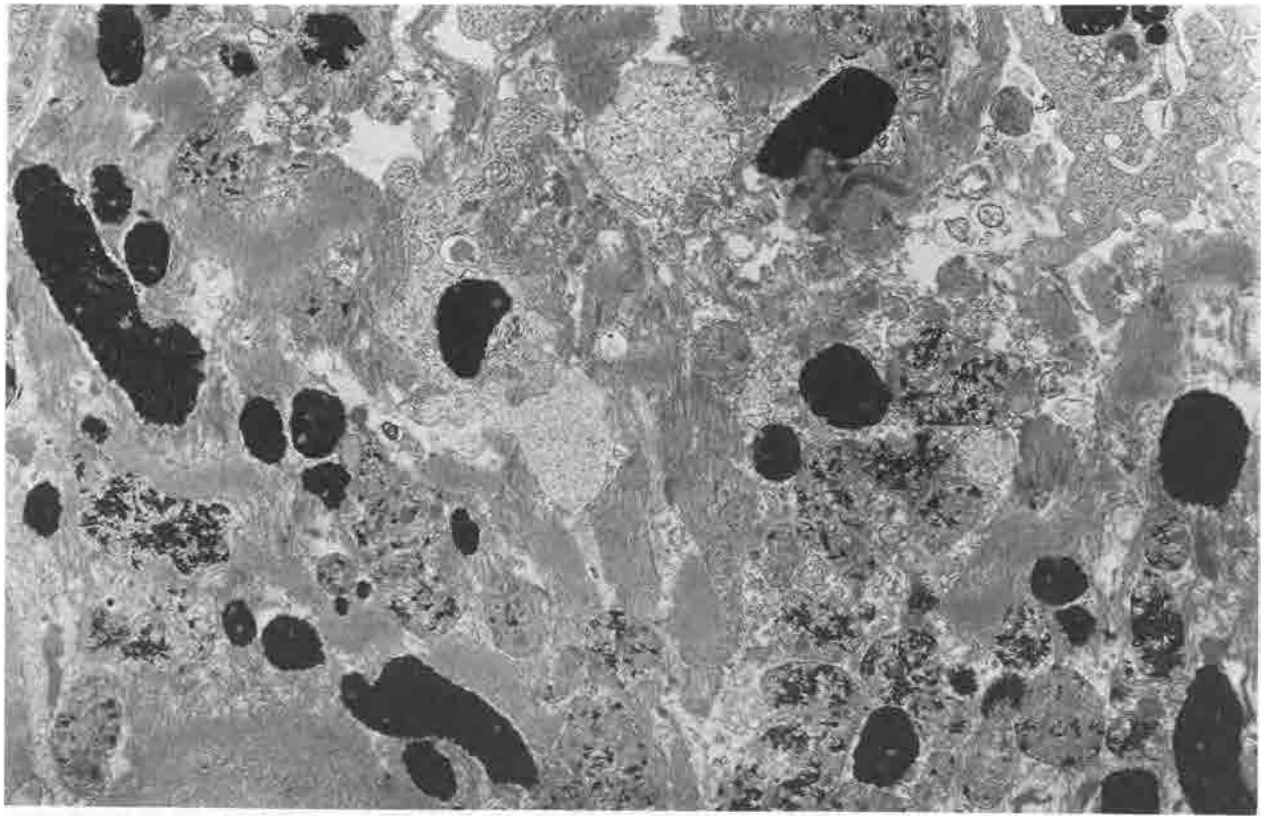

Figure 37—Minoxidil cardiotoxicity. Pig. Necrotic myocyte in the left ventricular papillary muscle has dense calcified mitochondria, clumps of disrupted contractile material, and multiple cytoplasmic processes of an invaded macrophage. (×12,000)

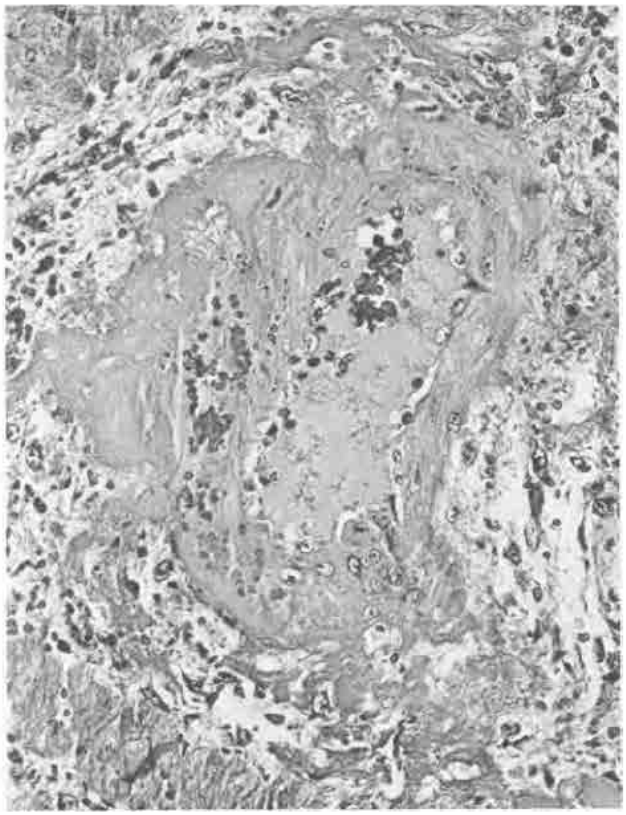

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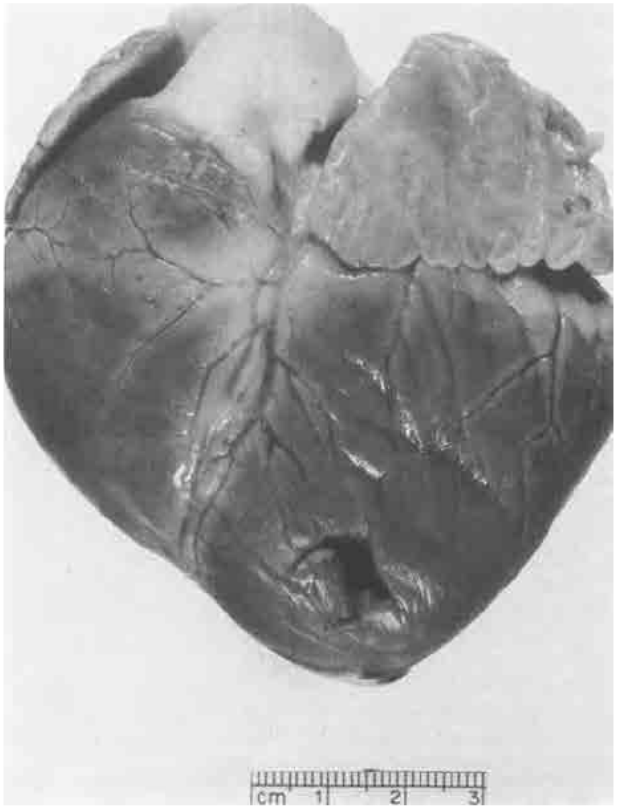
Figure 38—Theobromine cardiotoxicity. Pig. Fibrinoid necrosis and hemorrhage in the wall of an artery in the left atrial epicardium. (H& E, ×160) **Figure 39**—Theophylline cardiotoxicity. Pig. Extensive endocardial hemorrhage is present in the left ventricle. (H&E, ×100)

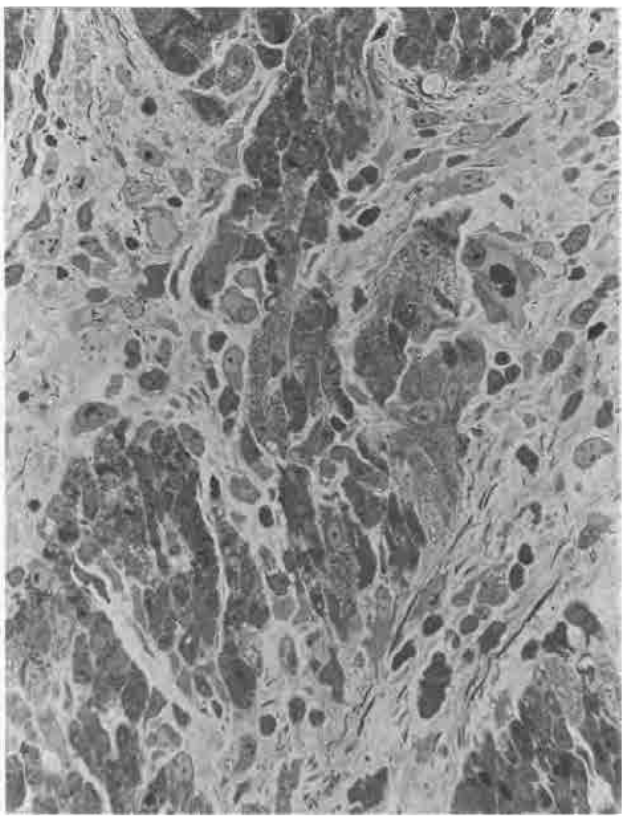


Cardiotoxicity of Monensin and Other Ionophores

Monensin, a Na^+-selective carboxylic ionophore, is used extensively in veterinary medicine as a coccidiostat for poultry and as a growth-promoting agent for cattle. Reports of toxicosis in horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, and poultry have emphasized the occurrence of necrosis of skeletal and cardiac muscle.[410-447] Because few studies have been made of monensin toxicosis in pigs, we experimentally induced this toxicosis in weanling swine and characterized its clinical and pathologic features.[440-442] The severity of clinical signs of toxicosis was dose-related. These signs occurred in pigs given 20, 30, 40, or 50 mg/kg of monensin orally and included dyspnea, lethargy, anorexia, ataxia, muscular weakness, myoglobinuria, and death. Serum activities of creatine phosphokinase and aspartate aminotransferase were increased.

At necropsy, the skeletal muscles had consistent lesions of pallor from myonecrosis. Less frequently, cardiac damage was apparent as pallor of the left atrium (Figure 40). Some pigs died within 24 hours and had generalized myocardial mottling. Histologic and ultra-

Figure 40—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Pig. Left atrium appears pale, indicating myocardial necrosis.



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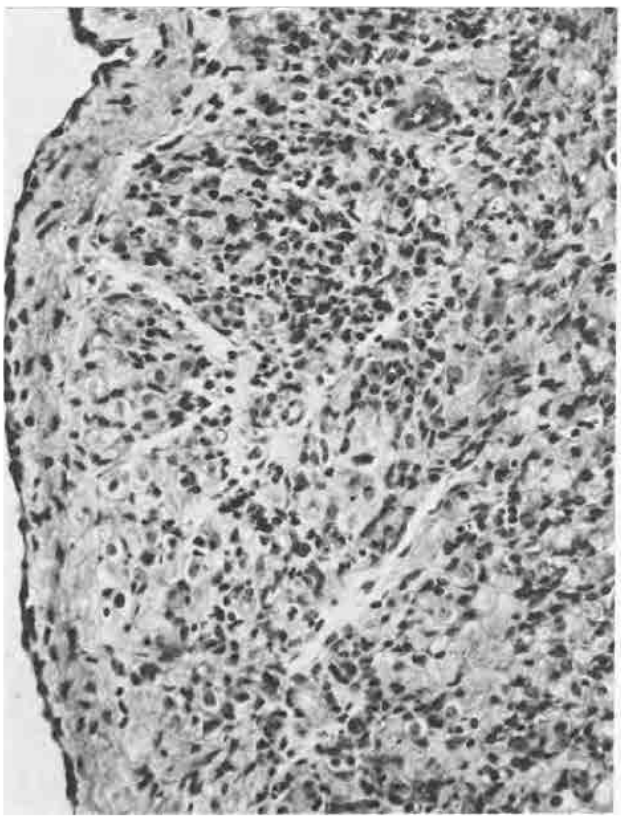

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Figure 41—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Pig. Left atrium contains numerous dense necrotic myocytes with contraction bands at 1 day after monensin administration. (Plastic-embedded section 1 μ thick, alkaline toluidine blue, ×400)

Figure 42—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Pig. Atrium has extensive infiltration of mononuclear leukocytes into an area of myocardial necrosis. (H&E, ×250)

structural study of the left atrial lesions demonstrated myocytes with contraction band necrosis (Figures 41–44). By Day 2 after monensin administration, numerous macrophages had invaded the necrotic myocytes and had engulfed sarcoplasmic debris. On Day 16 after treatment, the areas of necrosis of left atrial myocardium showed lysis of myocytes and persistent tubes of myocyte external lamina within supporting stromal tissue. Myocytes with sublethal injury had mitochondrial alterations, focal myofibrillar lysis, and sarcoplasmic vacuolation. Administration of selenium–vitamin E, 24 hours prior to monensin, provided protection against the development of necrosis of skeletal and cardiac muscle.

Our studies of monensin toxicosis in cattle[439,443] have shown that initial signs of intoxication were anorexia, diarrhea, and lethargy. Cardiac and skeletal muscle damage was reflected by marked elevations of serum aspartate aminotransferase and creatine phosphokinase activities. One of 12 calves given monensin at 40 mg/kg died 7 days later from acute congestive heart failure. At necropsy, the myocardial lesions were disseminated pale yellowish brown areas of necrosis in the ventricles (Figure 45). Microscopic and ultrastructural study showed early sarcoplasmic vacuolation from lipid droplet accumulation and mitochondrial swelling (Figure 46). Numerous myelin figures were present by Day 4. Myocyte necrosis was present at 4 days after monensin administration. Necrotic fibers had disrupted contractile material and contraction bands (Figures 47–49). Macrophages invaded areas of necrosis and engulfed fragments of sarcoplasmic debris.

Cardiotoxicity has also been demonstrated for other ionophores including lasalocid in horses and cattle,[448,449] A204 in rats,[450] and salinomycin and narasin in turkeys.[451,452]

Doxorubicin and Daunorubicin Cardiotoxicity

Doxorubicin (Adriamycin; Adria Laboratories, Inc., Columbus, Ohio) is an antineoplastic compound that is used widely in human patients. However, a significant complication of long-term therapy with this agent, and with daunorubicin, a closely related compound, is the development of a dose-related chronic cardiotoxicity characterized by congestive heart failure. Suitable ani-

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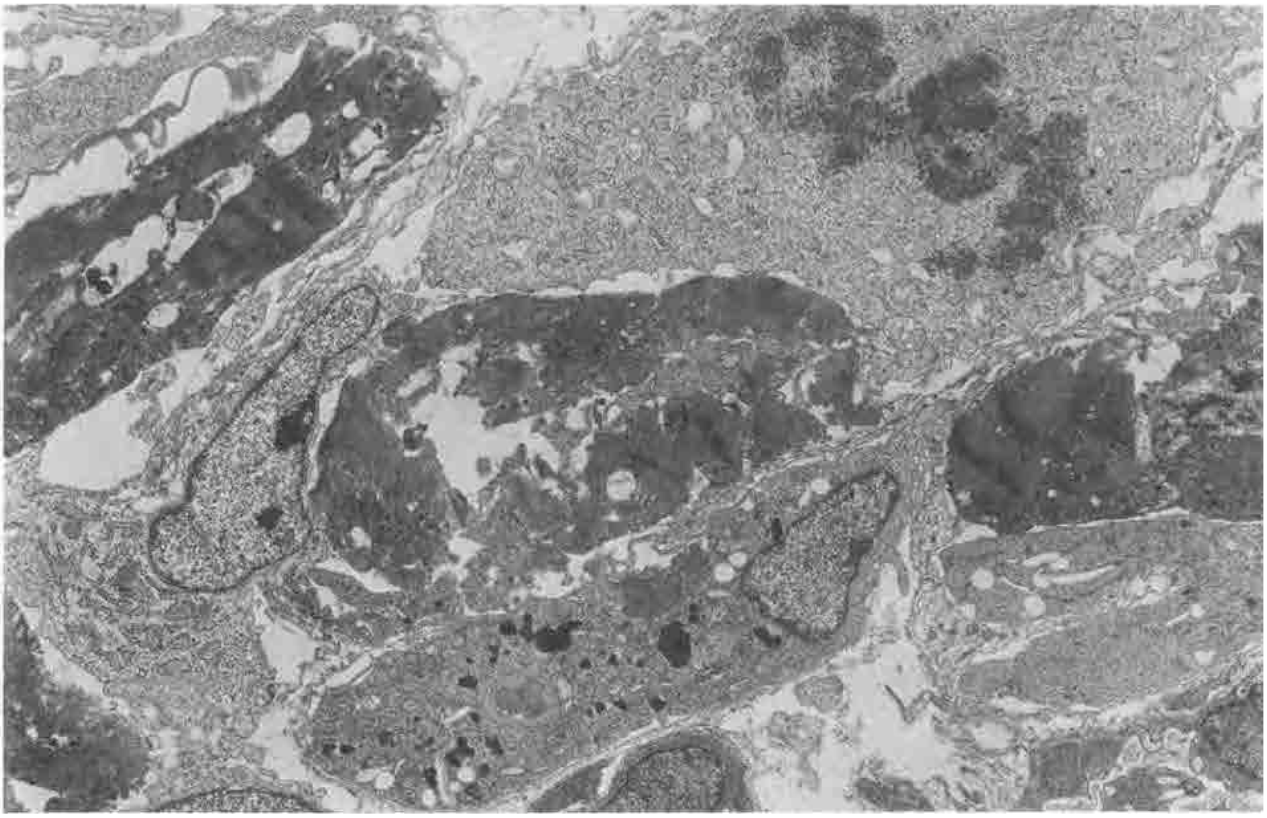

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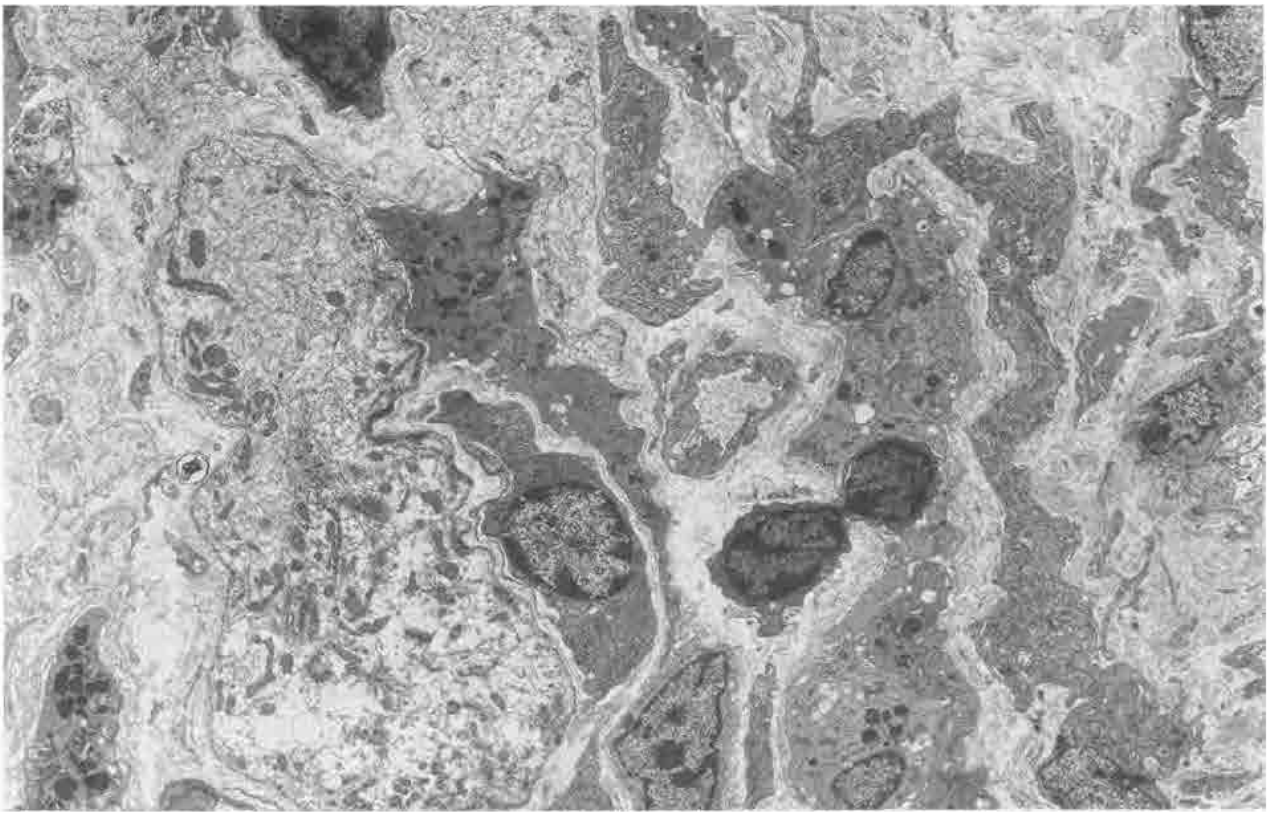

Figure 43—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Pig. Dense necrotic left atrial myocytes are invaded by macrophages at 2 days after monensin administration. (×6000) **Figure 44**—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Pig. Left atrial myocardium at 4 days after monensin administration has several myocytes at the *right* with extensive myofibrillar lysis. Macrophages lie within the external lamina of necrotic myocytes. (×4500)

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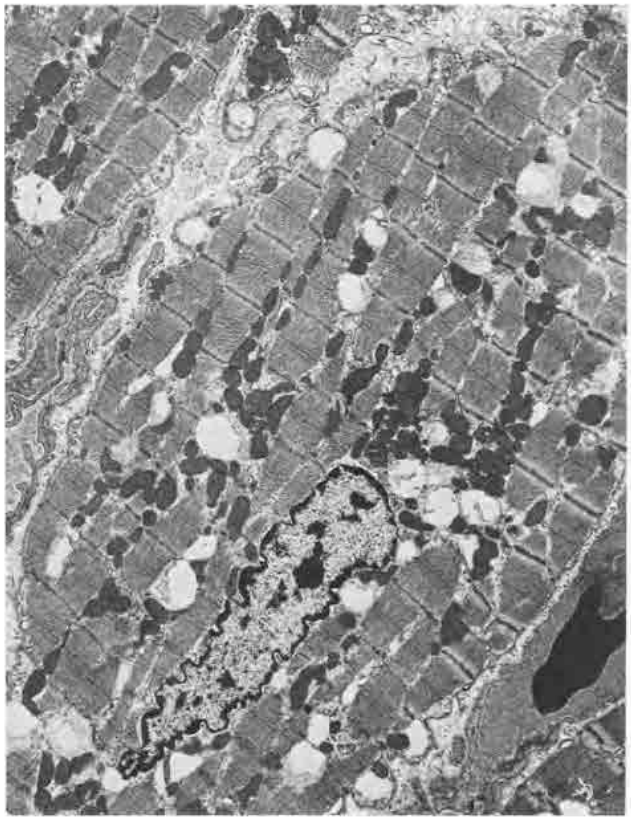

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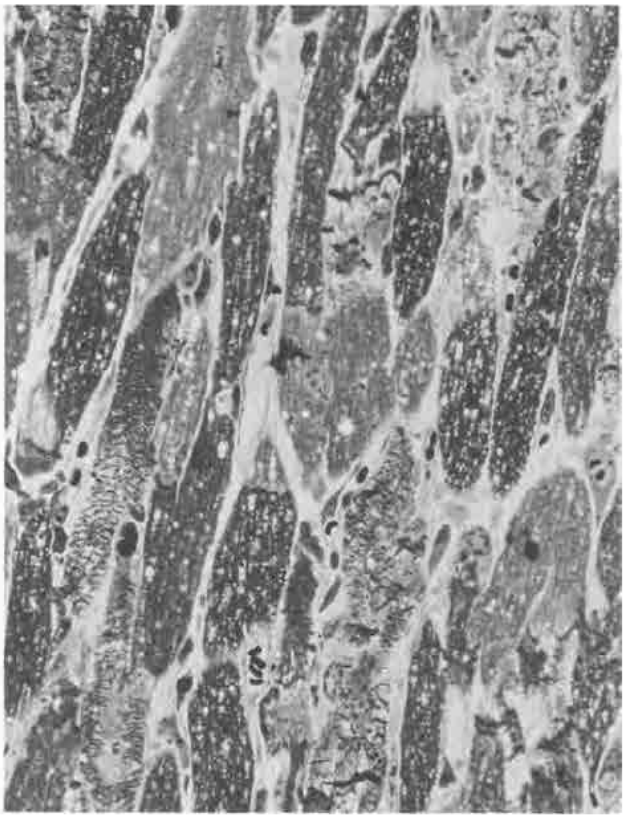

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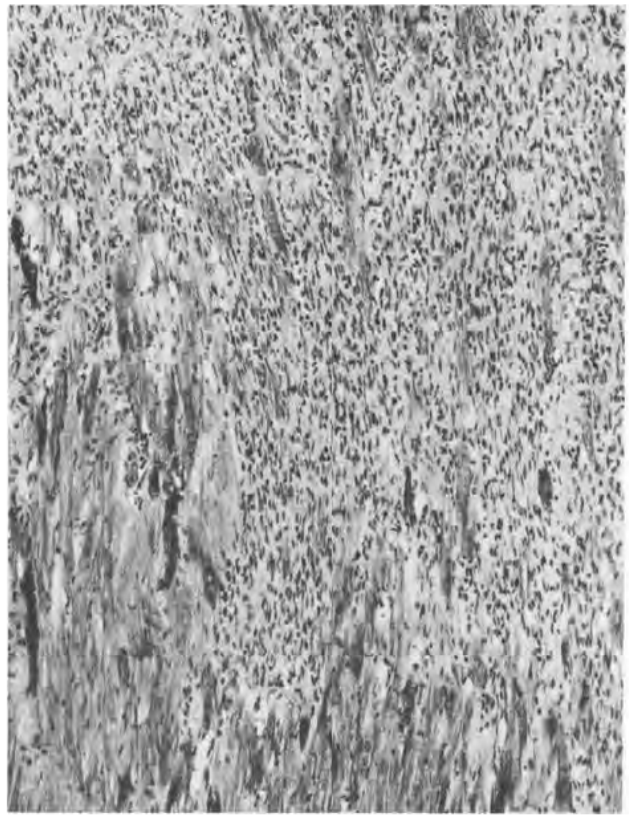

Figure 45—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Cow. Disseminated pale areas of myocardial necrosis are present in this transverse slice of the ventricles from a calf given monensin 4 days previously. **Figure 46**—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Cow. Left ventricular myocytes have moderate sarcoplasmic vacuolation at 2 days after monensin administration. (×6000) **Figure 47**—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Cow. Numerous dark necrotic myocytes are present in the left ventricle. Affected fibers have sarcoplasmic vacuolation and transverse hypercontraction bands. (Plastic-embedded section 1 μ thick, alkaline toluidine blue, ×500) **Figure 48**—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Cow. Area of resolving myocardial necrosis in ventricular septum has prominent fibroblastic stroma with a few scattered dark necrotic myocytes in an adjacent area of myocardium. (Phosphotungstic acid hematoxylin, ×150)

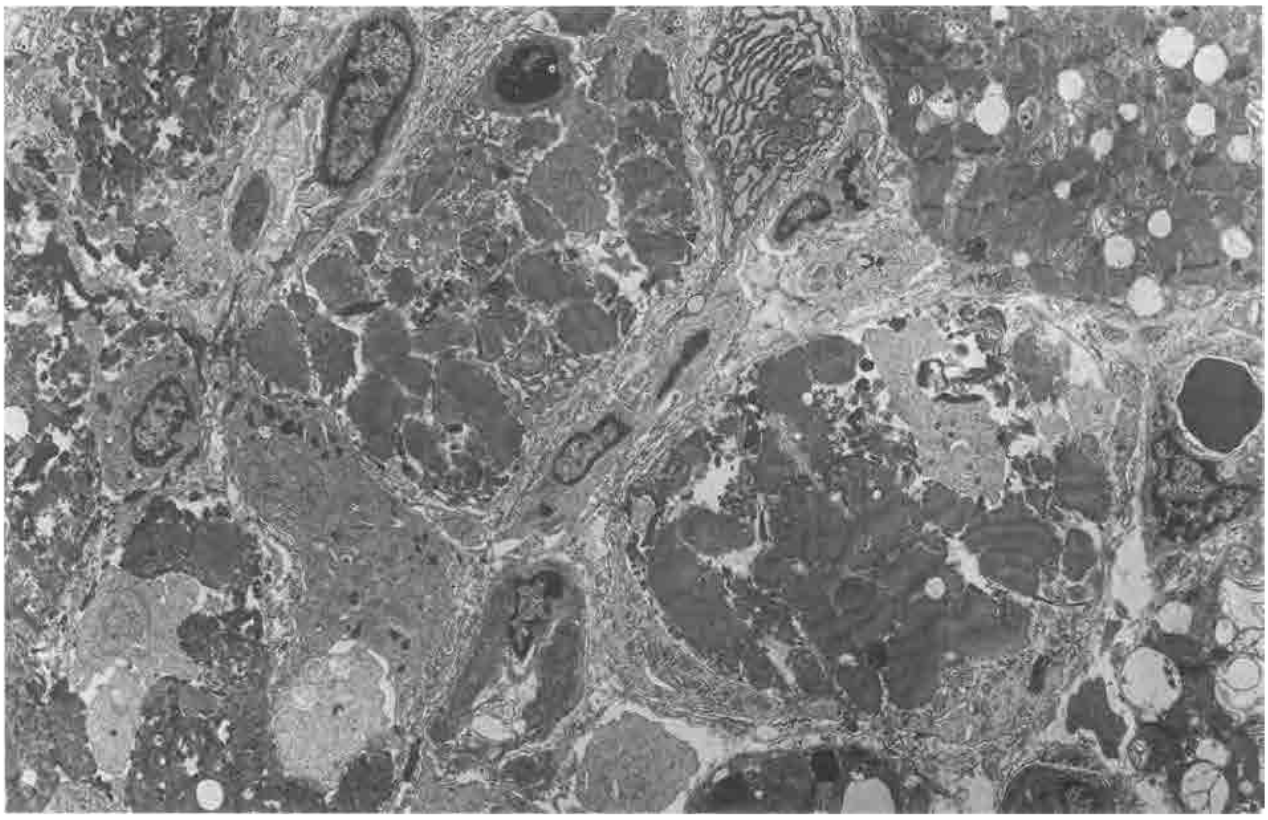

Figure 49—Monensin cardiotoxicity. Cow. Several necrotic myocytes have dense clumps of disrupted contractile material. Numerous macrophages lie in the interstitium and invade necrotic myocytes. Myocytes at left have prominent sarcoplasmic vacuolation. (×4500)

mal models of chronic doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity are used for studying the prevention and management of this complication. Studies in the mouse, rat, rabbit, dog, and monkey have revealed development of chronic cardiotoxicity similar to that seen in human patients with prolonged administration of doxorubicin.[453-473] The dog has been shown in a number of studies[454-457] to provide an excellent model for studies of chronic doxorubicin cardiotoxicity. Characteristic myocardial lesions have been consistently produced in dogs by weekly doses of 1 mg/kg for 15 or 20 weeks or with administration of 1.75 mg/kg every 3 weeks for 7 doses. In rodents, chronic administration of doxorubicin produces not only cardiotoxicity but also renal toxicity and a nephrotic syndrome.[470,471] Spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHRs) are much more sensitive than Kyoto-Wistar rats to the cardiotoxic effects of doxorubicin.[458]

In our initial studies in pigs, we observed that conventional pigs were susceptible to damage to the alimentary tract and myeloid and lymphoid tissue if large doses of doxorubicin were given.[459] However, pigs given 0.64, 1.0, or 1.6 mg/kg once a week or 1.6 or 2.4 mg/kg every 3 weeks (mean cumulative dose, 520 mg/sqm) had prolonged survival and frequently developed subacute or chronic doxorubicin cardiotoxicity. Miniature pigs given doxorubicin, 2.4 mg/kg every 3 weeks for six doses (cumulative dose, 475 mg/sqm), developed consistent lesions of cardiomyopathy with good survival.[455,460]

Gross lesions of cardiotoxicity in pigs, rabbits, and dogs were hydropericardium, hydrothorax, and ascites. In occasional pigs, fibrinous pericarditis was present. The myocardium was pale, and the hearts were dilated when compared with control hearts (Figures 50 and 51); however, many animals had no gross evidence of cardiotoxicity at necropsy. The microscopic and ultrastructural alterations in the myocardium of pigs, rabbits, and dogs with chronic doxorubicin cardiotoxicity were similar to those in humans and in other species of animals.[453,457,461-473]

The three major lesions observed in myocytes were 1) sarcoplasmic vacuolization, 2) myocytolysis, and 3) hyaline necrosis (Figures 52–56). The distinctive vacuolar lesions resulted from distention of elements of the sarcoplasmic reticulum and the T-tubules. In mildly affected myocytes, the vacuoles varied from 0.1 to 1 μ in diameter, but in severely affected cells the vacuoles were 1–5 μ in diameter. Myocytolysis was present in

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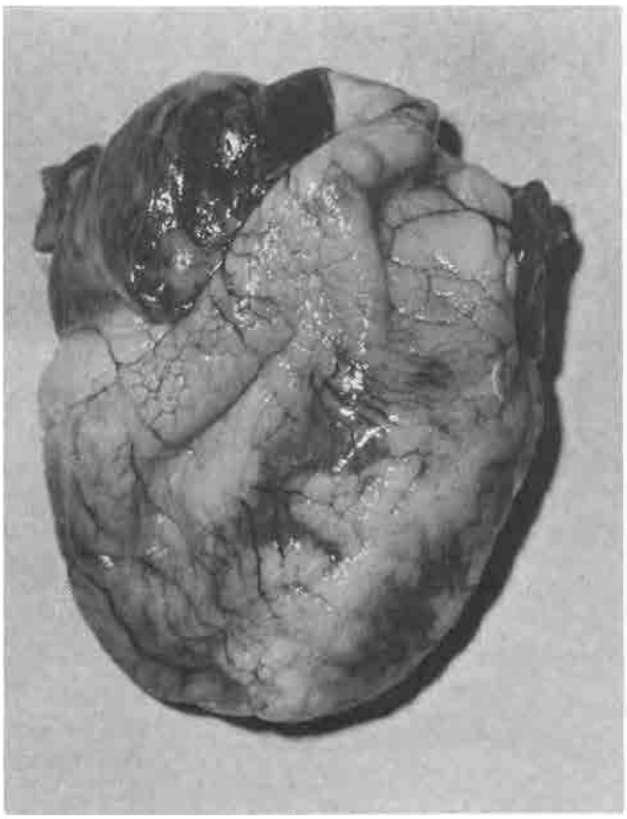

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Figure 50—Chronic doxorubicin cardiotoxicity. Rabbit. The heart has marked biventricular dilatation, diffuse pallor, and depleted epicardial fat deposits. **Figure 51**—Heart of a control rabbit has abundant epicardial fat deposits and normal shape.

damaged myocytes either with or without sarcoplasmic vacuolization. Thick myofilaments were preferentially lysed, and irregular clumps of Z-band material were present. Accumulation of glycogen granules and elements of sarcoplasmic reticulum occurred in some fibers undergoing myofibrillar lysis. Affected myocytes also had mitochondrial alterations, consisting of swelling and disruption of membranes, and scattered accumulations of residual bodies. Occasional myocytes showed hyaline necrosis with dense masses of disrupted contractile elements, pyknotic nuclei, and macrophagic invasion. The interstitium showed edema, activated fibroblasts, and a few invading macrophages. Vacuolar degeneration and myocytolysis also were present in Purkinje fibers.

Rabbits, dogs, and pigs have been utilized to evaluate the ability of various compounds such as ICRF-187, vitamin E, selenium, N-acetyl cysteine, and thyroxine and lysosomal encapsulation to ameliorate the chronic cardiac lesions.[454-457,460,474-479] These studies have further established these species as suitable animal models for studies of the cardiotoxicity produced

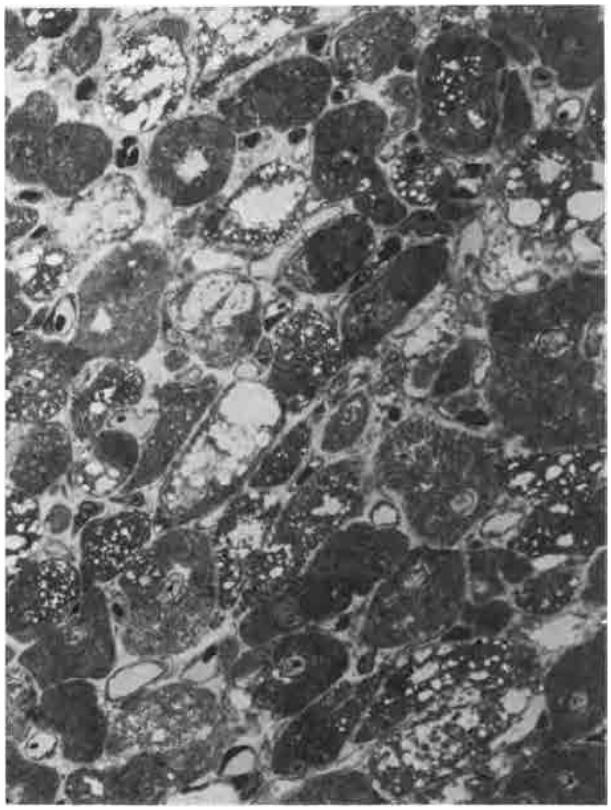

Figure 52—Chronic doxorubicin cardiotoxicity. Rabbit. Prominent sarcoplasmic vacuolation is present in the left ventricular myocardium. (Plastic-embedded section 1 μ thick, alkaline toluidine blue, ×350)

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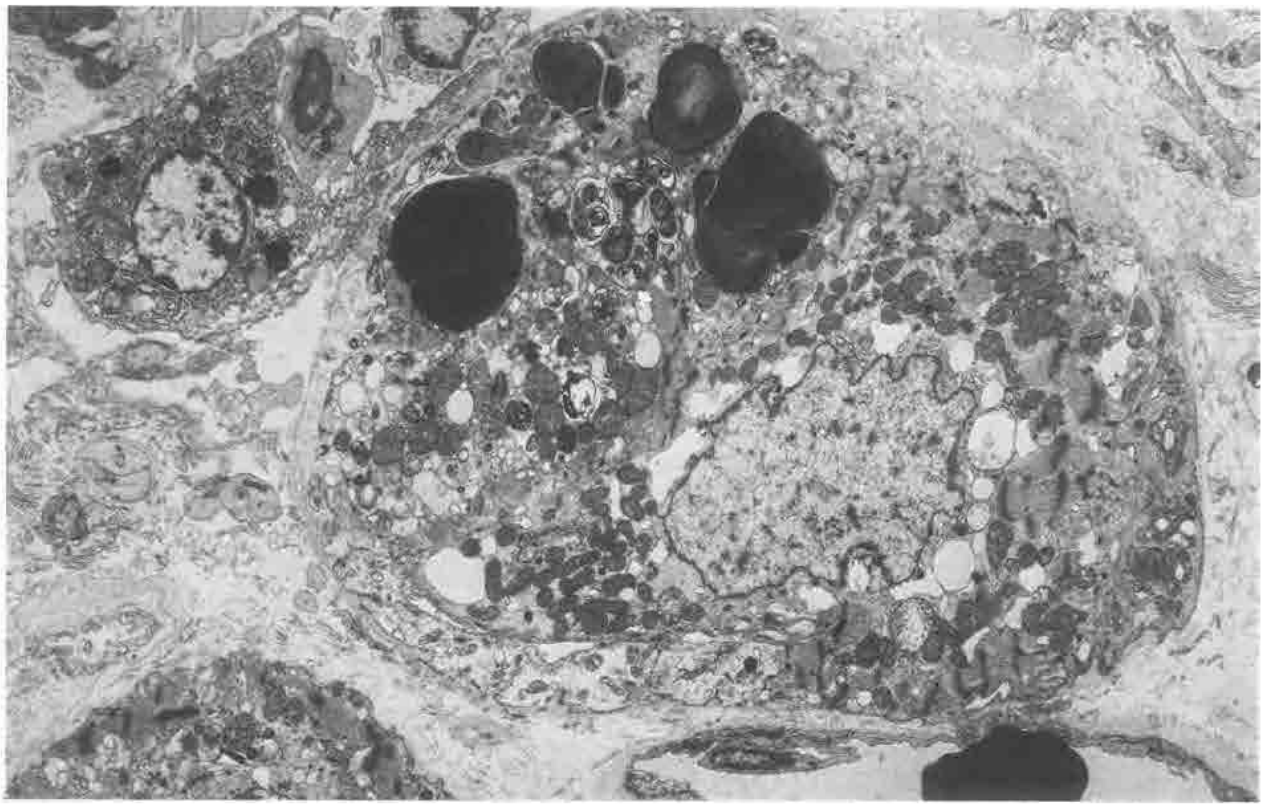

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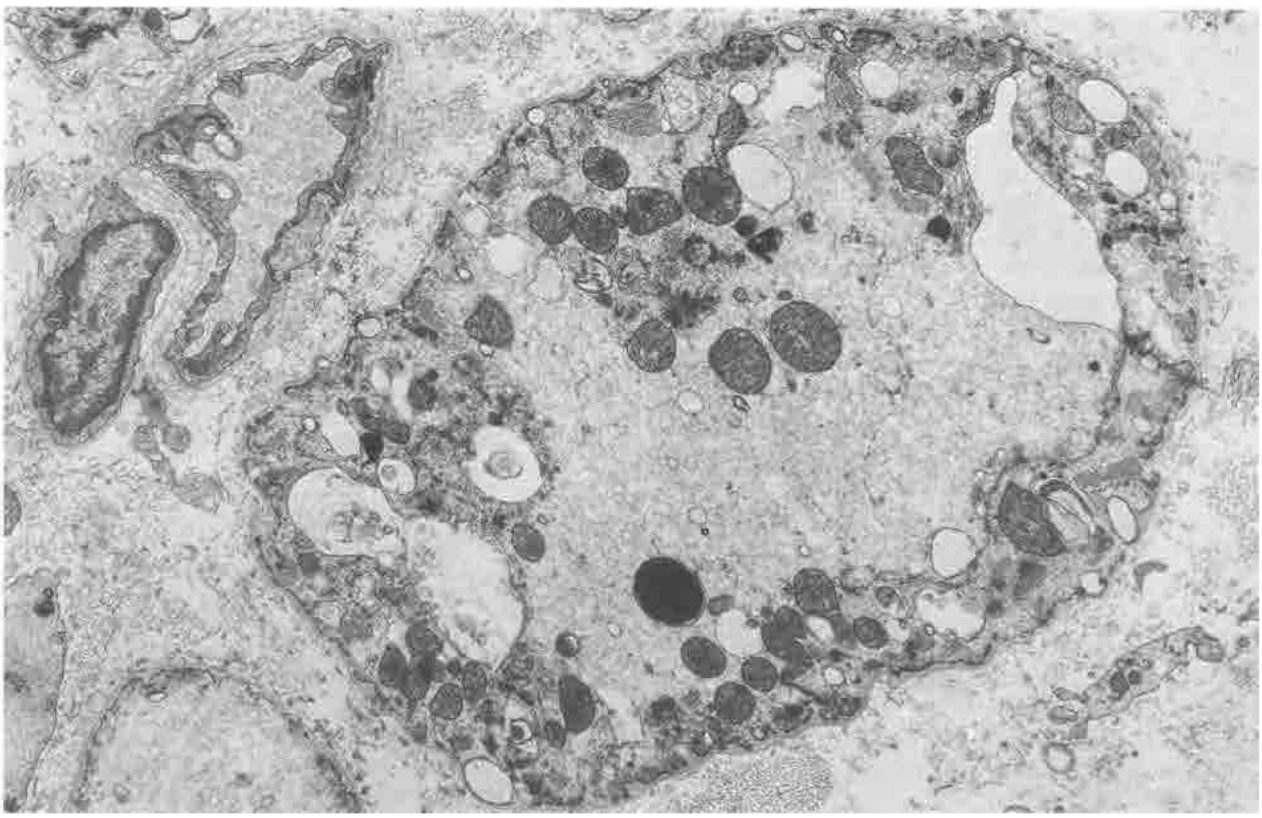
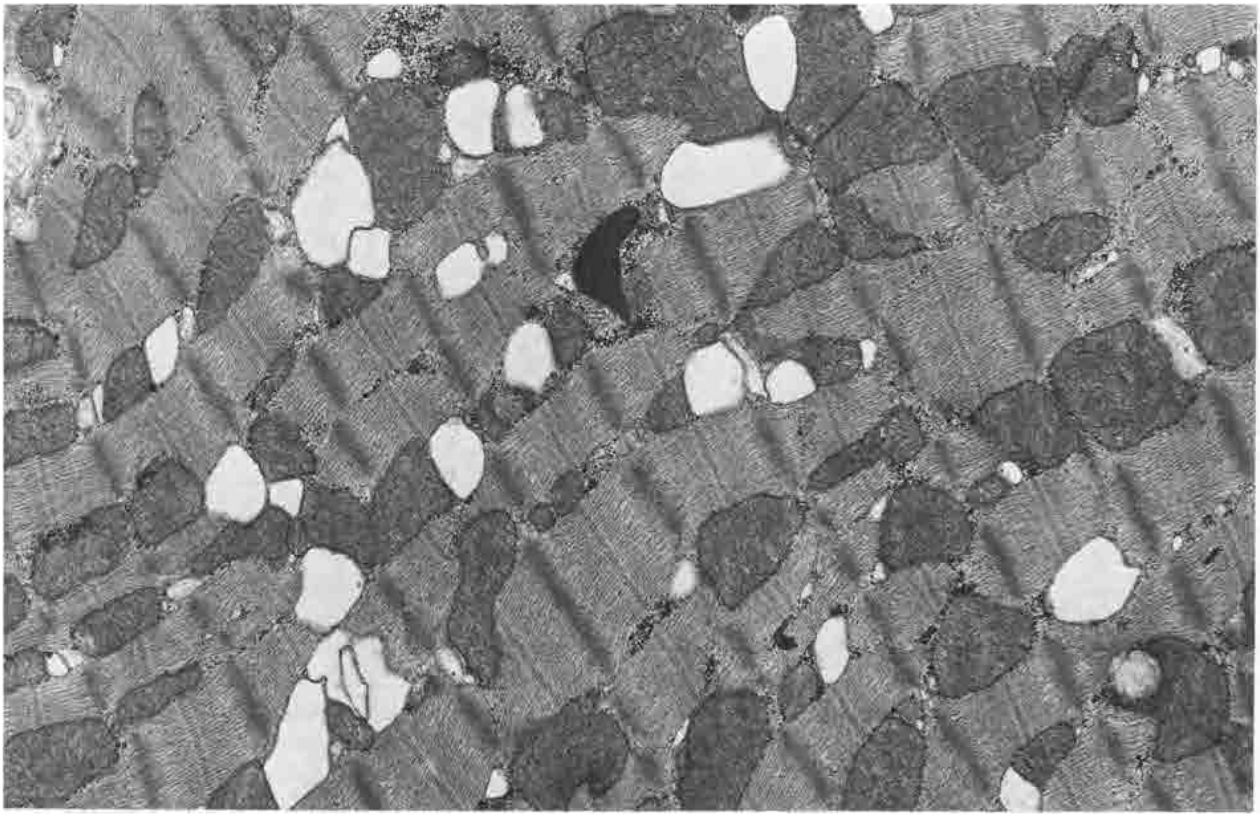


Figure 53—Chronic doxorubicin cardiotoxicity. Rabbit. Affected myocytes have myofibrillar lysis, sarcoplasmic vacuolation from distention of elements of sarcoplasmic reticulum, and several dense myelin figures. The interstitium is edematous. (×4500) **Figure 54**—Chronic doxorubicin cardiotoxicity. Rabbit. Myofibrillar lysis is severe, and the interstitium is edematous. (×10,000)



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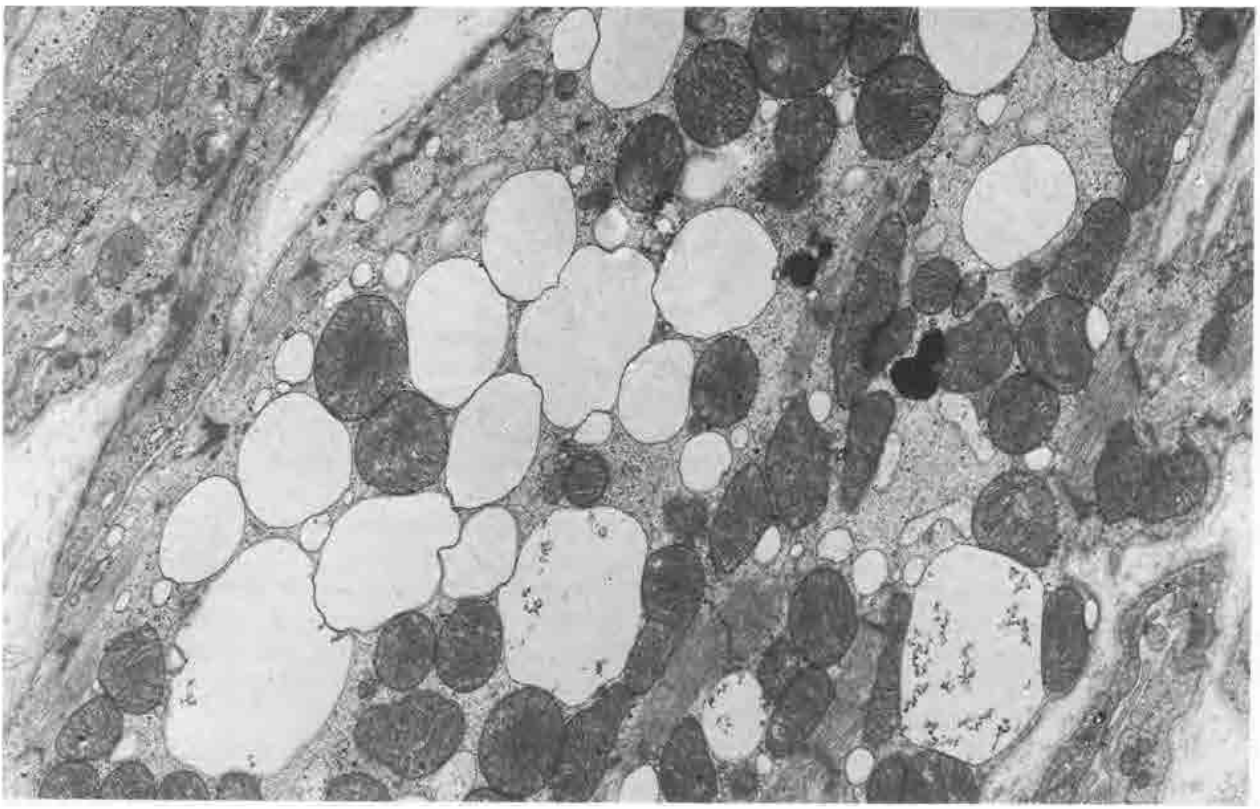

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Figure 55—Chronic doxorubicin cardiotoxicity. Dog. Mild vacuolation of a left ventricular myocyte has resulted from distention of elements of sarcoplasmic reticulum. (×18,000) **Figure 56**—Chronic doxorubicin cardiotoxicity. Dog. Marked myofibrillar lysis and sarcoplasmic vacuolation is present in left ventricular myocytes. (×15,000)

by doxorubicin and by other compounds of the anthracycline family.

Cardiotoxicity of Other Antineoplastic Agents

In addition to anthracyclines, other antineoplastic agents are capable of producing myocardial dysfunction and/or anatomic lesions. Among these drugs are mitoxanthrone, cyclophosphamide, 5-fluorouracil, vincristine, and amsacrine (m-AMSA).

Mitoxanthrone

Mitoxanthrone is a synthetic anthraquinone that shares some of the biochemical effects of doxorubicin on nucleic acids. Chronic administration of mitoxanthrone to mice[480] and monkeys[481] produced myocardial alterations similar in type and severity to those induced by doxorubicin. Affected myocytes showed degeneration and sarcoplasmic vacuolization due to dilatation of sarcoplasmic reticulum. Similar changes were found in myocardial biopsies from human patients receiving mitoxanthrone.[482,483] However, previous safety studies in dogs had failed to demonstrate significant myocardial morphologic alterations from mitoxanthrone.[484]

Anthracenedione diacetate (NSC-287513), an analog of mitoxanthrone, was found to exert significant acute depression of cardiovascular function in dogs. When administered over 12 weeks, this agent was judged to be less toxic than doxorubicin, but it produced cardiomyopathy in 5 of 6 rabbits and renal toxicosis in 3 of 6.[485]

Cyclophosphamide

Cyclophosphamide, a widely used alkylating agent, produces a syndrome of acute cardiac failure associated with myocardial edema and hemorrhage and fibrinous pericarditis when given to human patients in large doses (45 mg/kg/day for 4–6 days) in order to ablate bone marrow in preparation for bone marrow transplantation.[486–490] Similar myocardial hemorrhagic necrosis has been produced by cyclophosphamide in dogs[491] and monkeys.[492] This toxicity is thought to be mediated by damage to endothelial cells, with transudation of the drug and its toxic metabolites into the extravascular compartment. In rhesus monkeys, cyclophosphamide and ifosfamide cause hypotension, bradycardia, cardiac depression, and histamine release.[493] Recent evidence suggests that formation of acrolein, a by-product of the metabolism of cyclophosphamide, is an important factor in the pathogenesis of these toxic effects and that they can be ameliorated by disulfiram.[494] In inbred female ACI rats, cyclophosphamide (three intraperitoneal doses of 150 mg/kg) produced a less acute syndrome of cardiotoxicity characterized by myocyte vacuolization and hypertrophy, vascular damage, marked lymphocytic infiltration, focal calcification, interstitial fibrosis, and cartilaginous metaplasia.[495]

5-Fluorouracil

Focal myocardial necroses and associated inflammatory reaction were produced in 3–6-month-old Wistar rats by administration of large doses of 5-fluorouracil (125 mg/kg daily for 3 days).[496] This compound accumulates in myocardium, but to a lesser extent than in other organs,[497] and is an infrequent cause of cardiac complications (which consist mainly of anginal pain) in humans.[498–502]

Vincristine

In 3-month-old male CBA/Kw mice, weighing 20–30 g, given 0.4 or 0.8 mg/kg/day of vincristine sulfate for 1–12 days, cardiac ultrastructural changes developed, consisting of focal mitochondrial lysis, increased amounts of autophagic vacuoles, accumulation of myelin figures, dilatation of sarcoplasmic reticulum, and widening of the intercalated disks, with separation of the apposed membranes.[503] Another electron-microscopic study showed that administration of single large doses (3 mg/kg) of vincristine or vinblastine to male 250–280-g Wistar rats produced degeneration of noradrenergic nerves (cholinergic nerves were unaffected) and a marked decrease in norepinephrine content in the atria within 24–48 hours.[504] However, the administration of vincristine to human patients only very rarely has been associated with cardiovascular dysfunction, which has consisted of manifestations suggestive of ischemic heart disease.[505]

AMSA

AMSA (m-amsacrine, 4′-(9-acridinylamino) methanesulfon-m-anisidide), an acridine compound effective in the therapy of some refractory leukemias and lymphomas, has been shown to produce severe ventricular arrhythmias, particularly in patients with hypokalemia.[506–513] In mice, dogs, monkeys, and rabbits, this agent had significant hemodynamic and electrophysiologic effects but did not produce histologic changes.[514–518] Animal studies failed to support the suggestion that the solvent mixture (containing dimethylacetamide and lactic acid) used in the formulation of AMSA was responsible for the cardiotoxic effects.

Furazolidone Cardiotoxicity in Poultry

Congestive cardiomyopathy is produced in turkeys, ducklings, and chickens by excessive intake of furazoli-

done (FZ).[42,45,47,53,57,519-542] This disease was first reported by Jankus et al[45] in 1972 in turkey poults accidentally exposed to excessive amounts of this antibacterial drug. Since then, numerous studies have been reported on the clinical, pathologic, and biochemical alterations of FZ-induced cardiomyopathy.[42,519,532] The disease is produced readily by oral administration or feed supplementation of FZ.[47,528] In turkeys, the gross appearance of the heart is similar in the inherited cardiomyopathy ("round heart disease") described above and in FZ-induced cardiomyopathy.

In ducklings, FZ induced dose-related frequency and severity of clinical disease.[47,540-542] Signs were growth retardation, ascites, and death. Ducklings fed 750 mg FZ/kg of feed for 28 days developed a high incidence of cardiomyopathy and a low mortality. Cessation of FZ feeding resulted in regression of ascites and reversal of the cardiomyopathy. At necropsy, congestive heart failure was manifested as severe ascites and hydropericardium. The lungs and liver were congested. The hearts were large, with marked biventricular dilatation and thin ventricular walls ("round heart") (Figures 57–60). However, light-microscopic study of the myocardium failed to demonstrate necrosis, inflammation, or fibrosis and instead revealed myocytolysis with pale sarcoplasm (Figure 61). Ultrastructurally, the outstanding alteration was myofibrillar lysis (Figures 62–64). Affected myocytes showed a loss of intact myofibrils, with scattered masses of free thick and thin filaments, clumps of Z-band material, and accumulations of cytoskeletal filaments. Numerous polyribosomes were present in the areas of myofibrillar lysis. It is not known whether the myofibrillar lysis results from FZ-induced decreased synthesis, increased degradation, or disaggregation of contractile proteins. FZ-induced cardiotoxicity in ducklings offers an attractive model for studies of congestive cardiomyopathy.

The clinical and pathologic features of FZ cardiotoxicity appear to be similar in turkey poults and ducklings. Turkeys are slightly more sensitive to the cardiotoxicity; the disease was produced in this species by feeding 300 mg of FZ/kg of feed. Cardiac dilatation in turkeys developed initially in the right ventricle, with subsequent left ventricular distention.[519] Numerous biochemical studies in FZ-fed turkeys have suggested that FZ may induce 1) inhibition of monoamine oxidase activity, 2) altered carbohydrate metabolism, 3) altered protein metabolism, 4) decreased myocardial content of taurine, and 5) altered lipid metabolism.[57,525-528,535-537,539] In ducklings, feeding supplements of taurine, selenium, and vitamin E have not ameliorated the cardiotoxicity.[540] However, administration of propranolol to FZ-fed turkey poults provided protection against the development of cardiomyopathy.[531] Further studies are needed to establish the primary biochemical alterations induced by FZ in the myocardium of birds.

Sodium Chloride Cardiotoxicity in Poultry

Cardiotoxicity with ventricular dilatation ("round heart") and ascites occurs in turkey poults and broiler chicks with sodium chloride toxicity.[46,543-546] Turkey poults with experimental disease, induced by drinking water containing 0.75% NaCl for 3 days, had ultrastructural alterations of myocytes with glycogen accumulation, myofibrillar lysis, and disruption of intercalated disks.[46] The cardiac lesions were suggested to be mediated via hypertension.

Myocardial Diseases Induced by Poisonous Plants

Numerous syndromes of cardiac failure, with or without skeletal muscle involvement, have been described in grazing ruminants in many areas of the world.[547-560] Fluoroacetate toxicity is the poisonous principle involved in a disease described in Australia as "gidyea poisoning" or "Georgina River poisoning" and is produced by *Acacia georginae*, *Gastrolobium* spp. and *Oxylobium* spp. In South Africa the same syndrome is produced by *Dichapetalum cymosum* and is called "gifblaar." Also in South Africa, ruminants may develop a toxic congestive cardiomyopathy called "gousiekte" ("quick disease") from ingestion of *Pachystigma pygmaeum*, *Pachystigma thamnus*, *Pavetta harborii*, *Pavetta schumaniana* and *Fadogia monticola*. In the United States, toxic cardiomyopathy has occurred in ruminants following consumption of *Cassia occidentalis* (coffee senna), *Cassia obtusifolia*, *Karwinskia humboldtiana* (coyotillo), and *Vicia villosa* (hairy vetch). Other plants implicated as cardiotoxic were *Trigonella foenum-graecum* in Israel and *Palicourea marcgravii* in South America. The toxic compound(s) involved with poisoning by the above plants and their mechanisms of cardiotoxicity are generally not known except for those plants containing fluoroacetate, a compound that interferes with cellular aerobic metabolism by blockade of the tricarboxylic acid cycle.

Clinically, most of these plant poisonings are characterized by the sudden onset of congestive cardiac failure. At necropsy, hydropericardium, hydrothorax, and ascites are generally observed. The heart may appear mottled, with dilatation and subserosal hemorrhage. Microscopically, the findings vary, depending on the time of cardiotoxic exposure prior to death. Acute damage will produce multifocal necrosis, and older lesions

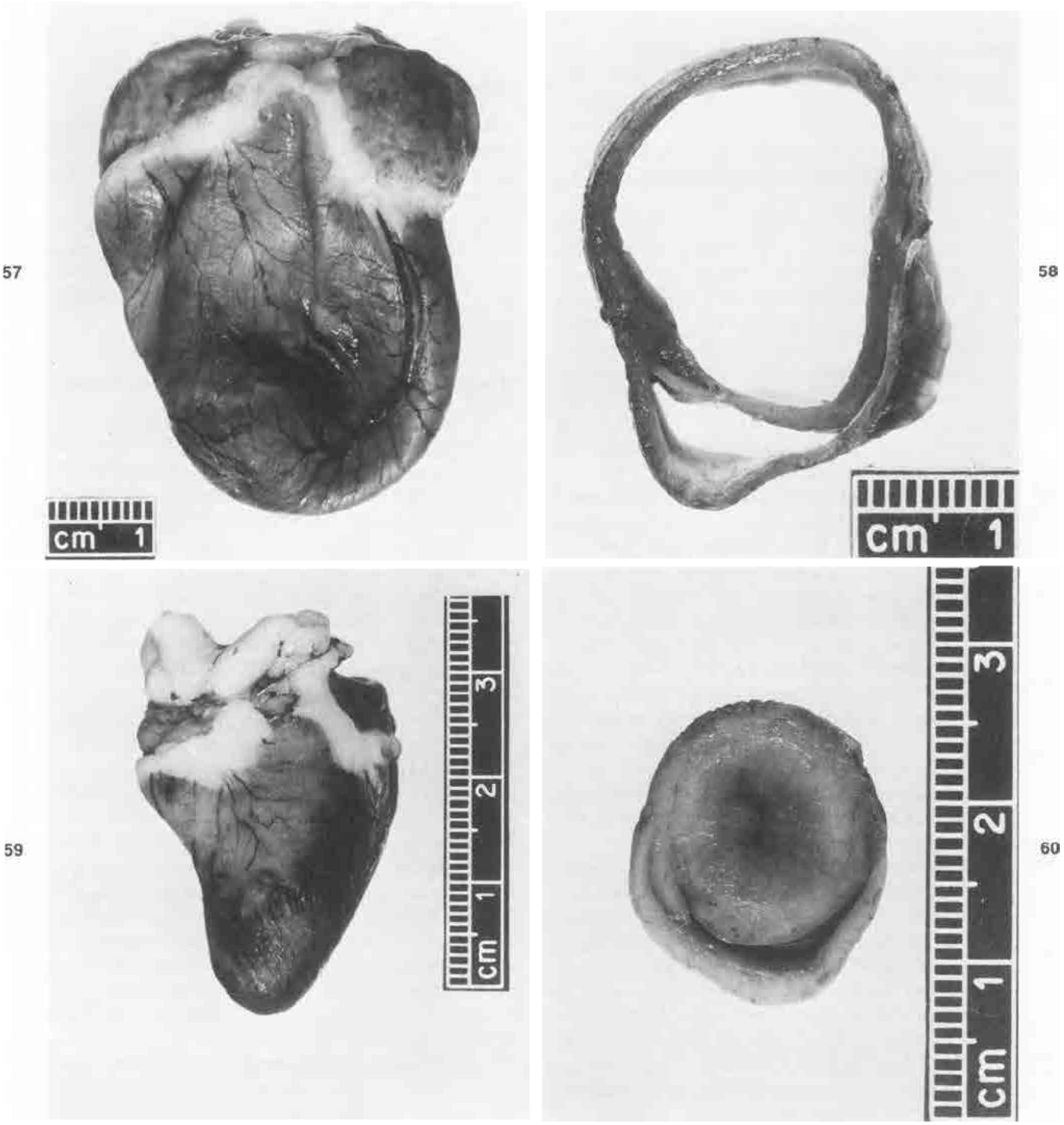

Figure 57—Furazolidone cardiotoxicity. Duckling. Marked cardiomegaly and biventricular dilatation are present. **Figure 58**—Furazolidone cardiotoxicity. Duckling. Transverse section of the ventricular walls of the heart in Figure 57 shows marked dilatation of the ventricular chambers and thinned walls. **Figure 59**—Heart from a control duckling has normal size and shape. **Figure 60**—Transverse section of the ventricles of the heart in Figure 59 shows normal chamber size and wall thickness.

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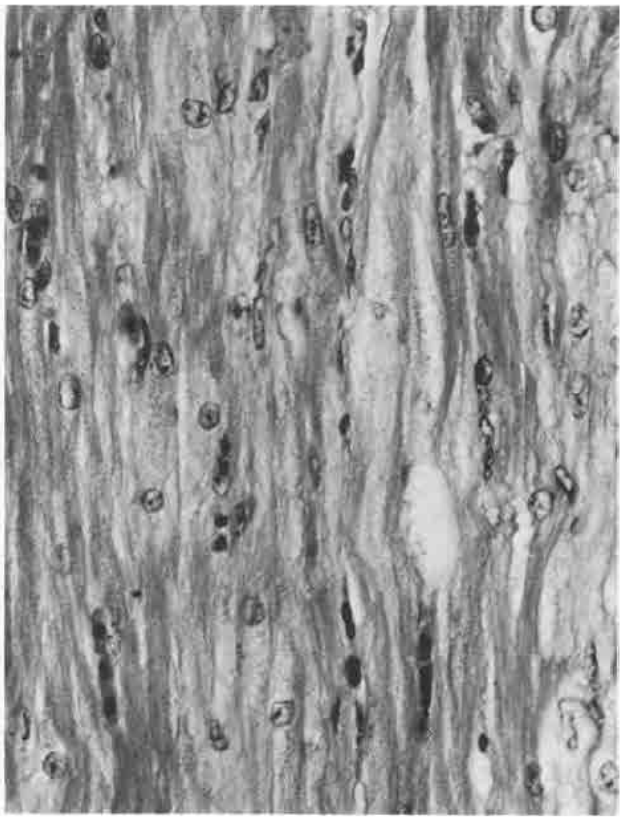

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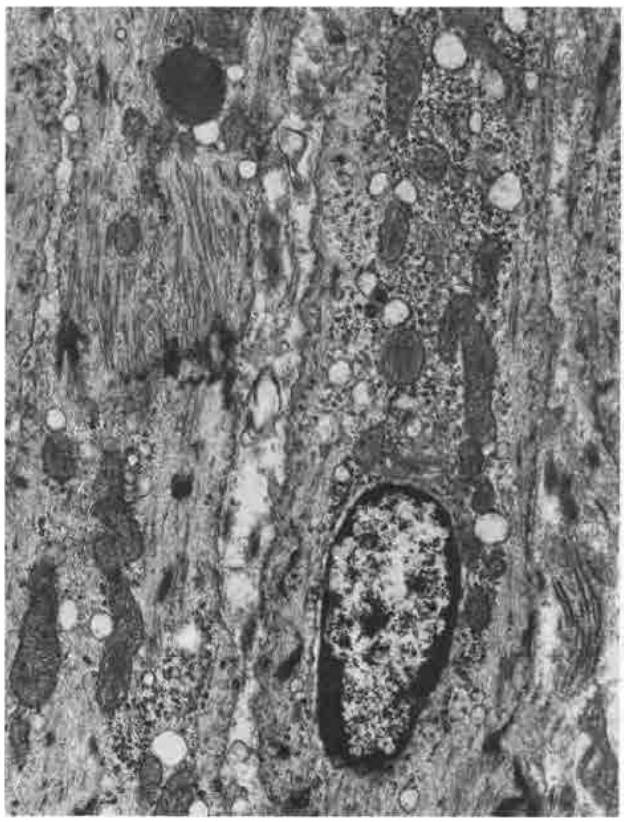

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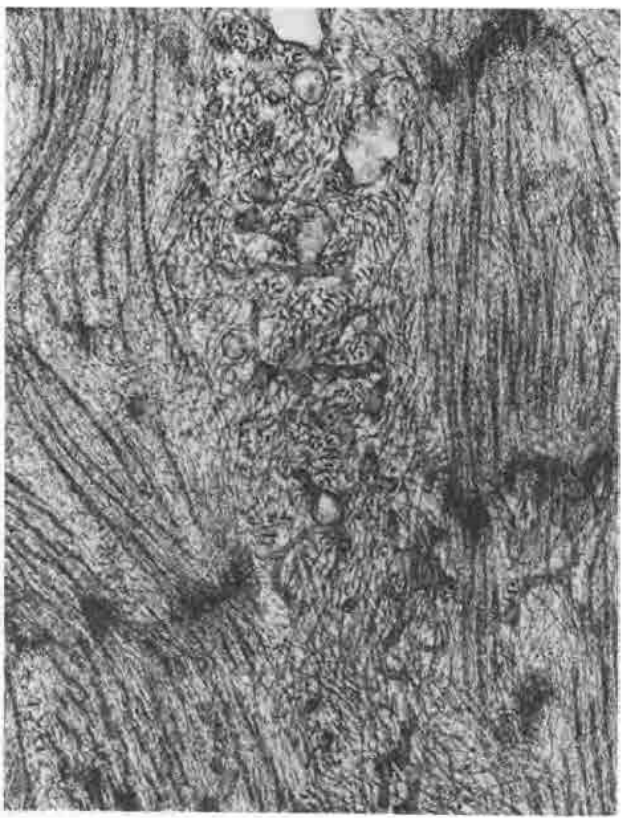

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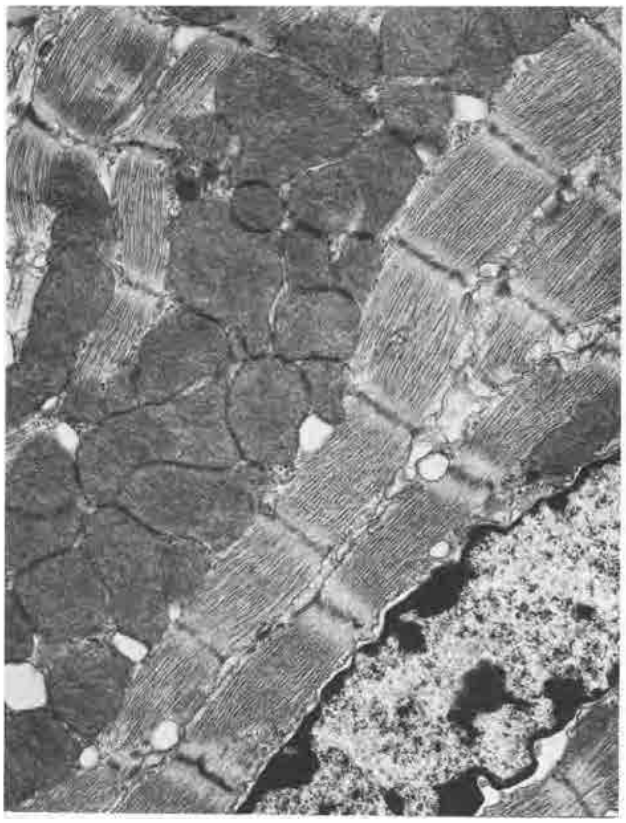


Figure 61—Furazolidone cardiotoxicity. Duckling. Left ventricular myocardium shows extensive myofibrillar lysis. (H&E, ×500) **Figure 62**—Furazolidone cardiotoxicity. Duckling. Diffuse myofibrillar lysis is present in left ventricular myocytes. The sarcoplasm contains scattered free myofilaments and dense clumps of Z-band material and numerous polysomes and mitochondria. (×14,000) **Figure 63**—Furazolidone cardiotoxicity. Duckling. Myocyte with early myofibrillar lysis shows abundant intermediate filaments and elements of sarcoplasmic raticulum lying between lysed myofibrils. (×35,000) **Figure 64**—Myocytes from the left ventricle of a control duckling have intact myofibrils and numerous mitochondria. (×14,000)

may show mild inflammatory cell infiltration and replacement fibrosis.

Myocardial Alterations From Vitamin D Toxicosis and Calcinogenic Plants

Myocardial calcification has occurred in pigs fed a calcinogenic plant (*Cestrum diurnum*)[561] or large amounts of vitamin D.[562,563] The lesions consist of multifocal myocardial calcification and focal calcification of smooth muscle cells in the walls of intramyocardial arteries.

Extensive endocardial mineralization occurs in cattle and horses following prolonged ingestion of calcinogenic plants.[564-566] Many names have been applied to this disease in cattle throughout the world, including "Manchester wasting disease" in Jamaica, "enzootic calcinosis" in European countries, "naalehu" in Hawaii, "enteque seco" in Argentina, and "espichamento" in Brazil. The implicated plants include *Solanum malacoxylon*, *Solanum torvum*, *Trisetum flavescens* and *Cestrum diurnum*. The endocardial lesions are accompanied by extensive mineralization of the aorta, lungs, and tendons.

Vitamin D toxicosis in rats produced extensive myocardial damage.[567-574] Necrosis and calcification were seen as patchy white areas in the myocardium. Microscopically and ultrastructurally, dense spherical calcified bodies, representing calcified mitochondria, were present in intact and necrotic myocytes (Figures 65 and 66).[574] Calcification was also present within valves and the walls of intramyocardial arteries (Figures 67 and 68).

Myocardial Damage in Blister Beetle Poisoning of Horses

Ingestion of baled hay contaminated with dead striped blister beetles (*Epicauta*) was reported to produce myocardial, gastrointestinal, and urinary lesions.[575] The affected myocardium showed pale patches grossly; and necrosis, with or without calcification, was observed microscopically.

Cardiotoxicity of High Erucic Acid Rapeseed Oil

Myocardial lesions occur in rats, rabbits, monkeys, gerbils, turkeys, chickens, ducklings, and pigs fed diets containing long-chain monoenoic fatty acids such as erucic acid, which is found in rapeseed oil.[576-584] Male rats were more susceptible than females to the cardiac lesions.[578] Light- and electron-microscopic studies revealed early lesions of myocardial lipidosis. Later lesions were focal myocardial necrosis, macrophagic invasion, and fibrosis. Ducklings and chicks, but not turkey poults, were highly susceptible to the cardiotoxicity and developed prominent hydropericardium, ascites, and myocardial pallor.[581] New varieties of rape plants produce rapeseed oil that contains only small amounts of erucic acid.

Cardiotoxicity of Brominated Vegetable Oils

Brominated vegetable oils have been used in North America for nearly 50 years to adjust the density of essential flavoring oils used in the manufacture of citrus-flavored beverages. Safety studies in rats have demonstrated that feeding large amounts of various brominated vegetable oils, including cottonseed oil, corn oil, sesame oil, and olive oil, will induce myocardial lesions.[585-590] The earliest myocardial alteration was lipid droplet accumulation; the liver and kidney also showed lipidosis. Later myocardial alterations were multifocal necrosis and myocytolysis.

Cardiotoxicity of Rancid Fat in Mice

Mice inadvertently fed rancid powdered purified diets developed high mortality and cardiac lesions.[591] Affected hearts appeared mottled grossly and had necrotizing hemorrhagic myocarditis on microscopic study. Many animals had hemothorax. Elevated levels of lipoperoxides were detected in feed samples, but selenium and vitamin E concentrations were adequate.

Gossypol Cardiotoxicity

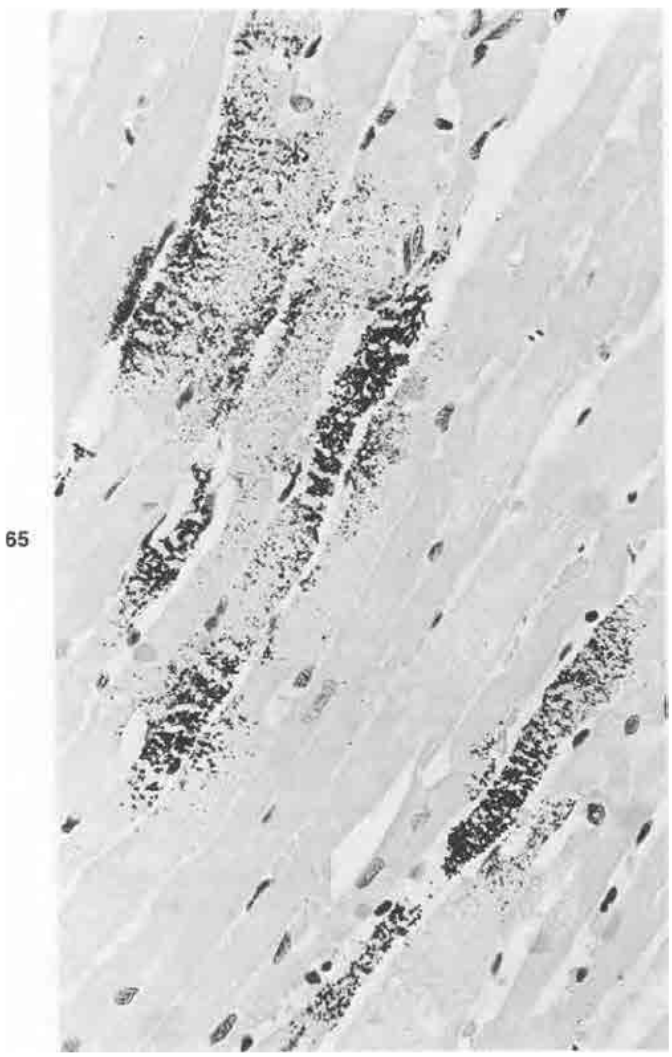
Pigs are very susceptible to poisoning by gossypol, which is found in cottonseed meal, a protein supplement used in swine rations. In affected pigs, congestive heart failure develops, with prominent ventricular dilatation and pulmonary edema.[103,592] Hepatic necrosis and pale degenerated skeletal muscles also may be present. Microscopically, myocardial necrosis is seen. Similar lesions have been described in dogs with gossypol poisoning.[593,594]

Myocardial Alterations Induced by Chloroquine

Myocardial alterations were produced in rabbit, rat, and fetal mouse hearts by chloroquine.[595-597] In rabbits, multifocal myocardial necrosis was seen. In rat and mouse hearts, numerous myelin figures were found by light and electron microscopy. In rats, the myocardial alterations were shown to be reversible.

Carbon Monoxide and Cigarette Smoke Cardiotoxicity

Myocardial damage has been produced by exposure



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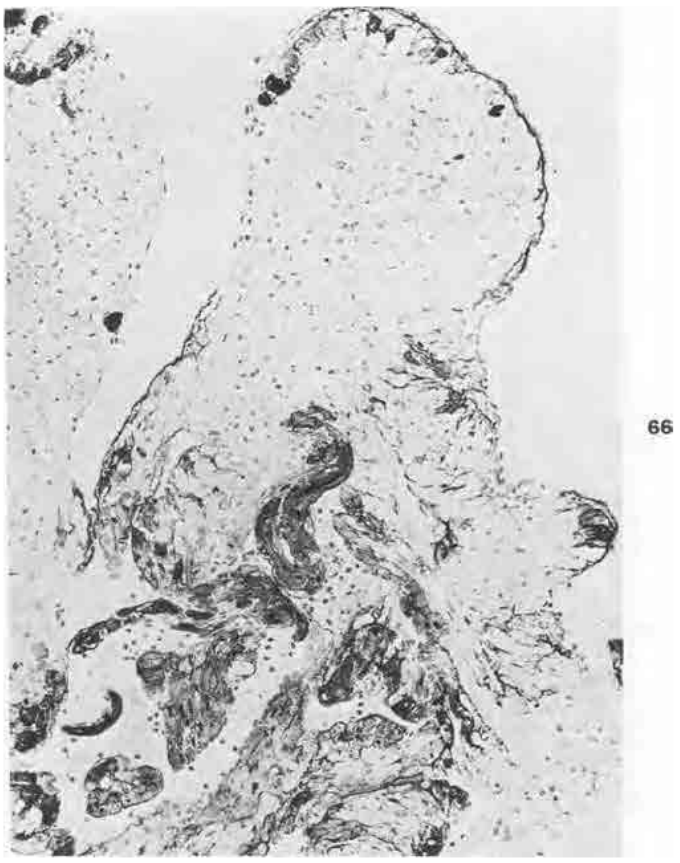

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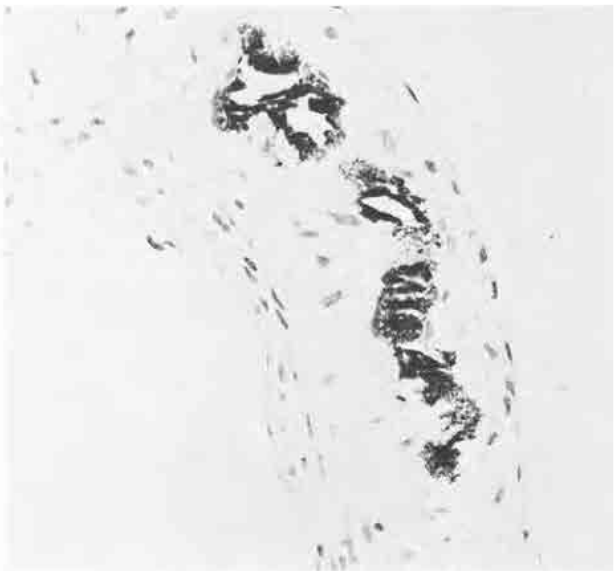

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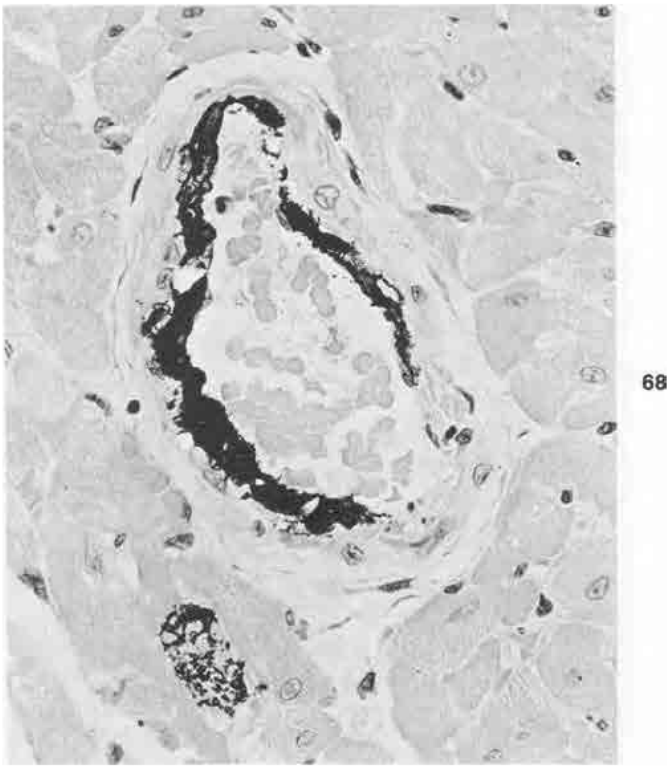

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Figure 65—Vitamin D toxicity. Rat. Scattered left ventricular myocytes have granular deposits of mineral. (von Kossa, ×350) **Figure 66**—Vitamin D toxicity. Rat. Extension mineralization is present in left atrial myocardium and endocardium. (von Kossa, ×100) **Figure 67**—Vitamin D toxicity. Rat. Focal mineralization is present in the mitral valve leaflet. (von Kossa, ×350) **Figure 68**—Vitamin D toxicity. Rat. Prominent mineralization is seen in the inner wall of an intramyocardial artery. (von Kossa, ×400)

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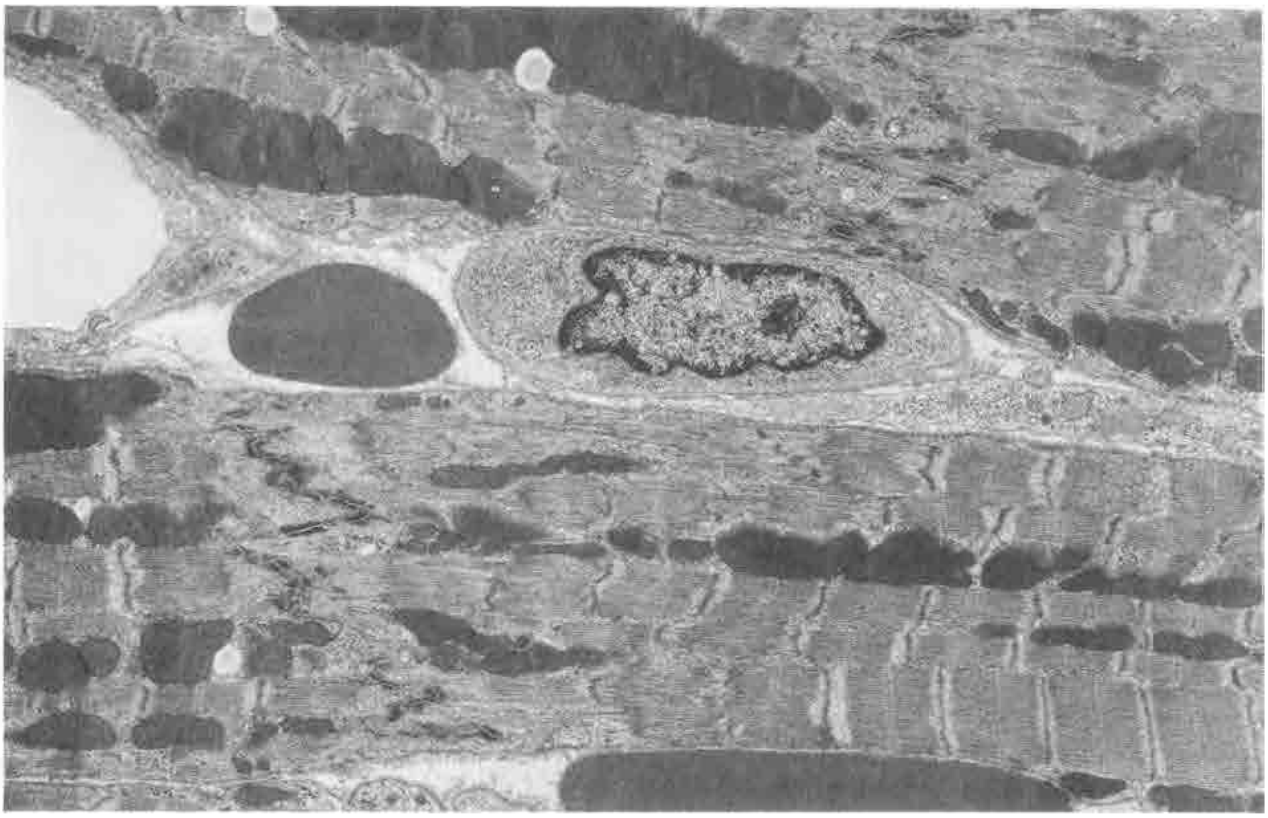

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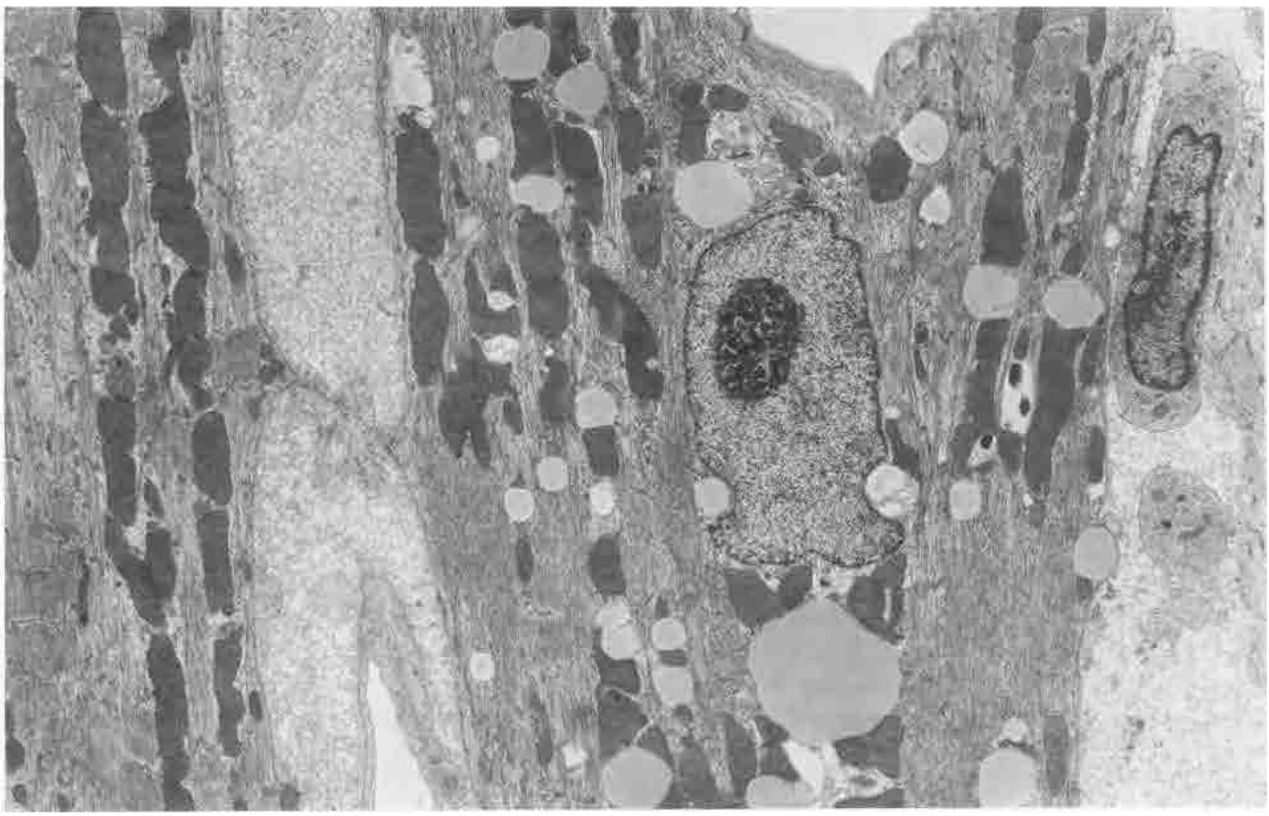

Figure 69—Allylamine cardiotoxicity. Rat. Early damage is seen as myofibrillar lysis in areas adjacent to intercalated disks. (×15,000) **Figure 70**—Allylamine cardiotoxicity. Rat. Myocytes with more advanced injury (compare with Figure 69) have diffuse myofibrillar lysis and lipid droplet accumulation. The interstitium shows severe edema. (×15,000)

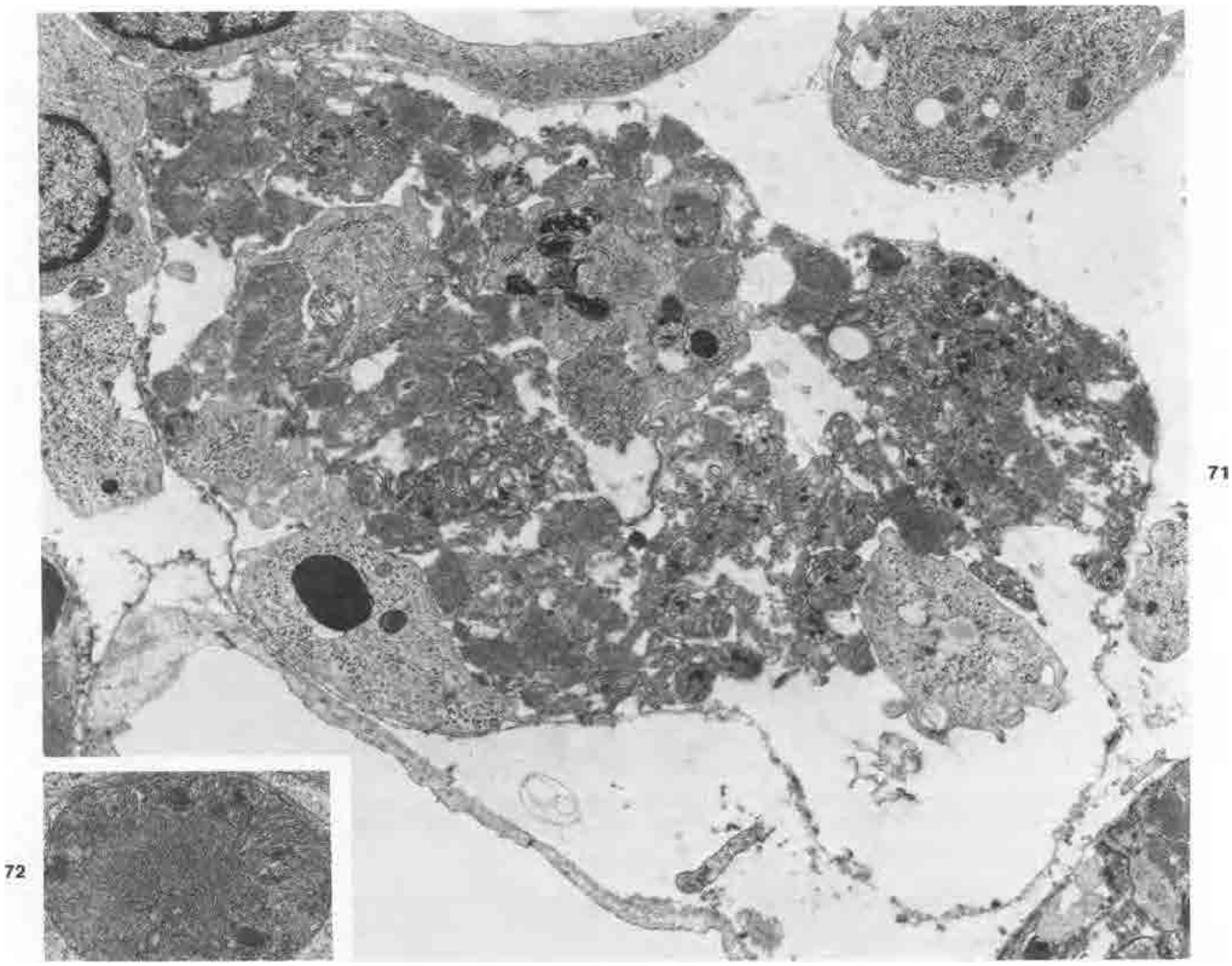

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Figure 71—Allylamine cardiotoxicity. Rat. Necrotic myocyte has disrupted contractile material and mitochondria with matrical densities. Macrophages are in the interstitium and within the "tube" of external lamina of the necrotic myocyte. (×11,000) **Figure 72**—Allylamine cardiotoxicity. Rat. Matrical densities are seen in a mitochondrion of a necrotic myocyte. (×20,000)

to carbon monoxide in dogs and rabbits.[598-602] In dogs, myocardial degeneration and fibrosis were described. Ultrastructural study of the hearts of exposed rabbits demonstrated myocyte alterations, including contraction bands, myofibrillar lysis, myelin figures, and dehiscence of intercalated disks.

Cigarette smoke inhalation by guinea pigs produced ultrastructural alterations in cardiac muscle cells, including mitochondrial damage, lipid droplet accumulation, and increased numbers of myelin figures and residual bodies.[600] These alterations were attributed to carbon monoxide exposure.

Cardiotoxicity of T-2 Mycotoxin

Rats given single or multiple doses of T-2 mycotoxin developed myocardial lesions concentrated in the left ventricular subendocardium.[603] Microscopic and ultrastructural study showed myocardial edema and necrosis with subsequent fibrosis.

Papain-Induced Myocardial Necrosis in Rats

Intravenous administration of the proteolytic enzyme papain produced myocardial necrosis in rats.[604,605] The necrotic foci were observed as yellow-grey areas scattered throughout the myocardium but most numerous in the left ventricle. Microscopic and ultrastructural study showed interstitial edema and myocyte damage with myofibrillar lysis and sarcolemmal disruption. Necrotic myocytes were invaded by inflammatory cells, and late lesions showed fibrosis.

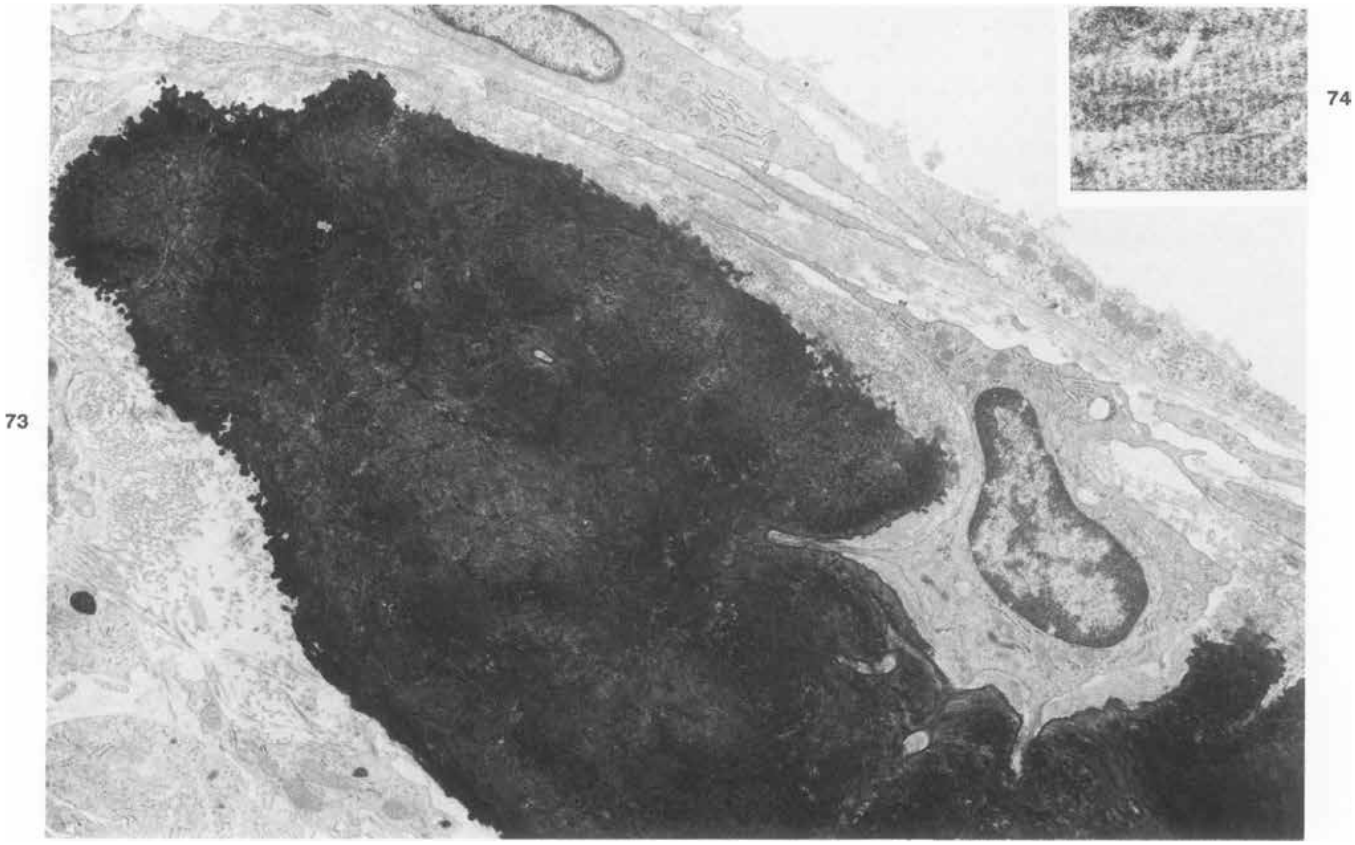


Figure 73—Allylamine cardiotoxicity. Rat. Late lesion of focal calcification of the left ventricular endocardium is seen as a large, dense deposit. (×9000) **Figure 74**—Allylamine cardiotoxicity. Rat. High magnification of calcified lesion in Figure 73 shows calcification of collagen fibrils. (×24,000)

Paraphenylenediamine-Induced Myocardial Necrosis

In rats administered paraphenylenediamine cardiac and skeletal muscle lesions developed.[606,607] Necrotic foci were concentrated in the subendocardium. Microscopic study revealed necrosis, cellular infiltration, and residual fibrosis.

Cardiotoxicity of Brown FK

Brown FK, a food-coloring agent, produces cardiac and skeletal muscle lesions in rats.[608] In rats given massive doses, myocytes showed myofibrillar lysis and necrosis. Macrophagic invasion and fibrosis subsequently occurred in the necrotic foci. With lower doses of Brown FK, myocardial lipofuscinosis was produced.

Allylamine Cardiotoxicity

Allylamine, an aliphatic amine used in the production of pharmaceuticals and polymers, produces myocardial and vascular alterations in rats.[609–613] The myocardial alterations are multifocal necrosis concentrated in the left ventricular subendocardium. These necrotic areas undergo resolution with extensive fibrosis to form aneurysmal scars in the left ventricular and right ventricular apices. Ultrastructurally, the myocardial damage is evident as interstitial edema with prominent cellular activation and numerous mitoses in interstitial cells and capillary endothelium (Figures 69 and 70).[609] Severely damaged myocytes develop contraction band necrosis with lipid droplet accumulation (Figures 71 and 72). Erythrocytes are present in the interstitium. Extensive macrophagic invasion occurs into the areas of myocardial necrosis. Endocardial thickening, calcification, and cartilaginous metaplasia also are found in late stages of the lesions (Figures 73 and 74).[611]

Calves given allylamine developed acute vascular injury and thrombosis with multiple foci of myocardial ischemic damage.[613] In rats the vascular lesions led to severe fibromuscular intimal thickening in intramural coronary arteries.[610,612]

Plasmocid Cardiotoxicity

Rats administered toxic amounts of plasmocid had myocardial and skeletal muscle necrosis.[614–616] The myo-

cardial damage was most severe in the subendocardium of the left ventricle; and microscopic and ultrastructural study showed early mitochondrial alterations, lipid droplet accumulation, and necrosis of myocytes. Macrophagic invasion occurred into necrotic areas. At lower doses, damaged atrial myocytes showed selective lysis of I bands and Z-band alterations; but ventricular myocytes showed intact myofibrils.[614]

Hyperoxia Cardiotoxicity

Myocardial lesions have been produced in rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, and hamsters subjected to prolonged normobaric and hyperbaric hyperoxia.[617-619] Animals that die may have lesions of congestion cardiac failure with cardiac dilatation and visceral congestion. Multifocal myocardial necrosis is present, and the most severe lesions are concentrated in the left ventricular papillary muscles and subendocardium. Microscopic and ultrastructural studies showed prominent mitochondrial alterations, dilatation of elements of sarcoplasmic reticulum, lipid droplet accumulation, and necrosis with contraction bands.[619] Macrophagic invasion and fibrosis occur in resolving areas of necrosis.

Ethanol Cardiotoxicity

Numerous attempts have been made to establish an animal model of alcoholic cardiomyopathy in humans. Some reports have demonstrated various myocardial alterations in animals fed large amounts of ethanol, with and without various superimposed nutritional deficiencies.[620-625] Biochemical and morphologic alterations produced in myocardium of experimental animals by ethanol appear to be numerous[626-634] and include dilatation of sarcoplasmic reticulum, separation of intercalated disks, alterations in mitochondrial structure, formation of megamitochondria, decreased volume fraction of mitochondria, presence of increased amounts of glycoprotein material in myocardial interstitium, triglyceride deposits within myocytes, depression of myocardial contractility, diminished calcium content and reduction in the uptake and binding of calcium to the sarcoplasmic reticulum, and decrease in protein synthesis (an effect mediated by acetaldehyde). However, Ferrans et al[352] reviewed the literature of alcoholic cardiomyopathy in humans and animals and concluded 1) that considerable variability existed in the morphologic data on the cardiotoxicity of ethanol in different studies of a given animal species and among different species, and 2) that none of the animal studies has produced cardiac morphologic alterations comparable to those found in humans with alcoholic cardiomyopathy.

Administration of ethanol potentiated the cardiac damage in animals with isoproterenol cardiotoxicity, Coxsackie B_3 myocarditis, and *T cruzi* myocarditis.[635,636] Administration of 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole, an inhibitor of catalase, caused considerable worsening of morphologic changes caused by ethanol in rat myocardium.[626]

Emetine Cardiotoxicity

Administration of emetine to rabbits, cats, and dogs, but not rats, produced myocardial lesions.[637-641] In rabbits, affected hearts were pale grossly, and microscopic and ultrastructural study showed contraction-band necrosis. Mitochondrial damage has been observed in myocardial biopsies from human patients with emetine cardiotoxicity.[639] Myocardial necrosis and fibrosis was described in rabbits and cats with emetine cardiotoxicity.[637,640]

Renal Failure

Cardiac lesions have been described in animals with experimentally induced and spontaneously occurring renal disease.[108,642-650] Myocardial necrosis is consistently found in rats, dogs, and rabbits with experimentally induced acute renal hypertension.[643-645,648,650] Procedures used to create renal hypertension have included unilateral renal ischemia, bilateral nephrectomy with administration of crude kidney extracts, and angiotensin administration. Focal myocardial necrosis with contraction bands was especially prominent in the left ventricular subendocardium.[645] In early lesions, hemorrhage and edema were present; mononuclear leukocytic infiltration was prominent in the necrotic foci after several days. The myocardial lesions may be the direct effect of angiotensin or may be mediated by increased release of endogenous catecholamines.[643]

Other cardiac lesions occur in uremic dogs with experimental toxic nephroses and spontaneous nephritis.[108,642,646,649] In acute renal insufficiency, distinctive necrotizing ulcerative lesions are present in the left atrial endocardium and intima of the proximal aorta and pulmonary arteries. In dogs that recover, raised, firm, rough healed lesions remain as residual alterations in the left atrium, aorta, and pulmonary artery. Dogs with chronic renal disease may have cardiac hypertrophy.[647,649] Uremic pericarditis, although frequent in human patients, occurs only rarely in dogs and cats.[108]

Myocardial Diseases Associated With Physical Injuries

This group of diseases represents a wide variety of insults that produce myocardial necrosis. In general, similar diseases have been seen in man. In animals, these

diseases occur sporadically under natural conditions or are solely recognized as experimental diseases.

Central Nervous System Lesions and Trauma

Myocardial necrosis and/or hemorrhage has been described in animals with spontaneous and experimentally induced central nervous system (CNS) lesions. King et al[651] reported 59 cases in dogs, sheep, cows, goats, pigs, and horses. Occasionally the cardiac lesions produced death by arrest or resulted in arrhythmias, but generally the cardiac damage was detected as an incidental finding at necropsy following euthanasia or natural death from irreversible CNS disease. The CNS lesions found in animals with heart lesions included trauma associated with vertebral and skull fractures, infections, and degenerative diseases. Cardiac lesions have been produced experimentally by intracranial injection of blood in mice,[652-654] rats,[655] and dogs,[656] and by electrical stimulation of stellate ganglia in dogs,[657,658] mesencephalic reticular formation in cats,[659] vagus nerve in baboons,[660,661] and hypothalamus in cats and monkeys.[662-665]

In a clinical study of 10 dogs with development of cardiac arrhythmias (premature ventricular contractions and ventricular tachycardia) from 1 to 48 hours after trauma, disseminated myocardial necrosis was observed in a dog that died 4 days after trauma.[666] Eight of 10 affected dogs had been hit by an automobile, and most of the dogs had multiple skeletal fractures.

The cardiac lesions associated with this group of injuries were multiple pale foci or streaks of necrosis and calcification with preferential involvement of the left ventricular subendocardium and left ventricular papillary muscles and left ventricular subendocardial hemorrhage. Light-microscopic and ultrastructural studies revealed myocardial necrosis with contraction bands, infiltration of mononuclear leukocytes, and proliferation of fibroblasts.

The cardiac lesions are presumed to result from sympathetic overactivity and local catecholamine release in the myocardium.[667] The myocardial lesions are similar to those produced by administration of excessive doses of catecholamines. Protection studies in mice with experimentally induced intracranial hemorrhage showed cardioprotection by reserpine (blocked catecholamine release) and partial protection by atropine, propranolol, and adrenalectomy.[654,655]

Stress

Cardiac necroses, which occur in association with various forms of stress in animals, can be divided into two groups: those in which cardiac lesions develop without coexisting lesions in skeletal muscle and those in which skeletal muscle lesions are associated with cardiac lesions and constitute a predominant or important aspect of the clinicopathologic picture. This latter group includes the exertional rhabdomyolysis, or "capture myopathy" syndrome, and the porcine stress syndrome.

Stress-induced cardiac necroses without accompanying skeletal muscle lesions (the latter, however, may not have been specifically searched for) have been observed in immobilization or restraint in rats,[668] overcrowding in rats[669] and rabbits,[670,671] repeated small electric shocks in rats[672] and squirrel monkeys,[673-675] exposure to cold in kangaroo rats,[676] exposure to heat in rats,[677] restraint and water immersion in rats,[678,679] various emotional and painful stresses in rats,[680-683] conflictive situations in rats with borderline hypertension,[684] the stress associated with acceleration in pigs and a variety of other species,[685] auditory stimuli (tape recording of hissing cats and squealing rats) in wild rats and to a much lesser extent in domesticated rats,[686] gastric dilatation/volvulus in dogs,[32,687-689] and sudden death with focal myocardial necroses in calves.[690-692]

The cardiac lesions in rabbits subjected to overcrowding progressed to myocardial fibrosis, endocardial thickening, and ventricular dilatation. Of 44 rabbits subjected to crowding, only 9 survived more than 10 months; 20 died during the first month, and 15 died between the second and ninth months.[671] No necrosis was found in animals subjected to prolonged isolation[693]; however, these animals had a greatly increased sensitivity to the cardiotoxicity of isoproterenol,[694,695] epinephrine,[693] and d-amphetamine.[696]

Perret[697] made histologic investigations over a 10-year period on 164 lesser mouse lemurs (*Microcebus murinus*) that died spontaneously in captivity. The principal lesions found were chronic nephrosis with nephritis (which affected 90% of the animals), focal areas of myocardial necrosis or fibrosis in the left ventricular wall, various changes in the endocrine glands, and a variety of other abnormalities. Analysis of the data led to the conclusion that the whole captive population of lesser mouse lemurs suffered from a syndrome leading to renal insufficiency and premature death. Most of the pathologic changes observed in this syndrome were of the type considered to be associated with aging in mammals. Perret hypothesized that these changes were due to an overload of cortico- and medulloadrenal secretions, and that they could be induced by stress factors occurring in captivity.[697]

Gastric dilatation, with or without associated volvulus, is a potentially fatal disease of humans, dogs, and other animals.[688] Large-breed dogs are commonly affected. The mortality is high and is attributable to hypovolemic and neurogenic shock, endotoxemia, dis-

seminated intravascular coagulation with secondary fibrinolysis, acid-base and electrolyte imbalance, circulating myocardial depressant factors, and a surprisingly high incidence (42%) of cardiac arrhythmias. The latter were generally ventricular in origin (ventricular tachycardia in 23 of 48 dogs) and were considered to be due to reduced cardiac output (decreased venous return as a consequence of compression of the caudal vena cava and the portal vein by the dilated stomach). Nevertheless, of 13 dogs with gastric dilatation/volvulus, 8 had cardiac arrhythmias and cardiac necrosis with contraction bands.[689] One dog had cardiac lesions with arrhythmias; 2 had arrhythmias without lesions, and 2 had neither. Thus, myocardial damage (whether due to ischemia, to stimulation of the autonomic nervous system, or to a combination of these factors) also must be considered a potential contributing factor in the pathogenesis of these arrhythmias.

Five of 8 dogs in which experimental gastric distention was induced for 20 minutes had gross and microscopic lesions of myocardial necrosis, especially in the left ventricular myocardium, 3 days later. The lesions were evident as yellow to white subendocardial areas in the papillary muscles and free wall of the left ventricle.[687]

Overexertion

Captured wild animals may die from stress-associated necrosis of skeletal and cardiac muscle. This syndrome has been termed capture myopathy, exertional rhabdomyolysis, and overstraining disease.[698-700] Cases have been described in nonhuman primates, 22 different African ungulates, deer, mountain goats, antelopes, seals, and flamingoes. In affected animals generalized muscle weakness and dyspnea develop. Some animals die within several hours after overexertion, most die after 2–4 days, and a few die 1–4 weeks after stressing. Necropsy reveals generalized pallor of necrotic skeletal muscles, myoglobinuria, myoglobinuric nephrosis, and multifocal myocardial necrosis. Cardiac lesions attributed to capture have been reported in some species in the absence of massive skeletal muscle necrosis.[701]

In Chacma baboons, Weber et al[702] found a high incidence of focal myocardial necroses in various stages of evolution. Adrenal cortical necroses were common in animals with cardiac lesions. Stress was considered to be an etiologic factor; however, this could not be clarified, because many of the animals in this study had been used for various surgical procedures.

Exertional rhabdomyolysis has long been recognized in horses, and myocardial necrosis may be present in fatal cases, along with skeletal muscle necrosis, myoglobinuria and myoglobinuric nephrosis.[97,103,703] Various terms have been applied to the disease, including azoturia, paralytic myoglobinuria, and exertional rhabdomyolysis. Similar lesions have also been described in cattle and sheep with transport myopathy, a syndrome produced by overexertion.[26,102] The clinical disease in horses is often precipitated shortly after the onset of muscular exertion that followed a period of several days of rest.

Focal myocardial necrosis was reported in 15–30% of nonhuman primates that underwent necropsy after death from various spontaneous diseases and experimental procedures.[701,703,704] Microscopic examination revealed myocardial necrosis with contraction bands, mitochondrial mineralization, invasion of a few mononuclear leukocytes, and resolving lesions with fibrosis. The etiology of these lesions has not been established, although a relationship to stress has been postulated.

A syndrome of sudden death with myocardial necrosis precipitated by intense, excitement, such as that produced at feeding time, has been described in calves.[680-692,705,706] The disease is sporadic but may occur repeatedly in affected herds. Affected calves are generally 1–8 weeks old and die within several minutes to several hours following the onset of dyspnea, bawling, and hemorrhagic nasal discharge. At necropsy, lesions of acute congestive failure may be seen, including pulmonary edema, hydrothorax, and hepatic congestion. Grossly, the hearts may be dilated and show pale areas of myocardial necrosis, especially in the subendocardium of the left ventricular free wall and the ventricular septum. Microscopic and ultrastructural study reveals damaged myocytes with hyaline necrosis or necrosis with contraction bands. In some cases, myocardial necrosis is not detected in paraffin-embedded hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)-stained sections but is observed in sections stained by hematoxylin–basic fuchsin–picric acid and in semithin sections of plastic-embedded tissue stained with toluidine blue. Skeletal muscle lesions have not been found, and the selenium status of other animals in affected herds was either deficient or adequate. Etiologic factors suggested have included enterotoxemia and inherited susceptibility, but as yet the syndrome must be considered idiopathic.

Myocardial necrosis may occur in pigs dying of porcine stress syndrome (PSS) or malignant hyperthermia and in swine subjected to restraint stress.[5,101,564,707-712] A high degree of heritability has been shown for PSS in several breeds, and the basic metabolic defect apparently involves abnormal Ca^{2+} movement in cardiac and skeletal muscle cells. The clinical syndrome may be precipitated in susceptible pigs by administration of halothane or succinylcholine or by various emotional and physical stresses such as transportation, high am-

bient temperatures, high humidity, running, fighting, or mating. Affected pigs show exhaustion, collapse, dyspnea, hyperthermia, patchy cutaneous congestion, muscular rigidity, severe lactic acidosis, and death within minutes. At necropsy, the skeletal muscles may be pale and moist; and some pigs will show cardiac lesions of scattered pale areas in the left ventricular myocardium and epicardial and endocardial hemorrhages. Microscopic and ultrastructural studies of myocardium show either hyaline necrosis or necrosis with contraction bands.

Restraint stress, produced by administration of muscle relaxants and subsequent electrical stimulation, resulted in extensive myocardial necrosis with elevated blood catecholamine concentrations. Amygdalectomy and administration of propranolol prevented the development of cardiac lesions and the increase in catecholamine levels.[710,713] Affected hearts had pale areas of necrosis in the left ventricular free wall, with selective involvement of the inner third of the myocardium and the papillary muscles and multiple areas of epicardial, endocardial, and myocardial hemorrhage. Pharmacologic restraint induced by succinylcholine produced more severe myocardial and skeletal muscle necrosis in stress-susceptible than in non-stress-susceptible pigs.[714]

Cardiac failure precipitated by stress is increasing in frequency in modern swine after continual genetic selection for prominent carcass musculature because the PSS trait and prominent muscularity are transmitted by similar genes. The hearts of these pigs have limited reserve capacity, due, in part, to the relatively low cardiac weight.[715]

A syndrome of malignant hyperthermia also occurs in humans, most often on a familial basis, and has many clinical and pathologic similarities to the syndrome in pigs, including having stress and anesthesia (halothane and succinylcholine) as precipitating factors[716] and the occurrence of myocardial necrosis with contraction bands.[717,718]

Radiation

Rabbits and rats exposed to single or fractionated doses (2000 rads) of roentgen radiation developed myocardial fibrosis with congestive cardiac failure.[719-729] The severity of myocardial damage was dose-dependent. Sequential morphologic studies revealed an initial acute pancarditis followed by a latent phase from 2 to 70 days after irradiation and a late phase of progressive cardiac disease after 70 days. Ultrastructural study showed selective damage to blood capillary endothelium in the myocardium. Fibrin and platelet microthrombi were present in damaged vessels, and ischemic injury was initiated in the myocardium. Slowly progressive myocardial fibrosis followed, and congestive heart failure developed terminally.

A synergistic effect of combined cardiac X-radiation and doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity produced myocardial damage in rabbits[719] at considerably lower cumulative doses of doxorubicin than in rabbits given doxorubicin alone.

Cardiac irradiation in dogs produced dose-related severity of cardiac damage.[730-732] Grossly, the pericardium was thickened by fibrosis. Accumulation of serosanguinous pericardial fluid resulted from vascular damage, and both atrial appendages showed hemorrhage and fibrosis. Microscopically, dose-related fibrosis was present in the epicardium, endocardium, and myocardium; and decreased capillary volume was seen in the myocardium. In a previous study of radiation injury in dogs, it was reported that selective damage with hemorrhage and fibrosis occurred in the right atrium.[733] However, this selective damage apparently resulted from a greater irradiation dose having been given to the right atrium than to the other portions of the heart.

Electrical Defibrillation

In dogs, administration of strong shocks of intensity several times greater than threshold intensity by electrodes positioned on the thoracic wall, on the epicardium, or against the endocardium produces lesions of myocardial necrosis.[734-747] By 2 hours after shock, pale areas of myocardial necrosis are seen grossly in areas of high current density. Such areas are either adjacent to the electrodes on the serosal surfaces of the heart or within a path between the electrodes placed on the thoracic wall. By 2 days after shock, the necrotic myocardium is calcified and appears yellowish-white. Microscopically and ultrastructurally, the damaged fibers have necrosis with contraction bands and mitochondrial mineralization. Macrophagic invasion is prominent at 4 days after shock. At 2 and 8 weeks after shock, the residual lesions of shock-induced damage are focal loss of myocytes and stromal collapse.

Factors that increase the severity of shock-induced myocardial necrosis are 1) application of shocks of increased strength, 2) use of small electrodes, 3) delivery of multiple shocks, and 4) application of several shocks with short intervals between each shock.

Acceleration Stress

In pigs exposed to acceleration stress cardiac lesions developed that were similar to those seen after restraint stress.[685,748-752] At necropsy, prominent subendocardial

hemorrhages were present in the left ventricle. The cardiac hemorrhages were more prominent in adult miniature swine than in adult conventional pigs. Microscopically, extravasated erythrocytes surrounded Purkinje fibers; and areas of necrosis with contraction bands were present in the left ventricular subendocardial myocardium, especially in the papillary muscles. The hemorrhagic lesions were prevented by propranolol, but not by atropine. The cardiac lesions may have been the result of emotional stress sustained by the pigs during the manipulations related to the acceleration procedure, because control pigs that were handled similarly but were not exposed to the acceleration had lesions that were similar to those in pigs exposed to high, sustained acceleration.[752]

Cardiac lesions have also been produced in rats and chickens exposed to acceleration stress.[753,754]

Hemorrhagic Shock

Myocardial lesions consistently develop in dogs, cats, rabbits, pigs, and monkeys subjected to hemorrhagic shock and may play a major role in the evolution of irreversible shock.[755–762] Numerous studies in dogs have characterized the pathophysiologic and pathologic alterations involved in development of this cardiac damage. Two types of myocardial lesions are induced by shock, and the severity of the lesions is related to the duration of shock and subsequent survival time. Subendocardial hemorrhage and necrosis are concentrated in the ventricular subendocardium and are especially pronounced in the papillary muscles of both ventricles and in the middle of the ventricular septum. These lesions are related to hypoxia and are prevented by administration of hyperbaric oxygen.[761] The second type of myocardial alteration is reversible and has been termed "zonal lesions." Zonal lesions are the result of hypercontraction of cardiac muscle cells and are characterized microscopically and ultrastructurally by an organelle-free zone that is adjacent to intercalated disks and results from longitudinal displacement of the myofibrils and mitochondria.[760] Zonal lesions are more extensive and widespread in hearts than are subendocardial hemorrhage and necrosis. The zonal lesions are most frequent in the subendocardial myocardium and in the ventricular papillary muscles. Zonal lesions are not due to hypoxia and hyperbaric oxygen is not protective. However, zonal lesions are ameliorated either by administration of β-adrenergic blockers or by prevention of tachycardia by surgical production of complete heart block.[759] Several papers[755,759,762] have suggested that zonal lesions appear to be the result of mechanical injury to myocytes from the tachycardia and the small intraventricular volumes that are present in severe hemorrhagic shock.

The myocardial lesions of hemorrhagic shock vary somewhat among species. Subendocardial hemorrhage and necrosis develop in dogs, pigs, cats, and monkeys, but not in rabbits. Zonal lesions are prominent in dogs, cats, pigs, and are less obvious in rabbits, and are not present in monkeys with hemorrhagic shock.[755] These differences remain unexplained.

Myocardial Diseases Associated With Endocrine Disorders

In animals, most of these diseases are induced experimentally but may serve as models of similar diseases that occur naturally in man. A recently recognized, spontaneously occurring disease of some importance in cats is hyperthyroidism.

Glucocorticoid Excess

A few reports have demonstrated myocardial damage in rabbits, mice, and rats given large doses of glucocorticoids.[763–768] Heart weights were often increased. The major microscopic and ultrastructural alterations were accumulation of lipid droplets, increased numbers of mitochondria, degenerative changes in mitochondria, and myofibrillar lysis.[763,765–768] The severity of the myocardial alterations varied considerably among studies using different animal species and dose regimens of corticosteroids. Cardiac lesions have not been described in Cushing's disease of animals, although it represents an important disease of dogs. It would appear that rodents are more sensitive than humans to the cardiotoxic effects of corticosteroids.

Numerous studies have demonstrated the role of corticosteroids in the production of myocardial necrosis in rats with so-called electrolyte–steroid cardiopathy or necrotizing cardiomyopathies.[769–778] These studies have demonstrated the interaction of endocrine, nutritional, and toxic factors in cardiac injury. Exposure to many experimental stresses has produced myocardial necrosis in these studies. Such necroses appear to be mediated via a combination of excessive cardiac work and altered concentrations of endogenous catecholamines, adrenal cortical hormones, and electrolytes. In rats, similar cardiac lesions may be induced by a wide variety of exogenous manipulations, including administration of glucocorticoids, aldosterone, and various sodium salts and by producing deficiencies of potassium, magnesium, and chlorine. The production of a common cardiac lesion by these numerous manipulations suggests mediation of the injury via a common pathogenetic mechanism, such as exposure to excessive

amounts of endogenous catecholamines or potentiation of the toxic effects of these agents.

Functional Pheochromocytomas

Pheochromocytomas occur in dogs, in which they may be functional neoplasms, and produce clinical and pathologic alterations suggestive of hypertension.[779] Affected dogs showed lethargy and weakness, periods of incoordination, cardiac arrhythmias, and respiratory distress. Vascular degenerative alterations of arteriolar sclerosis and medial hyperplasia were observed in the kidneys, lungs, and spleen. However, myocardial lesions of necrosis with contraction bands seen in human patients (see McAllister[780] for review) have not been described in animals with this tumor. In two case reports, myocardial lipidosis was described in dogs with pheochromocytomas.[781,782]

Diabetes Mellitus

Cardiomyopathy has been reported in human diabetes patients in the absence of coronary atherosclerosis. However, the morphologic findings in these patients have not been completely correlated with the functional changes. These findings include thickening of the basement membranes of cardiac capillaries and myocytes, and microaneurysms.[780,783] Animal models utilized in the study of this myocardial disease include mice with genetically transmitted diabetes, rats with streptozotocin-induced diabetes, and dogs and rabbits with alloxan-induced diabetes.[7,783-795] Ultrastructural studies of the hearts from C57BL/KsJ db+/db+ genetically diabetic mice showed progressive damage to ventricular myocytes.[790] The initial alteration was lipidosis. Mitochondria had dense matrical material, numerous residual bodies were present, and myofibrillar lysis resulted in atrophied myocytes. Myocardial capillaries had reduplication of their external laminas. Similar alterations developed in the hearts of rats given a single dose of 65 mg streptozotocin/kg body weight.[794]

In rats with streptozotocin-induced diabetes, the myocardial lesions were markedly increased in animals with concurrent renovascular hypertension.[785-788] In animals with diabetes alone, the cardiac muscle cells had increased lipid droplets and mild focal myofibrillar lysis. In diabetic-hypertensive rats, loss of myocytes was produced, with fibrosis and proliferation of basal lamina.

Myocardium of dogs with alloxan diabetes had lipidosis but vascular lesions and myocardial fibrosis were not observed.[792] In alloxan-diabetic rabbits, myocytolysis with replacement fibrosis was described.[795]

Hyperthyroidism

Hyperthyroidism has been described in various animal species, including the rat, cat, dog, rabbit, and guinea pig.[796-815] Cardiac hypertrophy was consistently produced and regressed after restoration of normal thyroid functional status.[811,812] Cats given l-thyroxine (0.75 mg/kg/day for 10 months) had biventricular hypertrophy with weight increases of 86% in the left ventricle and 60% in the right ventricle.[812] Light-microscopic and ultrastructural studies have demonstrated hypertrophy of cardiac muscle cells and increased numbers of mitochondria that showed densely packed cristal membranes.[801,802]

Hyperthyroidism in cats has recently been recognized as occurring frequently, and the clinical and pathologic features have been characterized. Affected cats usually have functional thyroidal adenomatous hyperplasia, but occasionally have functional thyroid adenocarcinomas. Clinically, the cats are middle- to old-aged; each sex is equally affected. They have weight loss, polyphagia, increased activity, polydipsia, polyuria, vomiting, tachycardia, and marked increases in serum T_3 and T_4 concentrations.[799,804] Congestive heart failure with pulmonary edema and pleural effusion occurred in 12% of 131 hyperthyroid cats.[805] Liu et al[800] has recently described the cardiac pathology of 23 hyperthyroid cats. Ventricular hypertrophy was symmetric in the left ventricular free wall and ventricular septum in 20 cats and asymmetric in 3 animals. Microscopic study showed myofiber hypertrophy, interstitial fibrosis, endocardial fibrosis, and fibrosis of the atrioventricular node. Disorganization of cardiac muscle cells was found in the 3 cases with asymmetric hypertrophy (ventricular septal/left ventricular free wall thickness >1.1). The cardiac alterations in these 3 cats may have resulted either from the effects of hyperthyroidism alone or from hyperthyroidism with concurrent idiopathic hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (which, as mentioned previously, is relatively frequent in cats).

Clinical hyperthyroidism is rarely seen in dogs and is difficult to produce experimentally. The condition was successfully produced in dogs given 1.2 mg/kg of l-thyroxine daily for several months; and in 13 of 30 treated dogs cardiac failure developed.[806,807]

The offspring of pregnant rats administered triiodothyroacetic acid (TRIAC), a thyroid hormone analog had hypertrophy and myofibrillar disarray of cardiac muscle cells, but only hypertrophy was seen in young rats treated with TRIAC.[797,803,815] Administration of propranolol to TRIAC-treated dams prevented the development of myofibrillar disarray, but not of the hypertrophy, in the hearts of the offspring.[797,803] The significance of these findings for the pathogenesis of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is unclear.

Hypothyroidism (Myxedema) in Dogs

Several of 19 dogs administered antithyroid medication for 4 to 7 years developed clinical signs of myxedema.[816] Ultrastructural study of myocardium and skeletal muscle showed marked thickening of capillary basement membranes. Myocytes had mitochondrial alterations, lipid droplet accumulation, and myelin figures.

Spontaneous cases of hypothyroidism occur frequently in dogs, but accompanying cardiac lesions have not been described.[817]

Growth Hormone Excess

In rats implanted with a growth hormone-secreting tumor cardiomegaly develops with prominent ventricular hypertrophy.[818,819] Similar cardiac lesions occur in human patients with acromegaly.[780]

Myocarditis

Many studies of myocarditis in animals have addressed the role of various host and infectous agent factors in the pathogenesis of the disease. In particular, many such studies have utilized experimental infection of laboratory animals with Coxsackie or encephalomyocarditis viruses. Another group of diseases with myocarditis represents naturally occurring infections in various animal species.

Coxsackie Viral Myocarditis

Several excellent reviews have summarized the virologic and pathologic findings in viral myocarditis of humans and have also considered the results of numerous studies done in animal models of viral myocarditis.[820–827] The majority of animal studies have been done in the mouse and have utilized Coxsackie B viruses, the viruses most frequently isolated from affected human patients. Some studies have also been done with hamsters, monkeys, and chimpanzees. In mice, yellowish-white foci of myocarditis may be present on the ventricular surface. Microscopically, nonsuppurative myocarditis or perimyocarditis is present, with necrosis and calcification of myocytes. Ultrastructural studies have demonstrated viral crystals in some infected myocytes.[828] However, this is not a consistent finding. Damaged myocytes have myofibrillar lysis and mitochondrial alterations. Myocyte necrosis is followed by macrophagic invasion and phagocytosis of debris.[828–833] In animals that survive the early stages of the disease extensive myocardial fibrosis and calcification develop.[834–837] Ventricular aneurysms have been observed in mice and hamsters with late lesions.[838–840] Ventricular aneurysms also have been reported in humans with viral myocarditis.[841]

Numerous animal studies have been done to determine the effect of many variables on the severity of viral myocarditis. In studies of Coxsackie B infections in mice, the cardiac disease was enhanced by young age, male sex, pregnancy, poor nutrition, whole-body ionizing radiation, cold environmental temperatures, alcohol ingestion, exercise, cortisone administration, and in certain strains of mice.[822,826] Also, considerable variation in cardiotropism and virulence was seen between different viral isolates.

The model of Coxsackie B_3 viral myocarditis developed by Woodruff, Huber, and associates[842–848] in male BALB/c mice is of particular interest in that it has revealed a number of complexities in the immunologic response to viral infections of the heart. This model also has provided a system for investigating the possibility that Coxsackie viral infections are involved in the pathogenesis of chronic congestive (ventricular dilated) cardiomyopathy by inducing immunologic reactions which are directed against normal myocyte antigens and which persist after the viral infection has subsided. The histologic lesions produced by viral inoculation in this model system are very similar to those found in the human disease. Evidence has been presented to show that in this model most of the cardiac injury is produced by an immune, rather than by viral, mechanism: 1) cardiac cellular necrosis starts after the concentration of virus in the myocardium has begun to decrease; 2) virus is not detected in myocardium at the time when cellular and humoral immunity are maximal; and 3) studies on variant strains of Coxsackie B_3 and B_4 suggest that viral replication in the heart is not a direct cause of the necrosis. Cytolytic T lymphocytes from mice inoculated with Coxsackie B_3 virus have been found to lyse primary cultures of both virus-infected and noninfected myocytes. Huber and Lodge[846] demonstrated the existence of two distinct populations of cytolytic T lymphocytes in the infected animals. One population preferentially absorbed to and lysed uninfected myocytes (autoreactive cytolytic T lymphocytes), whereas the other absorbed to and lysed virus-infected myocytes (virus-specific cytolytic T lymphocytes). Neither population of cells adsorbed to monolayers of HeLa, L929, or umbilical cord endothelial cells or to myocytes infected with a related but nonmyocarditis variant of Coxsackie B_3. Inoculation of T-lymphocyte-deficient mice with the virus failed to induce significant myocarditis, even though equivalent concentrations of virus were isolated from the hearts of T-lymphocyte-deficient and control animals. Both autoreactive and virus-specific cytolytic T lymphocytes induced myocarditis *in vivo*,

but the lesions produced by the autoreactive cells were more extensive and necrotizing than those produced by virus-specific cells. Thus, these results support the hypothesis that Coxsackie B_3-induced myocarditis results in part from autoimmunity to myocyte antigens. It remains to be determined whether these mechanisms become operational in myocarditides induced by other types of viruses.

Encephalomyocarditis Viral Myocarditis in Pigs, Primates, and Mice

Spontaneous outbreaks of encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) infection occur in swine and nonhuman primates.[108,849-853] Initially described in 1945 in gibbons and chimpanzees, the disease was recognized in swine in 1958 in Panama, in 1960 in Florida, and in 1970 in Australia and New Zealand. Rats serve as the reservoir host of infection. Young pigs are particularly susceptible and die unexpectedly of acute cardiac failure. At necropsy, effusions with or without small amounts of fibrin are found in the body cavities. The affected hearts are dilated, and scattered white streaks are present in the right ventricular myocardium. Microscopically, lymphocytic myocarditis is found, with myocyte necrosis and calcification. Pigs that survive beyond the acute phase of the disease have scattered areas of resolving necrosis that initially appear as red highly vascular streaks and eventually form white fibrous scars. Inclusion bodies are not present.

Experimental infection of mice by the M variant of EMCV resulted in necrotizing myocarditis on Days 5–14, deaths with lesions of congestive heart failure on Days 10–14, and myocardial fibrosis on Days 28 and 90.[854-857] Ultrastructural findings in infected mice included early nuclear alterations, occasional viral crystals, myocyte necrosis, and inflammatory cell infiltration (Figure 75).[829,857-859] These workers have proposed the experimental disease in the mouse as a suitable model for congestive cardiomyopathy. Attempts to produce myocarditis in various mouse strains showed that A/J and C57BL were resistant and BALB/c, C3H, and DBA were susceptible.[860] Right ventricular aneurysms which were considered morphologically similar to the findings in right ventricular dysplasia or Uhl's anomaly were occasionally seen in mice 8–10 months after infection.[861]

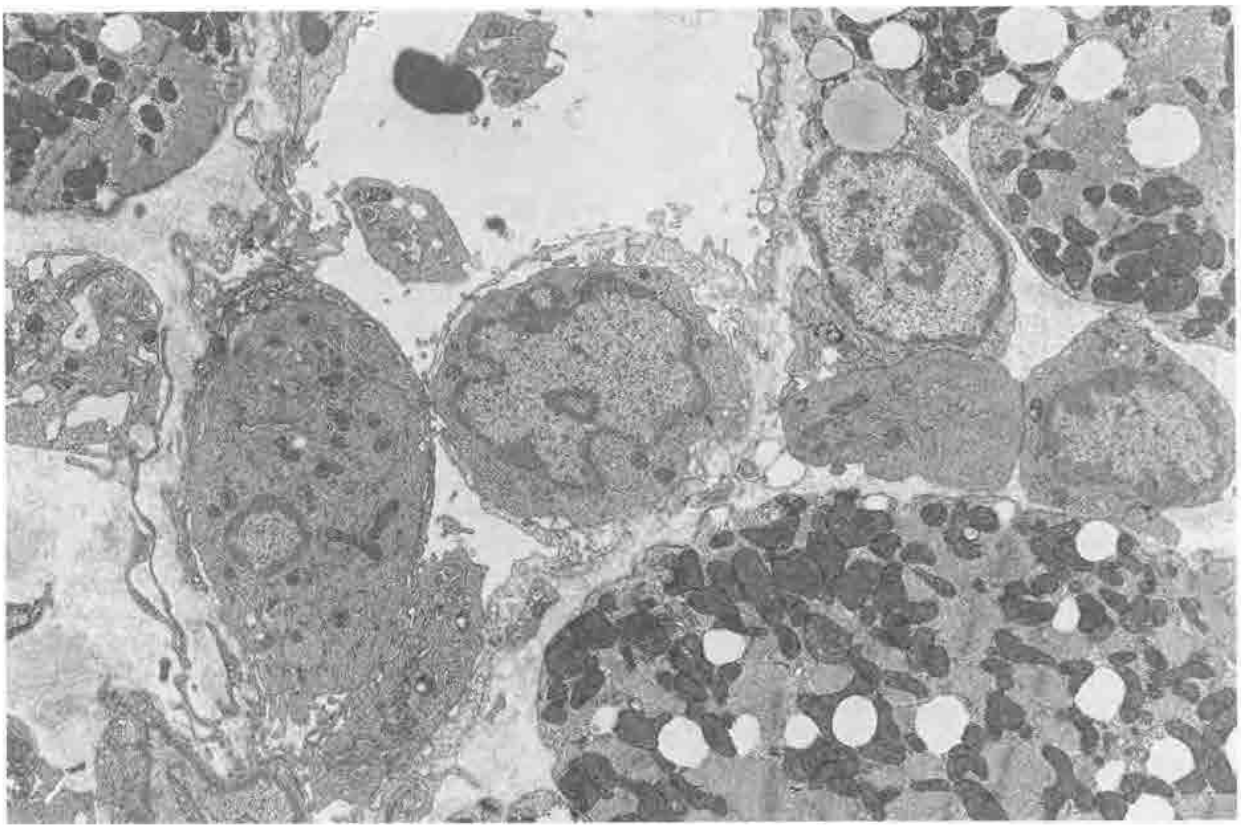
Canine Parvoviral Myocarditis

This disease is relatively new; outbreaks were first recognized in 1978.[862] Manifestations in affected dogs usually are hemorrhagic diarrhea and vomiting associated with a viral-induced necrotizing enteritis. Similar enteric lesions are present in cats with infection by feline parvovirus, which is antigenically similar to the canine parvovirus but does not infect dogs. Myocarditis develops in approximately 5% of dogs with parvovirus infection. Dogs with the cardiac form of the disease are generally free of enteric lesions, although in some animals cardiac disease develops several weeks after recovery from the enteric disease.

It has become apparent that several syndromes may develop in dogs with parvoviral myocarditis.[863-872] In the peracute form that is seen most frequently, several puppies in a litter are affected suddenly with dyspnea and either die soon after clinical signs of disease are observed or may be found dead without any premonitory signs. Necropsy reveals lesions of acute congestive failure with pulmonary edema, hepatic congestion, ascites, and hydrothorax. The heart is dilated and diffusely pale or may have discrete white streaks in the ventricular myocardium. Histopathologic alterations in the myocardium are diagnostic and consist of diffuse lymphocytic myocarditis and scattered myocytes with large basophilic intranuclear inclusion bodies. Occasional necrotic myocytes are present. Increased numbers of fibroblasts are present in the interstitium.

In the delayed-onset clinical form congestive heart failure may develop rapidly with underlying chronic parvoviral myocarditis. Most cases have been approximately 5 months old and were littermates of puppies that suffered clinical signs of parvovirus infection, often fatal, at 3–8 weeks of age. Necropsy reveals lesions of congestive heart failure with pulmonary edema, hepatic congestion, ascites, and hydrothorax. The hearts are dilated and scattered white streaks of myocardial fibrosis are apparent beneath the ventricular epicardium. Microscopically, scattered foci of necrosis are present without accompanying leukocytic infiltration or viral inclusion bodies.

In a litter of puppies experimentally given injections *in utero* 8 days before parturition, 2 puppies died unexpectedly at 3–4 weeks of age with acute parvoviral myocarditis, and 2 puppies remained clinically normal but had multifocal chronic myocarditis without inclusion bodies when euthanized at 3 and 4½ months of age.[873] In another report, 3 clinically normal 6–8-month-old beagle dogs with high serum titers indicative of previous natural infection with parvovirus were found to have electrocardiographic alterations when screened for use in drug safety studies. The dogs were necropsied and had scattered gray streaks in the ventricular myocardium. Microscopically, multifocal chronic myocarditis was present with myocyte degeneration, fibrosis, and sparse infiltrates of lymphocytes and plasma cells.[874] Experimental infection of 5-day-old pups produced myocyte degeneration and necrosis with inclu-



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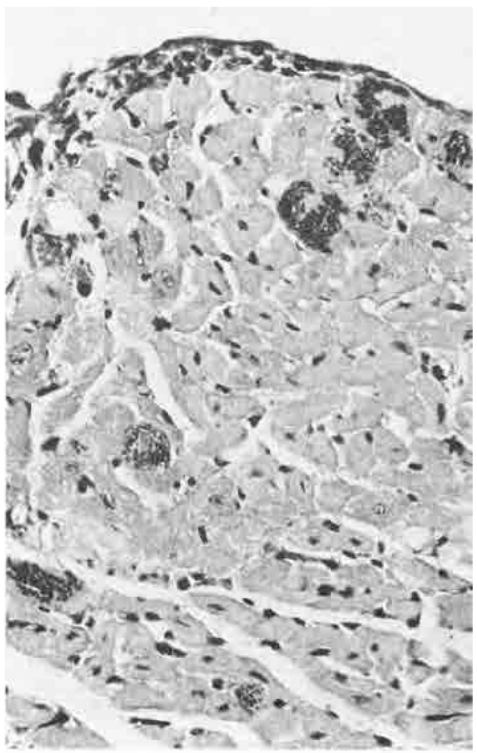

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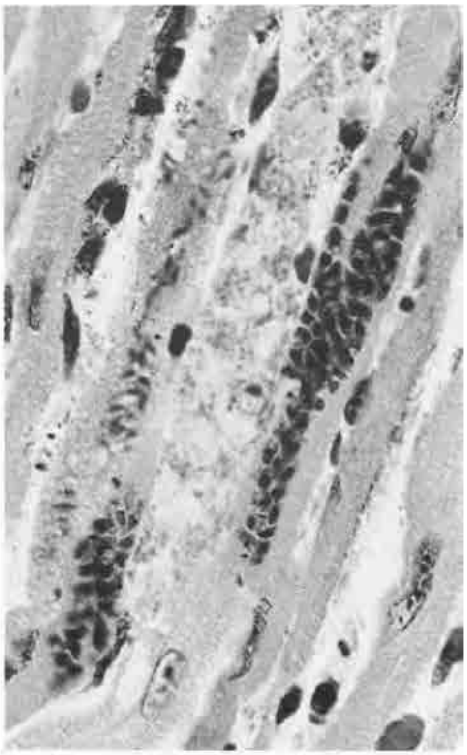

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Figure 75—Encephalomyocarditis viral myocarditis. Mouse. Left ventricular subendocardium 10 days after experimental infection with EMC virus, showing endothelial cell damage, interstitial edema, accumulation of lipid droplets in myocytes, and lymphocytic infiltration. (×9000) **Figure 76**—*T cruzi* myocarditis. Mouse. Clusters of darkly stained parasites are present within left ventricular myocytes. Inflammatory reaction is mild. (Giemsa, ×250) **Figure 77**—*T cruzi* myocarditis. Mouse. High-magnification view showing myocyte necrosis and amastigotes of *T cruzi* within the cytoplasm of other, adjacent myocytes. (Giemsa, ×1000) **Figure 78**—*T cruzi* myocarditis. Mouse. Intracellular parasites have differentiated from amastigotes to trypanosomes, assuming elongated shapes. (Giemsa, ×1000)

sion bodies at 4 weeks after infection, lymphocytic myocarditis at 8 weeks, and multifocal myocardial fibrosis at 16 weeks.[875] A third clinical presentation of canine parvoviral myocarditis was described recently with development of fatal acute myocarditis, with inclusion bodies, in an adult 3½-year-old dog.[876] The dog initially developed fever, lethargy, and vomiting, and died unexpectedly on the eighth day of the illness.

Other Canine Viral Myocarditides

Young puppies that die with multisystemic lesions of canine distemper may have myocarditis. Cardiac lesions developed in puppies that were infected experimentally at 5–7 days of age but not those which were infected at 10–21 days of age.[877] Grossly, scattered pale foci were observed. Microscopically, focal necrosis, with or without calcification, and minimal inflammatory cell infiltration were present. Electron-microscopic study showed infected myocytes with occasional sarcoplasmic inclusion bodies that contained aggregates of virus particles.

Experimental intrauterine infection of puppies during the second trimester of pregnancy with canine herpesvirus (CHV) resulted in fetal and perinatal deaths with disseminated lesions of CHV infection. Focal necrotizing myocarditis with intranuclear inclusion bodies was present.[878]

Infection with the herpesvirus of pseudorabies in naturally infected swine and in experimentally infected dogs and cats may result in multifocal necrotizing myocarditis.[879]

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Viral Myocarditis

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a disease of domesticated and wild cloven-footed animals and is of great historic and international importance.[103,880] Currently the disease does not exist in North America, Central America, Australia, or New Zealand; and rigorous regulatory procedures are followed to prevent entry of infected animals into these areas. The causative virus is a picornavirus. Generally, the disease in adults produces high morbidity with mucocutaneous vesicular lesions, but mortality is low. However, myocarditis develops frequently in affected young calves, lambs, pigs, and goats, and 50% mortality may result. In some cases, outbreaks caused by FMD virus type C also have produced a high mortality from myocarditis in adult animals.

Gross lesions in the heart are multiple pale streaks in the ventricular myocardium, resulting in the term "tiger heart." The atria are only rarely affected. Microscopically, lymphocytic myocarditis is present, with hyaline necrosis and scattered neutrophils. Similar cardiac lesions are produced by experimental infection of mice and guinea pigs.

Other Viral Myocarditides in Laboratory Animals

Myocarditis was produced in mice by experimental infections with adenovirus, reovirus, vaccinia virus, and herpes simplex virus.[881–884] Adenoviral myocarditis was characterized by scattered pale foci in the myocardium with hydropericardium and hydrothorax. Microscopically, multifocal nonsuppurative myocarditis with myocardial necrosis and calcification and intranuclear viral inclusion bodies were present. Mice infected with herpes simplex Type 1 and 2 had more severe disease in sucklings than in weanlings. Myocardial lesions included focal necrosis with scant inflammatory reaction and intranuclear viral inclusion bodies in several cell types, including cardiac muscle cells. In reovirus-infected mice, gray–yellow foci were scattered in the ventricular myocardium. Histologically, multifocal nonsuppurative myocarditis was accompanied by myocardial necrosis and calcification, interstitial fibrosis, and intracytoplasmic eosinophilic viral inclusion bodies. Experimental infection of mice with vaccinia virus produced similar gross and microscopic myocardial alterations, except that inclusion bodies were not observed by light microscopy (although viral particles were seen in myocytes by electron microscopy).

Rocio virus, an arbovirus associated with outbreaks of human encephalitis in South America, produced extensive myocardial necrosis with infiltration of mononuclear leukocytes in experimentally infected suckling hamsters.[885] Damaged myocytes were seen to contain numerous virus particles by electron microscopy. Myocardial lesions have also been described with infection by St. Louis encephalitis virus in suckling hamsters[886] and by Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus in newborn mice.[887]

A febrile disease with myocardial lesions developed in rabbits experimentally infected with an agent thought to be a coronavirus.[888] Grossly, multiple red foci were seen throughout the epicardium and endocardium, and hydrothorax was present. Microscopically, multifocal myocardial necrosis with minimal accompanying inflammatory reaction was observed. Electron microscopy failed to demonstrate viral particles in the hearts.

Viral Myocarditides in Birds

A disease occurred in geese in Europe that was termed infectious myocarditis or goose influenza.[889] Intranuclear inclusion bodies were present in cardiac muscle cells. The causative virus was characterized as a par-

vovirus. A single outbreak of myocarditis, with accompanying intranuclear inclusion bodies in myocytes, was described in adult chickens at a research facility in Maryland.[890] The affected birds died unexpectedly with ascites. The hearts were pale grossly and had diffuse lymphocytic myocarditis with Feulgen-positive intranuclear inclusions in myocytes. Ultrastructural study showed virus particles 18–20 nm in diameter suggestive of parvovirus.

In chicks with experimentally induced avian encephalomyelitis, diffuse lymphocytic myocarditis was consistently present in the atria and affected the ventricular myocardium less frequently.[891]

Chicks experimentally infected with an arthritis-inducing reovirus that was recovered from an adult chicken had extensive myocarditis, with infiltration of heterophils and mononuclear leukocytes.[892]

Focal nonsuppurative myocarditis was present in chickens with experimental infection with Newcastle disease.[893]

Myocarditis was a frequent finding in an outbreak of Eastern and Western encephalitis in chukar partridges in Florida. The affected hearts had multiple pale myocardial foci grossly and, microscopically, nonsuppurative myocarditis.[894]

Turkeys with experimental influenza A infection developed multifocal myocarditis.[895] Multiple pale foci were evident grossly in the myocardium. Extensive ultrastructural alterations in myocytes were described, with myofibrillar lysis, mitochondrial alterations, and sarcolemmal disruption.

Myocarditis in Tyzzer's Disease

Prominent myocardial lesions have been reported in several outbreaks of Tyzzer's disease in mice, rabbits, rats, and hamsters.[896–900] The gross lesions varied from bulging, large (0.2–0.5 cm in diameter) white foci in the myocardium of affected weanling Syrian hamsters to thin pale streaks in the left ventricular apical myocardium of nursing rabbits.[896,900] Microscopically, degeneration and necrosis of myocytes was accompanied by a mixed inflammatory cell infiltrate. Intact organisms of *Bacillus piliformis* were demonstrated in cardiac muscle cells by light and electron microscopy.[899]

Toxoplasmal Myocarditis

Toxoplasmosis occurs in a wide range of animal hosts. In clinical cases, disseminated lesions are often found in the myocardium. Cardiac lesions are described most commonly in dogs and cats. Scattered pale foci are seen grossly, and the microscopic findings are necrotizing myocarditis with scattered pseudocysts.[901] In experimentally infected mice, multifocal myocardial necrosis with infiltration of mononuclear leukocytes was seen.[902]

Trypanosomal Myocarditis (Chagas' Disease)

Trypanosomiasis (Chagas' disease) is an important disease in animals in South America and is enzootic in wild animals in the southern United States.[903] The experimental disease has been produced in mice, rabbits, monkeys, and dogs.[904–913] Affected dogs in a Texas study died with evidence of right ventricular failure.[914] The hearts had right ventricular and right atrial dilation with scattered pale foci in the myocardium. Microscopically, the lesions were those of necrotizing granulomatous myocarditis associated with scattered intracellular and extracellular amastigotes of *Trypanosoma cruzi*. In dogs with experimental chronic disease, microscopic lesions were demonstrated in the conduction system as well as in ordinary myocardium.[905,906]

In experimental infection of mice, gross findings included cardiomegaly with right ventricular dilation, mural thrombi in the right atrium and right ventricle, hydrothorax, and pulmonary and hepatic congestion.[909,911,915] Microscopically and ultrastructurally, acute myocarditis with necrosis, neutrophilic infiltration and intramyocytic pseudocysts containing amastigotes were seen until 50 days after infection (Figures 76–79). Fibrosis accompanied by histiocytic invasion was present after 50 days, with the most severe damage in the right ventricular myocardium.

Summary

In this review we have attempted a comprehensive compilation of the cardiac morphologic changes that occur in spontaneous and experimental myocardial diseases of animals. Our coverage addresses diseases of mammals and birds and includes these diseases found in both domesticated and wild animals. A similar review of the myocardial diseases in this broad range of animal species has not been attempted previously. We have summarized and illustrated the gross, microscopic, and ultrastructural alterations for these myocardial diseases; and, whenever possible, we have reviewed their biochemical pathogenesis.

We have arranged the myocardial diseases for presentation and discussion according to an etiologic classification with seven categories. These include a group of idiopathic or primary cardiomyopathies recognized in man (hypertrophic, dilated, and restrictive types) and a large group of secondary cardiomyopathies with known causes, such as 1) inherited tendency; 2) nutritional deficiency; 3) toxicity; 4) physical injury

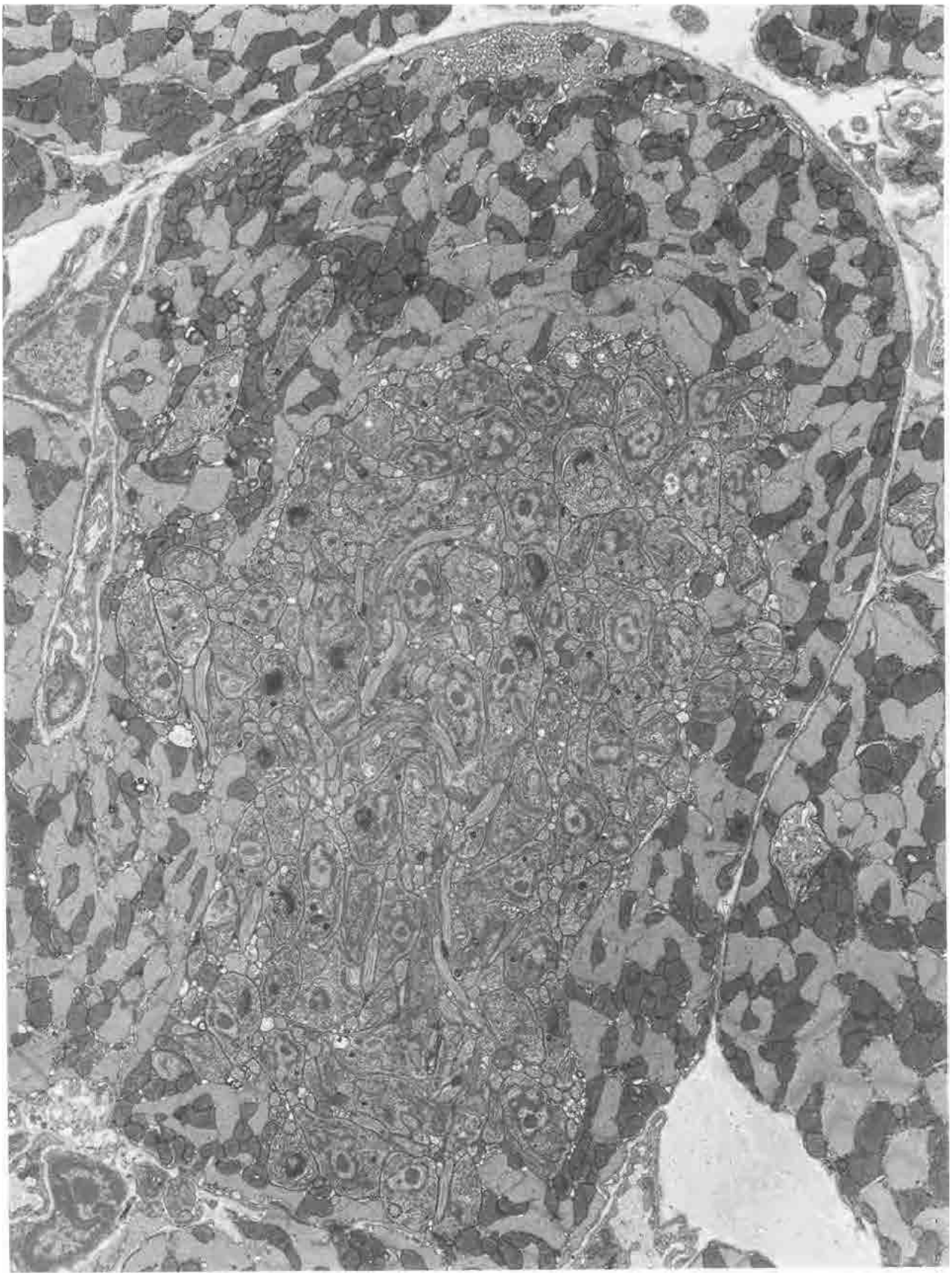

Figure 79—*T cruzi* myocarditis. Mouse. Low-magnification electron micrograph showing transverse section of a myocyte that contains numerous amastigotes of *T cruzi* that are beginning to differentiate into trypanosomal forms. Note the lack of structural abnormalities in cytoplasmic organelles of the invaded myocyte. One single parasite in evident in the cytoplasm of another myocyte (*lower right*). (×6000)

and shock; 5) endocrine disorders, and 6) myocarditides of viral, bacterial, and protozoal causation. Considerable overlap exists between each of the etiologic groups in the spectrum of pathologic alterations seen in the myocardium. These include various degenerative changes, myocyte necrosis, and inflammatory lesions. However, some diseases show rather characteristic myocardial alterations such as vacuolar degeneration in anthracycline cardiotoxicity, myofibrillar lysis in furazolidone cardiotoxicity, calcification in calcinosis of mice, glycogen accumulation in the glycogenoses, lipofuscinosis in cattle, fatty degeneration in erucic acid cardiotoxicity, myofiber disarray in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, and lymphocytic inflammation with inclusion bodies in canine parvoviral myocarditis.

The myocardial diseases represent the largest group in the spectrum of spontaneous cardiac diseases of animals. Pericardial and endocardial diseases and congential cardiac diseases are seen less frequently; and, in contrast to man, coronary artery disease and myocardial ischemia are rather infrequent in animals. The present review shows clearly that the spectrum of myocardial diseases in animals is enlarging and that many newly recognized diseases are emerging and assuming considerable importance. For example, various heritable cardiomyopathies have recently been described in the KK mouse, cattle, and rats. Increasingly recognized myocardial diseases include cardiomyopathies in cats, dogs, and birds; anthracycline cardiotoxicity; furazolidone cardiotoxicity; ionophore cardiotoxicity; myocardial damage associated with central nervous system injuries; myocardial hypertrophy in hyperthyroid cats; and parvoviral myocarditis in dogs.

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From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: Nemser, Sarah
Subject: RE: 800.261-Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158
Date: Wednesday, April 04, 2018 2:06:00 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image004.png
image005.png
image006.png
image007.png
image011.png

Sometimes, I'm the only one on the emails.

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Nemser, Sarah
Sent: Wednesday, April 04, 2018 9:42 AM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer Jones@fda.hhs gov>
Subject: FW: 800 261-Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158

I am not getting original emails about cases. Am I not on the emails?

S

Sarah Nemser M.S.

Vet-LIRN Network Coordinator

tel: 240-402-0892

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sarah.nemser@fda.hhs.gov

From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Wednesday, April 04, 2018 9:32 AM
To: Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Ceric, Olgica <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>; Reimschuessel, Renate <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs gov>
Subject: RE: 800.261-Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158

MRx summary below. We are purchasing store-bought product for Tau, Met, Cys testing. A previous case without food had a Cocker Spaniel-same Zignature Essentials Food, low Tau on labwork. If the Food results are negative, we may need to consider Tau/Cys/Met inhibitors in the food or breed-related AA handling deficiencies causing the DCM

MRx summary:
Presenting complaint 10/27 to rDVM: developed a cough on 10/25, cough for 3-4 days, not lethargic, normal eating/drinking, no vomiting or diarrhea, worse when lying down, dog didn't cough while in clinic except for a tracheal cough when pulling on the leash→ treated with hydroxyzine, doxycycline, hydrocodone → stopped all 3 drugs Monday b/c cough worsened → to ER on (b) (6) after coughing up pink tinged foam; no lethargy, continues to eat and drink; UTD on vaccines and HWP, no drugs → treat with Lasix, benazepril, vetmedin, spironolactone, Tau, L-carnitine and **vet recommended a diet change** →labwork done 11/14 → to rDVM 11/16: doing well → recheck 2/26/18: intermittent cough, related to excitement, change diet to RC Early Cardiac → on recheck improved → suspect Tau responsive DCM-mild, suspect cough secondary to bronchial or primary respiratory disease → recheck 3/13: resting RR 16 rpm, minimal coughing only when excited, since switching to cardiac food BMs are dense and tenesmus, owner Is weaning dog off lasix
PE 10/27 @ rDVM: numerous lipomatous & dermal masses, no audible murmur or arrhythmia, shallow breathing
PE (b) (6) **@ specialist:** LS-OU, HR 100 bpm, mild periodontal disease, Gr II/VI, left apical protosystolic murmur, questionable mild inc bronchovesicular sounds bilaterally, SC mass left ventrum, mildly tense cranial abdominal palpation
PE 11/16 @ rDVM: mild underbite, H/L wnl
PE 2/26: Gr III/VI pansystolic, PMI MV, reg rhythm with S3 gallop, HR 130, BCS 6/9, hepatomegaly
PE 3/13: T 99.9F, RR 56, HR 124 bpm, Gr III/VI murmur, rest nsf
Labs: 10/27 CBC: Lym 1.01 (1.05-5.1)
-3/13: Lym 1044 (1060-4950), Plt 615 (143-448), Plt inc on direct
10/27 Chem: ALP 440 (23-212), GGT 30 (0-11), rest nsf
-11/14: Glu 51 (70-143), Glob 4.7 (2.5-4 5), ALP 621, GGT 31
-3/13: Na:K 27, ALP 2243 (5-180), GGT 117 (0-13)
(b) (6) BP 100 (based on Echo)
-2/26:155 mg Hg, direct measurement
-3/13: 130-140 mmHg, direct measurement
11/3 Tau-blood: 168 (200-350)
3/13 UA: 1 010, pH 5
3/13 TT4: 0 8 (1-4)
Rads 10/27: generalized cardiomegaly, left atrial enlargement, slight left auricular bulge, increased sternal contact & rounded heart, dorsal tracheal deviation, prominent pulmonary vasculature with questionably mild inc interstitial opacity in caudal-dorsal lungs, suggesting early CHF/PE
(b) (6) **Echo:** severe LV hypertrophy, mild-mod MV regurgitation, mod-sev LA dilation,
mild TV regurg, mild RV & RA dilation, mod-sev lower systolic function values
-2/26: mild LV dilation, mild MV regurg, normal LA, mild TV regurg, normal RV & RA, low normal systolic functional indices of LV
(b) (6) **ECG:** normal sinus rhythm
Prior MHx: 7/2017: doing well at home-occasionally coughs several SQ masses, no murmur or cough on tracheal palpation; 10/23/2017-vaccines, doing well per O, no murmur ausculted, not been getting HWP consistently,

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 3:40 PM
To: Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158

Yes-let's take a look! I think we should check taurine, cysteine, methionine, and beta-alanine. I'm curious if those aminoacid levels are normal if there is some underlying renal disease causing whole body taurine depletion.
https://academic.oup.com/alcalc/article/36/1/29/138000

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Palmer, Lee Anne
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 3:25 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: FW: Zignature Kangaroo Formula (b) (6) - EON-350158

In case of interest – taurine level low?

From: PFR Event [mailto:pfreventcreation@fda.hhs.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 3:20 PM
To: Cleary, Michael * <Michael.Cleary@fda.hhs.gov>; HQ Pet Food Report Notification <HQPetFoodReportNotification@fda.hhs.gov> (b) (6)
Subject: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158

A PFR Report has been received and PFR Event [EON-350158] has been created in the EON System

A "PDF" report by name "2044632-report pdf" is attached to this email notification for your reference Please note that all documents received in the report are compressed into a zip file by name "2044632-attachments zip" and is attached to this email notification

Below is the summary of the report:

EON Key: EON-350158
ICSR #: 2044632
EON Title: PFR Event created for Zignature Kangaroo Formula; 2044632

AE Date	(b) (6)	**Number Fed/Exposed**	1
Best By Date		**Number Reacted**	1
Animal Species	Dog	**Outcome to Date**	Better/Improved/Recovering
Breed	Retriever - Labrador		
Age	13 Years		
District Involved	PFR (b) (6) DO		

Product information
Individual Case Safety Report Number: 2044632
Product Group: Pet Food
Product Name: Zignature Kangaroo Formula
Description: At the time of diagnosis ((b) (6)), (b) (6) was a 13 year old female spayed Labrador retriever who had been maintained on a Zignature Kangaroo formula She presented with a history of a progressive cough which, prior to presentation, became productive and she coughed up a small volume of pink foam (possible pulmonary edema) On examination she had a 2/6 left apical systolic heart murmur and on echo diagnosed with advanced dilated cardiomyopathy with severe left ventricular dilation, moderate to severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction, and moderate to severe left atrial dilation Thoracic radiographs were suspicious for early congestive heart failure A whole blood taurine level was submitted and was low at 168 She was treatment with furosemide, benazepril, pimobendan, spironolactone, taurine and l-carnitine and her diet was changed to Royal Canin Early Cardiac At her recheck in 2/26/18, (b) (6) heart had improved significantly with now mild dilated cardiomyopathy with normalized left atrial dimensions, mild left ventricular dilation and low normal left ventricular systolic function The furosemide was able to be discontinued at this time
Submission Type: Initial
Report Type: Adverse Event (a symptom, reaction or disease associated with the product)

Outcome of reaction/event at the time of last observation: Better/Improved/Recovering
Number of Animals Treated With Product: 1
Number of Animals Reacted With Product: 1

Product Name	Lot Number or ID	Best By Date
Zignature Kangaroo Formula		

Sender information

(b) (6)

Owner information

(b) (6)

To view this PFR Event, please click the link below:
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==========

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Failure to adhere to the above provisions could result in removal from the approved distribution list If you think you received this email in error, please send an email to FDAReportableFoods@fda hhs gov immediately

From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David; Carey, Lauren
Cc: Ceric, Olgica; Nemser, Sarah; "Reimschuessel, Renate (Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov)"
Subject: RE: 800.261-Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158
Date: Wednesday, April 04, 2018 9:32:00 AM
Attachments: EON-350158(b) (6) -case summary-4.4.2018.doc
image001.png
image002.png
image003.png

MRx summary below. We are purchasing store-bought product for Tau, Met, Cys testing. A previous case without food had a Cocker Spaniel-same Zignature Essentials Food, low Tau on labwork. If the Food results are negative, we may need to consider Tau/Cys/Met inhibitors in the food or breed-related AA handling deficiencies causing the DCM

MRx summary:

Presenting complaint 10/27 to rDVM: developed a cough on 10/25, cough for 3-4 days, not lethargic, normal eating/drinking, no vomiting or diarrhea, worse when lying down, dog didn't cough while in clinic except for a tracheal cough when pulling on the leash→ treated with hydroxyzine, doxycycline, hydrocodone → stopped all 3 drugs Monday b/c cough worsened → to ER on(b) (6) after coughing up pink tinged foam; no lethargy, continues to eat and drink; UTD on vaccines and HWP, no drugs → treat with Lasix, benazepril, vetmedin, spironolactone, Tau, L-carnitine and **vet recommended a diet change** →labwork done 11/14 → to rDVM 11/16: doing well → recheck 2/26/18: intermittent cough, related to excitement, change diet to RC Early Cardiac → on recheck improved → suspect Tau responsive DCM-mild, suspect cough secondary to bronchial or primary respiratory disease → recheck 3/13: resting RR 16 rpm, minimal coughing only when excited, since switching to cardiac food BMs are dense and tenesmus, owner Is weaning dog off lasix

PE 10/27 @ rDVM: numerous lipomatous & dermal masses, no audible murmur or arrhythmia, shallow breathing

PE(b) (6) @ specialist: LS-OU, HR 100 bpm, mild periodontal disease, Gr II/VI, left apical protosystolic murmur, questionable mild inc bronchovesicular sounds bilaterally, SC mass left ventrum, mildly tense cranial abdominal palpation

PE 11/16 @ rDVM: mild underbite, H/L wnl

PE 2/26: Gr III/VI pansystolic, PMI MV, reg rhythm with S3 gallop, HR 130, BCS 6/9, hepatomegaly

PE 3/13: T 99.9F, RR 56, HR 124 bpm, Gr III/VI murmur, rest nsf

Labs: 10/27 CBC: Lym 1.01 (1.05-5.1)
-3/13: Lym 1044 (1060-4950), Plt 615 (143-448), Plt inc on direct
10/27 Chem: ALP 440 (23-212), GGT 30 (0-11), rest nsf
-11/14: Glu 51 (70-143), Glob 4.7 (2.5-4 5), ALP 621, GGT 31
-3/13: Na:K 27, ALP 2243 (5-180), GGT 117 (0-13)
(b) (6) BP 100 (based on Echo)
-2/26:155 mg Hg, direct measurement
-3/13: 130-140 mmHg, direct measurement
11/3 Tau-blood: 168 (200-350)
3/13 UA: 1 010, pH 5
3/13 TT4: 0 8 (1-4)

Rads 10/27: generalized cardiomegaly, left atrial enlargement, slight left auricular bulge, increased sternal contact & rounded heart, dorsal tracheal deviation, prominent pulmonary vasculature with questionably mild inc interstitial opacity in caudal-dorsal lungs, suggesting early CHF/PE

(b) (6) **Echo:** severe LV hypertrophy, mild-mod MV regurgitation, mod-sev LA dilation,
mild TV regurg, mild RV & RA dilation, mod-sev lower systolic function values
-2/26: mild LV dilation, mild MV regurg, normal LA, mild TV regurg, normal RV & RA, low normal systolic functional indices of LV

(b) (6) **ECG:** normal sinus rhythm

Prior MHx: 7/2017: doing well at home-occasionally coughs several SQ masses, no murmur or cough on tracheal palpation; 10/23/2017-vaccines, doing well per O, no murmur ausculted, not been getting HWP consistently,

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 3:40 PM
To: Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs gov>
Cc: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158

Yes-let's take a look! I think we should check taurine, cysteine, methionine, and beta-alanine. I'm curious if those aminoacid levels are normal if there is some underlying renal disease causing whole body taurine depletion.
https://academic.oup.com/alcalc/article/36/1/29/138000

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Palmer, Lee Anne
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 3:25 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer Jones@fda.hhs gov>
Cc: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: FW: Zignature Kangaroo Formula (b) (6) - EON-350158

In case of interest – taurine level low?

From: PFR Event [mailto:pfreventcreation@fda.hhs.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 3:20 PM
To: Cleary, Michael * <Michael.Cleary@fda.hhs.gov>; HQ Pet Food Report Notification <HQPetFoodReportNotification@fda.hhs.gov>; (b) (6)
Subject: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-350158

A PFR Report has been received and PFR Event [EON-350158] has been created in the EON System

A "PDF" report by name "2044632-report pdf" is attached to this email notification for your reference Please note that all documents received in the report are compressed into a zip file by name "2044632-attachments zip" and is attached to this email notification

Below is the summary of the report:

EON Key: EON-350158
ICSR #: 2044632
EON Title: PFR Event created for Zignature Kangaroo Formula; 2044632

AE Date	(b) (6)	**Number Fed/Exposed**	1
Best By Date		**Number Reacted**	1
Animal Species	Dog	**Outcome to Date**	Better/Improved/Recovering
Breed	Retriever - Labrador		
Age	13 Years		
District Involved	PFR- (b) (6) DO		

Product information
Individual Case Safety Report Number: 2044632
Product Group: Pet Food
Product Name: Zignature Kangaroo Formula
Description: At the time of diagnosis ((b) (6)), (b) (6) was a 13 year old female spayed Labrador retriever who had been maintained on a Zignature Kangaroo formula She presented with a history of a progressive cough which, prior to presentation, became productive and she coughed up a small volume of pink foam (possible pulmonary edema) On examination she had a 2/6 left apical systolic heart murmur and on echo diagnosed with advanced dilated cardiomyopathy with severe left ventricular dilation, moderate to severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction, and moderate to severe left atrial dilation Thoracic radiographs were suspicious for early congestive heart failure A whole blood taurine level was submitted and was low at 168 She was treatment with furosemide, benazepril, pimobendan, spironolactone, taurine and l-carnitine and her diet was changed to Royal Canin Early Cardiac At her recheck in 2/26/18, (b) (6) heart had improved significantly with now mild dilated cardiomyopathy with normalized left atrial dimensions, mild left ventricular dilation and low normal left ventricular systolic function The furosemide was able to be discontinued at this time
Submission Type: Initial
Report Type: Adverse Event (a symptom, reaction or disease associated with the product)
Outcome of reaction/event at the time of last observation: Better/Improved/Recovering
Number of Animals Treated With Product: 1
Number of Animals Reacted With Product: 1

Product Name	Lot Number or ID	Best By Date
Zignature Kangaroo Formula		

Sender information
(b) (6)

Owner information
(b) (6)

To view this PFR Event, please click the link below:
https://eon.fda.gov (b) (6)

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Vet-LIRN Case Summary Document

Vet-LIRN Case Number:	
EON/CC #:	EON-350158
Owner LAST Name:	(b) (6)
Vet LAST Name:	(b) (6)
Vet-LIRN Initiation Date:	3/28/2018
MedRec: Requested:	Received with Complaint
MedRec: Received:	
MedRec: Significant finding:	
Vet-LIRN Tests (planned):	
Vet-LIRN Test Results:	
Result Interpretation:	
IF NFA, justification:	

COMPLAINT Narrative: At the time of diagnosis ((b) (6)), (b) (6) was a 13 year old female spayed Labrador retriever who had been maintained on a Zignature Kangaroo formula. She presented with a history of a progressive cough which, prior to presentation, became productive and she coughed up a small volume of pink foam (possible pulmonary edema). On examination she had a 2/6 left apical systolic heart murmur and on echo diagnosed with advanced dilated cardiomyopathy with severe left ventricular dilation, moderate to severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction, and moderate to severe left atrial dilation. Thoracic radiographs were suspicious for early congestive heart failure. A whole blood taurine level was submitted and was low at 168. She was treatment with furosemide, benazepril, pimobendan, spironolactone, taurine and l-carnitine and her diet was changed to Royal Canin Early Cardiac. At her recheck in 2/26/18, (b) (6) heart had improved significantly with now mild dilated cardiomyopathy with normalized left atrial dimensions, mild left ventricular dilation and low normal left ventricular systolic function. The furosemide was able to be discontinued at this time.

Signalment: (b) (6)-13 yr FS Lab

Signs: productive, progressive cough

Food Product: Zignature Kangaroo Formula

Plan:

- MRx
- Open product for Tau, Cysteine, Methionine, +/- Beta-Alanine

MRx summary:
Presenting complaint 10/27 to rDVM: developed a cough on 10/25, cough for 3-4 days, not lethargic, normal eating/drinking, no vomiting or diarrhea, worse when lying down, dog didn't cough while in clinic except for a tracheal cough when pulling on the leash→ treated with hydroxyzine, doxycycline, hydrocodone → stopped all 3 drugs Monday b/c cough worsened → to ER on (b) (6) after coughing up pink tinged foam; no lethargy, continues to eat and drink; UTD on vaccines and HWP, no drugs → treat with Lasix, benazepril, vetmedin, spironolactone, Tau, L-carnitine and **vet recommended a diet change** →labwork done 11/14 → to rDVM 11/16: doing well → recheck 2/26/18: intermittent cough, related to

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  - -3/13: Lym 1044 (1060-4950), Plt 615 (143-448), Plt inc on direct
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  - -3/13: Na:K 27, ALP 2243 (5-180), GGT 117 (0-13)
- (b) (6) BP 100 (based on Echo)
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- 11/3 Tau-blood: 168 (200-350)
- 3/13 UA: 1.010, pH 5
- 3/13 TT4: 0.8 (1-4)

Rads 10/27: generalized cardiomegaly, left atrial enlargement, slight left auricular bulge, increased sternal contact & rounded heart, dorsal tracheal deviation, prominent pulmonary vasculature with questionably mild inc interstitial opacity in caudal-dorsal lungs, suggesting early CHF/PE

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(b) (6) **ECG:** normal sinus rhythm

Prior MHx: 7/2017: doing well at home-occasionally coughs, several SQ masses, no murmur or cough on tracheal palpation; 10/23/2017-vaccines, doing well per O, no murmur ausculted, not been getting HWP consistently,

An article about beta-alanine: https://academic.oup.com/alcalc/article/36/1/29/138000
If Tau & Cys/Met are normal, we may need to reconsider other MOA's causing this, unrelated to the food.

I emailed the vet to request the full MRx and see if lot/best by information available for the leftover food.

4/4/2018
JJ-Vet sent the full MRx available and does not have any leftover food. We will purchase the food for testing. A dog from a previous case without food (800.218- (b) (6)), Cocker Spaniel with Low Tau and also eating Zignature Essentials Kangaroo.

MRx added to above summary.

From:	Jones, Jennifer L
To:	Carey, Lauren; Hartogensis, Martine; Nemser, Sarah; Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David
Subject:	RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:32:00 AM
Attachments:	PFI-VetLIRN DCM-7.19.2018.pptx image001.png image003.png

---

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Carey, Lauren
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:28 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>; Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Martine,

Slides attached. I'm willing to make any changes. Just let me know.

Thanks,
Lauren

From: Hartogensis, Martine
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:23 AM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: FW: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi!

If you are comfortable and want to send me slides for the webinar today, that would be great. PFI can put them on the shared screen.

Thanks!!
Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:11 AM

To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good morning, Martine. Will you/your FDA colleagues want to present anything on the screen? I recall during our last webinar with you that we could not give you presenter privileges in GoToMeeting – something to do with your IT/firewall, I think. If you want me to put anything on the screen, please send it to me. I have the redacted version of your presentation from June and the public announcement. Thanks.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 6:57 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Ok, sounds good and thank you!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 18, 2018 at 10:40:10 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Thanks, Martine. Most participants PFI producer members participants are SMEs, with a few corporate/legal reps in the mix. I really want this webinar to focus on the science behind FDA's notice and got broad agreement from members during our prep for this meeting today.

Sent using OWA for iPhone

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 18, 2018 7:16:01 PM
To: Tabor, Peter
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

Thank you so much for the list. Here are the folks invited from CVM:

Bill Burkholder
Siobhan DeLancey
Dave Rotstein
Pat McDermott
Jennifer Jones
Lauren Carey
Anne Norris
Lee Anne Palmer
David Edwards
Sarah Nemser
Janice Steinschneider
John Baker
Eric Nelson
Neal Bataller

Also, I recognize a few names on your list, but can you tell me (in general) if the PFI participants are mainly SMEs or leadership? We just want to get an idea of our audience.

Thanks very much in advance!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Wednesday, July 18, 2018 4:58 PM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good afternoon, Martine. Attached is a list of PFI member participants in tomorrow's webinar. Also attached is the proposed agenda and the questions we sent you earlier, just for reference.

Did you already send us a list of FDA participants in the webinar? If not, can you send it this afternoon/evening?

Thanks and we look forward to the call.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>

Sent: Monday, July 16, 2018 9:29 PM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter!

Looks great! Looking forward to our meeting Thursday!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 16, 2018 at 2:17:16 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good afternoon, Martine. Not sure if you're still in Denver or on your way home – I hope the AVMA meeting went well. I wanted to get your input on a draft agenda for the Thu webinar, to make the most of everyone's time.

Proposed Agenda

- Welcome, introductions and PFI anti-trust policy reminder – PFI, FDA (10 minutes)
- Overview of the issue, including the FDA notice and the data FDA presented to PFI in June – FDA (30 minutes, including Qs from PFI)
- Review of questions PFI sent to FDA for the webinar – PFI, FDA (50 minutes)
- Open Q&A – PFI, FDA (20 minutes)
- Conclusion and adjourn (10 minutes)

Please take a look and reply to me at your earliest convenience (today if possible) with thoughts or suggested tweaks. Thanks and safe travels home.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 11:11 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

Yes, let's touch base. I am in a meeting until 12 and can call you then. Does that work for you?

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:45 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Thanks for the heads-up, Martine. Very kind of you. My colleagues and I will review the info and I'll be in touch this afternoon.
I was under the impression that our webinar next week would inform FDA's and pet food makers' understanding of the issue, perhaps before any public messaging was issued. So this is a little concerning. I imagine the public reaction might be quite severe and impact products that aren't implicated by FDA. Hopefully we can chat this afternoon.
Thanks again for reaching out.

Sent using OWA for iPhone

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:34:41 AM
To: Tabor, Peter
Subject: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

I just left you a VM. I am attaching the DCM comms materials that will be going live today. Please feel free to share them with your members and let me know if you have any questions.

Martine

Martine Hartogensis, DVM
FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine
Deputy Director, Office of Surveillance & Compliance
(240) 402-7178

From:	Carey, Lauren
To:	Hartogensis, Martine; Jones, Jennifer L; Nemser, Sarah; Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David
Subject:	RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:46:11 AM
Attachments:	PFI - 7-18-2018 DCM Presentation - lc.ppt

Hi Martine,

How's this?
Thanks,
Lauren

From: Hartogensis, Martine
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:39 AM
To: Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>; Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Lauren,

I had some edits and questions on slide 4. Also, are the last 2 slides showing the same material (brands)? Maybe it will be more clear when you present.

(b) (5)

Thanks!!

Martine

From: Carey, Lauren
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:28 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>; Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>
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To: Tabor, Peter
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Hi Peter,

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Pat McDermott
Jennifer Jones
Lauren Carey
Anne Norris
Lee Anne Palmer
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Janice Steinschneider
John Baker
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O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Monday, July 16, 2018 9:29 PM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter!

Looks great! Looking forward to our meeting Thursday!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 16, 2018 at 2:17:16 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good afternoon, Martine. Not sure if you're still in Denver or on your way home – I hope the AVMA meeting went well. I wanted to get your input on a draft agenda for the Thu webinar, to make the most of everyone's time.

Proposed Agenda

- Welcome, introductions and PFI anti-trust policy reminder – PFI, FDA (10 minutes)
- Overview of the issue, including the FDA notice and the data FDA presented to PFI in June – FDA (30 minutes, including Qs from PFI)
- Review of questions PFI sent to FDA for the webinar – PFI, FDA (50 minutes)
- Open Q&A – PFI, FDA (20 minutes)

- Conclusion and adjourn (10 minutes)

Please take a look and reply to me at your earliest convenience (today if possible) with thoughts or suggested tweaks. Thanks and safe travels home.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 11:11 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

Yes, let's touch base. I am in a meeting until 12 and can call you then. Does that work for you?

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:45 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Thanks for the heads-up, Martine. Very kind of you. My colleagues and I will review the info and I'll be in touch this afternoon.
I was under the impression that our webinar next week would inform FDA's and pet food makers' understanding of the issue, perhaps before any public messaging was issued. So this is a little concerning. I imagine the public reaction might be quite severe and impact products that aren't implicated by FDA. Hopefully we can chat this afternoon.
Thanks again for reaching out.

Sent using OWA for iPhone

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:34:41 AM
To: Tabor, Peter
Subject: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

I just left you a VM. I am attaching the DCM comms materials that will be going live today. Please

feel free to share them with your members and let me know if you have any questions.

Martine

Martine Hartogensis, DVM
FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine
Deputy Director, Office of Surveillance & Compliance
(240) 402-7178

7 Page(s) of Drafts have been Withheld in Full as (b)(5) immediately following this page.

From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: Hartogensis, Martine; Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David; Burkholder, William; Norris, Anne; DeLancey, Siobhan
Cc: McDermott, Patrick
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today
Date: Friday, July 27, 2018 7:54:00 AM
Attachments: image002.png
image004.png
image006.jpg

Good morning,
Here is the follow-up I had for PFI after yesterday's call about the dog that recovered after veterinary treatment, diet change, and supplementation.

13 year old Female Spayed Labrador Retriever
Diagnosed with DCM by echo at the end of October 2017.

Echo: severe eccenric left ventricular dilation, mild-moderate Mitral Valve regurgitation, mod-sev LA dilation, mild Tricuspid Valve regurgitation, mild Right Ventricular and right atrial dilation, moderate-severe decrease in contractility/heart muscle function

Eating a Grain free diet with the following parameters according to the label: Crude protein (min) 26%, Crude fat (min) 14%, Crude fiber (4.5%), Moisture (max) 10%, *actual* product Taurine level 0.05%

The vet treated with Lasix, benazepril, vetmedin, spironolactone, Taurine (1500 mg BID), L-carnitine (1500 mg TID) and **vet recommended a diet change**

At the end of Feb 2018-recheck echo was improved: mild, improved eccentric Left Ventricular chamber dilation, mild, improved Mitral and very mild tricuspid valve regurgitation, normal/improved Left Atrial chamber dilation, subjectively normal Right Ventriclular & Right Atrial dimensions, low normal improved left ventricular contractility/heart muscle function

The new diet had the following parameters according to the label: Crude protein (min) 22%, Crude fat (min) 14%, Crude fiber (max) 5.3%, Moisture (max) 10%, Taurine (min) 0.18%

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Hartogensis, Martine
Sent: Thursday, July 26, 2018 11:59 AM
To: Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Burkholder, William <William.Burkholder@fda.hhs.gov>; Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda.hhs.gov>; DeLancey, Siobhan <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: McDermott, Patrick <Patrick.McDermott@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: FW: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Just a few points from PFI before our webinar today.

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 26, 2018 11:38 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good morning, Martine. First, thanks for this opportunity to engage with FDA on this issue. As difficult as it can be at times, I think this is positive and consistent with PFI members' commitment to product safety and pet health. The more we can work together and the sooner in the process, the better.

We have a good game of phone tag going so just wanted to send a quick note in case we don't speak before the webinar at 2:00pm.

- Per our conversation, we'll pick up where we left off. I'll start posing the questions we sent o FDA in advance of the 19 July webinar.
- I know we're scheduled for one hour but I imagine there will be a lot of interest, so please advise if you/your colleagues are ok with going longer if necessary – hopefully no more than 10-15 minutes past our allotted time.
- One question I'll pose if others don't, perhaps near the end of the webinar, relates to FDA's messaging going forward on this issue. There's a lot of concern among pet food makers that an entire sector (grain-free) and a few ingredients (peas, lentils, legumes and potatoes) have been indicted when it appears that the issue is really about formulation by certain pet food makers since many grain-free diets and/or diets containing the aforementioned ingredients are not implicated. Also, any FDA messaging usually leads to a spike in calls to pet food makers' call centers, even if they don't make the products FDA may be investigating – the jerky treats investigation is a perfect example.

That's all for now. I am unavailable until around 1:00pm but feel free to call after that if we need to speak before the webinar at 2:00pm.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 7:15 PM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Cc: (b) (6) <(b) (6)@petfoodinstitute.org>; Milton, Nanette <Nanette.Milton@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Ok, thanks Peter!

Nanette, can you work with (b) (6) to schedule an hour continuation of the PFI webinar? We got cut

off after the first hour...

Looks like Tuesday around 11 might work.

Thanks in advance!!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 19, 2018 at 4:40:25 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: (b) (6) (b) (6)@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi, Martine. Sorry this message is coming to you later than expected. If you could let us know whether Tuesday, 24 July in the morning (11:00am ET start time) works for you, I can notify our participants and get it on everyone's calendar.

Thanks again and we'll be in touch.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 11:30 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

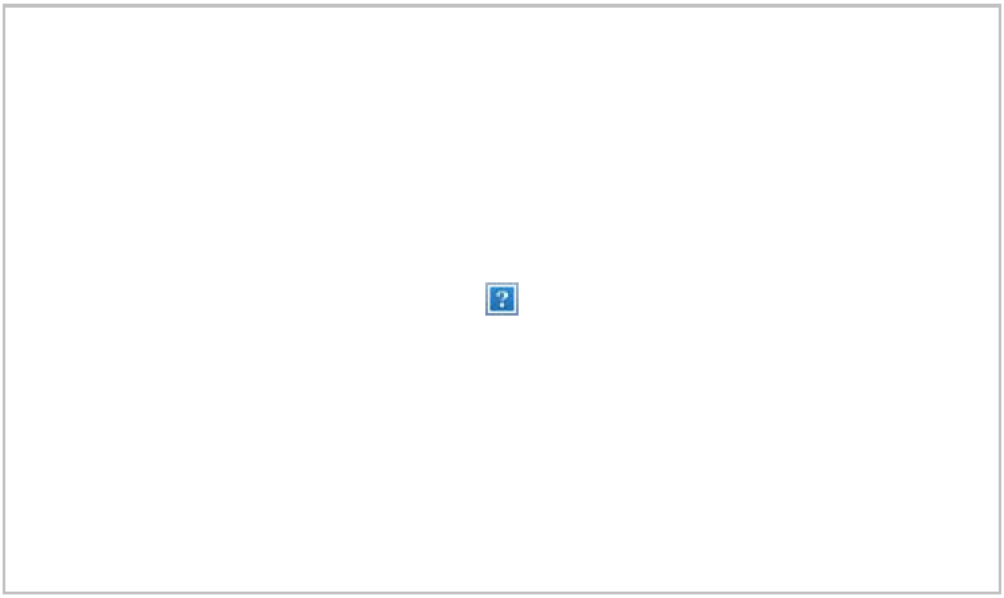
Hi Peter,

No worries and I am available now. (b) (6)

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 11:29 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Sorry about the technical difficulties. GoToMeeting is down around the country, apparently – see below.



Please let me know when you're free to chat. Hopefully we can find time in the next few days to reschedule.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:50 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Welcome, and the epi slides…

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:42 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Great – thanks.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:40 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

Here are the Vet-LIRN slides. I will be sending the epi slides in a bit.

Thanks!!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:11 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good morning, Martine. Will you/your FDA colleagues want to present anything on the screen? I recall during our last webinar with you that we could not give you presenter privileges in GoToMeeting – something to do with your IT/firewall, I think. If you want me to put anything on the screen, please send it to me. I have the redacted version of your presentation from June and the public announcement. Thanks.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 6:57 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Ok, sounds good and thank you!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 18, 2018 at 10:40:10 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Thanks, Martine. Most participants PFI producer members participants are SMEs, with a few corporate/legal reps in the mix. I really want this webinar to focus on the science behind FDA's notice and got broad agreement from members during our prep for this meeting today.

Sent using OWA for iPhone

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 18, 2018 7:16:01 PM
To: Tabor, Peter
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

Thank you so much for the list. Here are the folks invited from CVM:

Bill Burkholder
Siobhan DeLancey
Dave Rotstein
Pat McDermott
Jennifer Jones
Lauren Carey
Anne Norris
Lee Anne Palmer
David Edwards
Sarah Nemser
Janice Steinschneider
John Baker
Eric Nelson
Neal Bataller

Also, I recognize a few names on your list, but can you tell me (in general) if the PFI participants are mainly SMEs or leadership? We just want to get an idea of our audience.

Thanks very much in advance!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]

Sent: Wednesday, July 18, 2018 4:58 PM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good afternoon, Martine. Attached is a list of PFI member participants in tomorrow's webinar. Also attached is the proposed agenda and the questions we sent you earlier, just for reference.

Did you already send us a list of FDA participants in the webinar? If not, can you send it this afternoon/evening?

Thanks and we look forward to the call.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Monday, July 16, 2018 9:29 PM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter!

Looks great! Looking forward to our meeting Thursday!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 16, 2018 at 2:17:16 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good afternoon, Martine. Not sure if you're still in Denver or on your way home – I hope the AVMA meeting went well. I wanted to get your input on a draft agenda for the Thu webinar, to make the most of everyone's time.

Proposed Agenda

- Welcome, introductions and PFI anti-trust policy reminder – PFI, FDA (10 minutes)
- Overview of the issue, including the FDA notice and the data FDA presented to PFI in June –

FDA (30 minutes, including Qs from PFI)

- Review of questions PFI sent to FDA for the webinar – PFI, FDA (50 minutes)
- Open Q&A – PFI, FDA (20 minutes)
- Conclusion and adjourn (10 minutes)

Please take a look and reply to me at your earliest convenience (today if possible) with thoughts or suggested tweaks. Thanks and safe travels home.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 11:11 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

Yes, let's touch base. I am in a meeting until 12 and can call you then. Does that work for you?

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:45 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

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I was under the impression that our webinar next week would inform FDA's and pet food makers' understanding of the issue, perhaps before any public messaging was issued. So this is a little concerning. I imagine the public reaction might be quite severe and impact products that aren't implicated by FDA. Hopefully we can chat this afternoon.
Thanks again for reaching out.

Sent using OWA for iPhone

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:34:41 AM
To: Tabor, Peter
Subject: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

I just left you a VM. I am attaching the DCM comms materials that will be going live today. Please feel free to share them with your members and let me know if you have any questions.

Martine

Martine Hartogensis, DVM
FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine
Deputy Director, Office of Surveillance & Compliance
(240) 402-7178

From: (b) (6)
To: Jones, Jennifer L
Subject: RE: FDA case investigation for (b) (6) (800.261)
Date: Thursday, April 19, 2018 11:13:46 AM
Attachments: image002.png
image006.png

Hi Dr. Jones,

I will work on getting this record to you.

(b) (6)

From: Jones, Jennifer L [mailto:Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 19, 2018 7:41 AM
To: (b) (6)
Subject: FDA case investigation for (b) (6) (800.261)

Good morning (b) (6)
Thank you for submitting your consumer complaint to FDA. I'm sorry to hear about (b) (6) illness.
As part of our investigation, we'd like to request:

- **Full Medical Records**
  - Please email (preferred) or fax (301-210-4685) a copy of (b) (6) **entire** medical history (not just this event).

I attached a copy of our Vet-LIRN network procedures. The procedures describe how Vet-LIRN operates and how veterinarians help with our case investigations.
Please respond to this email so that we can initiate our investigation.
Thank you kindly,
Dr. Jones

Jennifer L. A. Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Center for Veterinary Medicine
Office of Research
Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network (Vet-LIRN)
8401 Muirkirk Road, G704
Laurel, Maryland 20708
new tel: 240-402-5421
fax: 301-210-4685
e-mail: *jennifer.jones@fda.hhs.gov*
Web: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ScienceResearch/ucm247334.htm

From: CVCA - Cardiac Care for Pets (b) (6)
To: Jones, Jennifer L
Subject: Re: FDA Case investigation for (b) (6) (EON-350158)
Date: Wednesday, March 28, 2018 6:28:29 PM
Attachments: image002.png
image001.png
(b) (6)echo report 1.pdf
cho 2.pdf
ecal.pdf
nx2.pdf
abs3.pdf
nx44.pdf
onsult.pdf
r.pdf
aurine.pdf
3W.pdf
3W.pdf
nx.pdf
abs38.pdf
cho data.pdf
echo adata.pdf

Attached is entire medical records for (b) (6)..Please let us know if you need anything else-
Thank-

On Wed, Mar 28, 2018 at 6:08 PM, CVCA - Cardiac Care for Pets (b) (6) (b) (6) @cvcavets.com> wrote:

> Dear Dr. Jones,
> Thank you for following up on our patient, (b) (6). We will be sending you our complete records for (b) (6) including the primary veterinarian history that we have and the history from her previous emergency room visit. Unfortunately, the diagnosis was made in October and the client has disposed of the diet. We will certainly keep this in mind for future patients with dilated cardiomyopathy which could potentially be diet-related and have those owners keep a sample and record the lot number for future testing/tracking. Thank you again for looking into this issue for our patients.
>
> Sincerely,
> (b) (6) - Cardiology
>
> On Wed, Mar 28, 2018 at 2:40 PM, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov> wrote:
>
> > Good afternoon (b) (6),
> >
> > Thank you for submitting your consumer complaint to FDA. I'm sorry to hear about (b) (6) illness.
> >
> > As part of our investigation, we'd like to request:
> >
> > - **Full Medical Records**
> >   - Please email (preferred) or fax (301-210-4685) a copy of (b) (6) **entire** medical history (not just this event).
> >   - Do you have records from her referring veterinarian?
> > - **Potentially Test Remaining OPEN product**
> >   - Do you have any remaining product left?
> >   - Is there a lot number or best by date for the leftover food?

Hold any remaining UNOPENED product for potential collection.

I attached a copy of our Vet-LIRN network procedures. The procedures describe how Vet-LIRN operates and how veterinarians help with our case investigations.

Please respond to this email so that we can initiate our investigation.

Thank you kindly,

Dr. Jones

Jennifer L. A. Jones, DVM

Veterinary Medical Officer
U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Center for Veterinary Medicine
Office of Research
Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network (Vet-LIRN)
8401 Muirkirk Road, G704
Laurel, Maryland 20708
new tel: 240-402-5421

fax: 301-210-4685
e-mail: *jennifer.jones@fda.hhs.gov*

Web: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ScienceResearch/ucm247334.htm

--

CVCA - Cardiac Care for Pets
(b) (6)

Phone: (b) (6)
Fax: (b) (6)
Email: (b) (6)@cvcavets.com
Visit our website at: www.cvcavets.com
"Like" us on Facebook at: www.facebook.com/CVCAVETS
"Follow" us on Instagram at: www.instagram.com/CVCAVETS

We want to hear from you! Access our online survey by clicking here.

If there is anything that we can do to improve our service for you, please do not hesitate to contact us directly. We would greatly appreciate your feedback and invite you to fill out a survey based on your experience with CVCA.

Share your photos with us!

If you have a photo that you would like to share, we would love to post it on our Facebook page. Like us on Facebook and post to our wall or you can email the image with a fun fact to cvcainfo@cvcavets.com and we will forward it to our Facebook administrator.

Please note -- Images are usually posted within 1 month of submission.

--

CVCA - Cardiac Care for Pets
(b) (6)

Phone: (b) (6)
Fax: (b) (6)
Email: (b) (6)@cvcavets.com
Visit our website at: www.cvcavets.com
"Like" us on Facebook at: www.facebook.com/CVCAVETS
"Follow" us on Instagram at: www.instagram.com/CVCAVETS

We want to hear from you! Access our online survey by clicking here.

If there is anything that we can do to improve our service for you, please do not hesitate to contact us directly. We would greatly appreciate your feedback and invite you to fill out a survey based on your experience with CVCA.

Share your photos with us!

If you have a photo that you would like to share, we would love to post it on our Facebook page. Like us on Facebook and post to our wall or you can email the image with a fun fact to cvcainfo@cvcavets.com and we will forward it to our Facebook administrator.

Please note -- Images are usually posted within 1 month of submission.

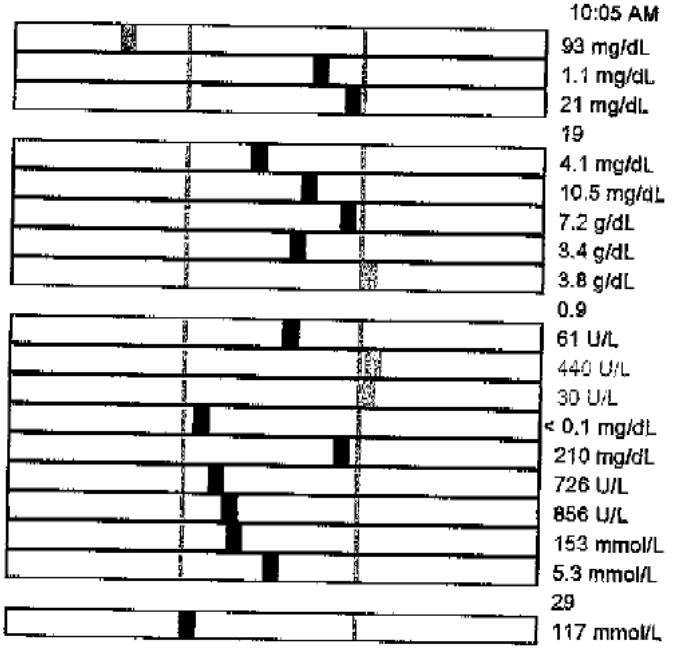
Client: (b) (6)
Patient Name: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Breed: Labrador Retriever

Gender: Female/Spayed
Weight: 67.60 lbs
Age: 11 Years
Doctor: (b) (6) DVM

(b) (6)

Catalyst Dx (November 14, 2017 4:20 PM)

Test	Results	Reference Interval	LOW / NORMAL / HIGH	10/27/17 10:05 AM
GLU	51 mg/dL	70 - 143	LOW	93 mg/dL
CREA	1.5 mg/dL	0.5 - 1.8		1.1 mg/dL
BUN	26 mg/dL	7 - 27		21 mg/dL
BUN/CREA	17			19
PHOS	4.3 mg/dL	2.5 - 6.8		4.1 mg/dL
CA	10.8 mg/dL	7.9 - 12.0		10.5 mg/dL
TP	8.0 g/dL	5.2 - 8.2		7.2 g/dL
ALB	3.3 g/dL	2.2 - 3.9		3.4 g/dL
GLOB	4.7 g/dL	2.5 - 4.5	HIGH	3.8 g/dL
ALB/GLOB	0.7			0.9
ALT	81 U/L	10 - 125		61 U/L
ALKP	621 U/L	23 - 212	HIGH	440 U/L
GGT	31 U/L	0 - 11	HIGH	30 U/L
TBIL	< 0.1 mg/dL	0.0 - 0.9		< 0.1 mg/dL
CHOL	301 mg/dL	110 - 320		210 mg/dL
AMYL	708 U/L	500 - 1500		726 U/L
LIPA	640 U/L	200 - 1800		856 U/L
Na	149 mmol/L	144 - 160		153 mmol/L
K	4.7 mmol/L	3.5 - 5.8		5.3 mmol/L
Na/K	32			29
Cl	109 mmol/L	109 - 122		117 mmol/L
Osm Calc	298 mmol/kg			307 mmol/kg



FDA-CVM-F

(b) (6)

Patient Demographics

(b) (6)					**Study Date: 11/01/2017**
Patient ID: (b) (6)		Accession #:			Alt ID:
DOB:	Age:	Gender:	Ht:	Wt: 67lb 4oz	BSA:
Institution: CVCA (b) (6)					
Referring Physician:					
Physician of Record:				Performed By:	
Comments:					

Adult Echo: Measurements and Calculations

2D

LVIDd (2D)	6.23 cm	LVAd (A4C)	34.40 cm²	IVSd (2D)	0.932 cm
LVPWd (2D)	0.791 cm	LVAs (A4C)	25.70 cm²	RVIDd/LVIDd	0.139
EDV (2D-Teich)	196 ml	EDV (A4C)	141 ml	RVIDd (2D)	0.866 cm
EDV (2D-Cubed)	242 ml	ESV (A4C)	88.8 ml	LA Area	24.1 cm²
A4Cd		LV Mass (Cubed)	239 g	LA Dimen (2D)	4.2 cm
LV Vol	141 ml				
LV Length	6.89 cm				
LV Area	34.4 cm²				
A4Cs		IVS/LVPW (2D)	1.18	LA/Ao (2D)	1.75
LV Vol	88.8 ml				
LV Length	6.13 cm				
LV Area	25.7 cm²				
LVLd (A4C)	6.9 cm	SV (A4C)	52.2 ml	AoR Diam (2D)	2.4 cm
LVLs (A4C)	6.1 cm	EF (A4C)	37.0 %		

MMode

IVSd (MM)	0.966 cm	SV (MM-Teich)	78.0 ml	LVPW % (MM)	21.1 %
LVIDd (MM)	6.30 cm	FS (MM-Teich)	19.4 %	RVIDd (MM)	0.322 cm
LVPWd (MM)	0.859 cm	EF (MM-Teich)	38.8 %	LA Dimen (MM)	3.7 cm
IVSs (MM)	1.11 cm	EDV (MM-Cubed)	250 ml	AoR Diam (MM)	2.3 cm
LVIDs (MM)	5.08 cm	ESV (MM-Cubed)	131 ml	LA/Ao (MM)	1.61
LVPWs (MM)	1.04 cm	SV (MM-Cubed)	119 ml	MV D-E Exc Dist	1.4 cm
IVS/LVPW (MM)	1.12	EF (MM-Cubed)	47.6 %	MV D-E Slope	43.6 cm/s

EDV (MM-Teich)	201 ml	FS (MM-Cubed)	19.4 %	MV E-F Slope	19.1 cm/s
ESV (MM-Teich)	123 ml	IVS % (MM)	14.9 %	MV EPSS	1.4 cm

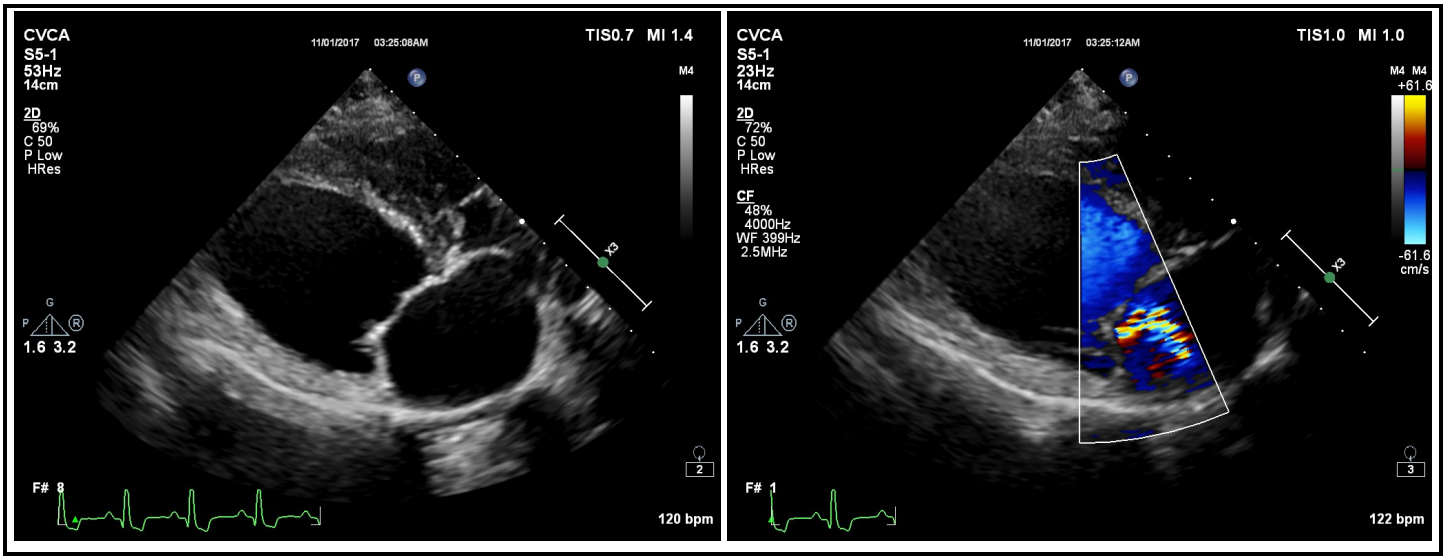
Doppler

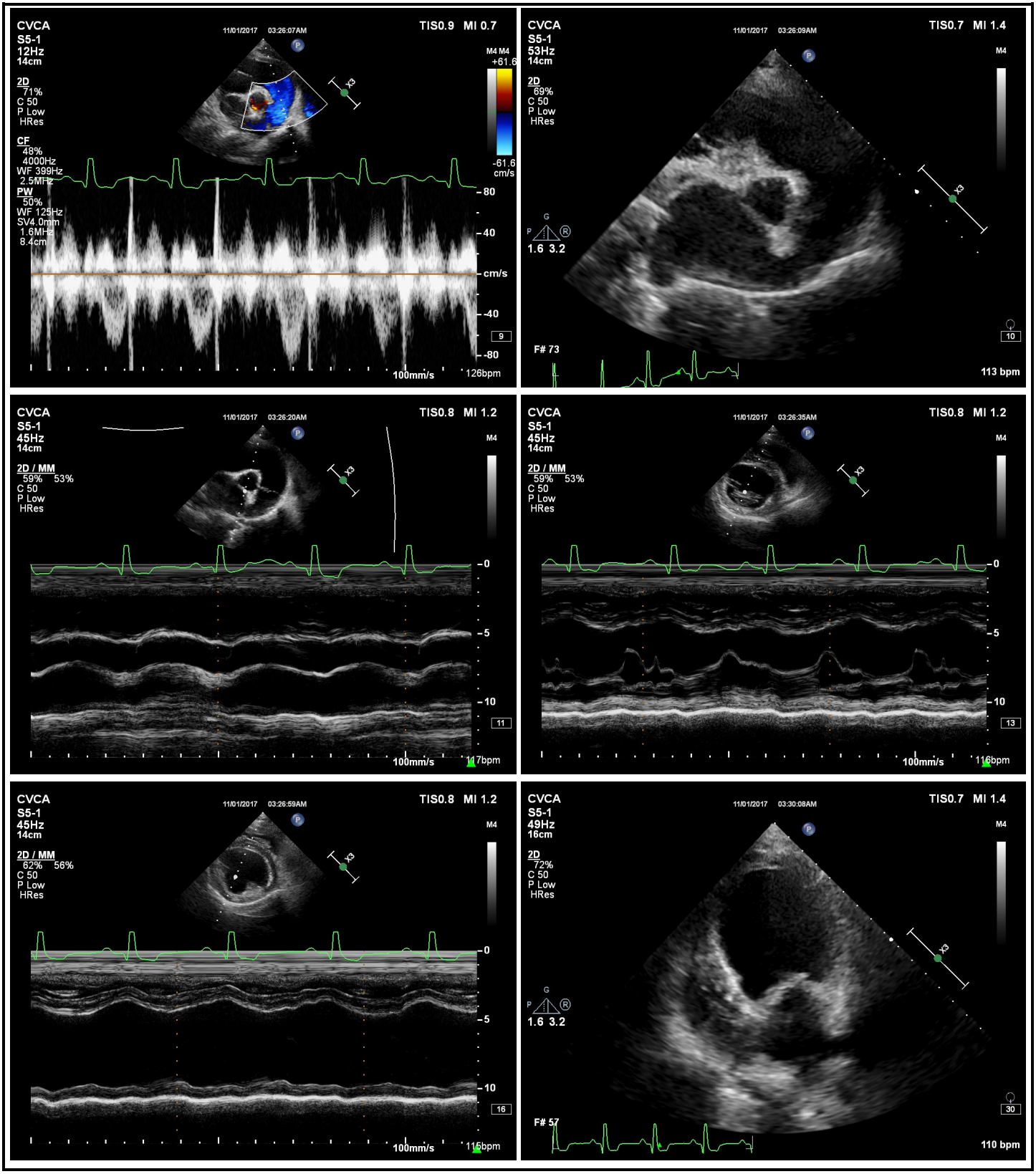
LVOT Vmax		MV Peak A Vel		Lat A` Vel	10.7 cm/s
Max PG	7 mmHg	Vel	75.2 cm/s		
Vmax	134 cm/s	PG	2 mmHg		
RVOT Vmax		MV E/A	1.6	E`/A` Lateral	1.2
Max PG	2 mmHg				
Vmax	77.1 cm/s				
MR Vmax		Lat E` Vel	12.7 cm/s	TR Vmax	
Max PG	100 mmHg			Max PG	40 mmHg
Vmax	501 cm/s			Vmax	315 cm/s
MV Peak E Vel		E/Lat E`	9.8		
Vel	1.24 m/s				
PG	6 mmHg				

Other Measurements

Dimensions: 2D LAX	
LA lax (2D)	5.41 cm
Dimensions: Diameters	
LVID/Ao (2D)	2.60
EF & Volume: Simpson's	
Sphericity Id	1.1
Dimensions: Diameters	
LVEDDN	2.31
LVID/Ao (2D)	2.60

Images

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12Hz
14cm
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TIS0.9 MI 0.7
2D
71%
C 50
P Low
HRes
CF
48%
4000Hz
WF 399Hz
2.5MHz
PW
50%
WF 125Hz
SV4.0mm
1.6MHz
8.4cm
+61.6
-61.6
cm/s
80
40
cm/s
-40
-80
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126bpm
CVCA
S5-1
53Hz
14cm
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2D
69%
C 50
P Low
HRes
1.6 3.2
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113 bpm
CVCA
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TIS0.8 MI 1.2
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59% 53%
C 50
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TIS0.8 MI 1.2
2D / MM
59% 53%
C 50
P Low
HRes
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S5-1
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TIS0.8 MI 1.2
2D / MM
62% 56%
C 50
P Low
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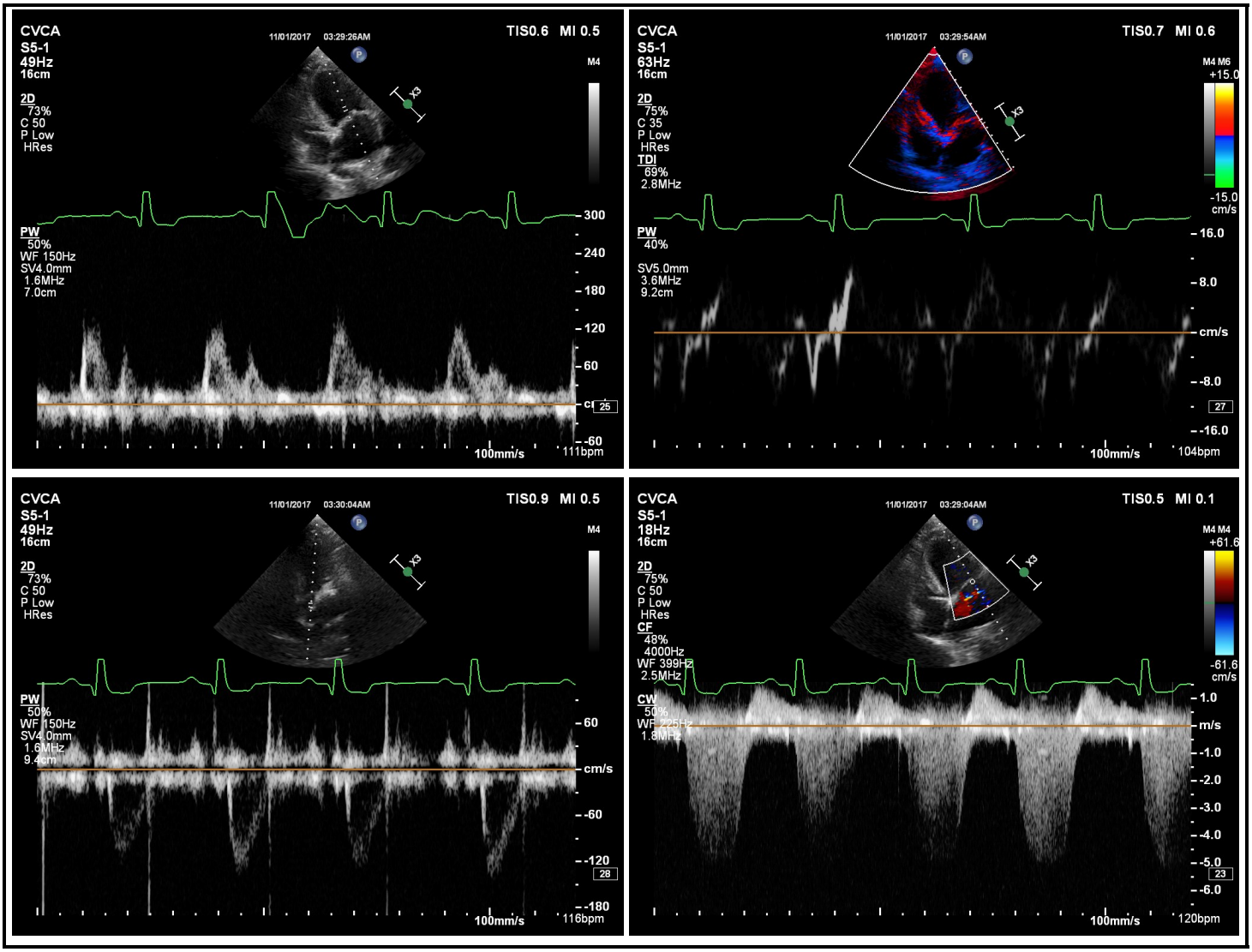


Signature

Signature:

Name(Print): Date:

11-25-13	64.00
09-16-13	69.00
07-10-13	59.30
07-25-12	68.30
01-09-12	71.00

MEDICAL HISTORY

Date	By	Code	Description	Qty (Variance)	Photo
03-13-18	(b) (6)	(b) (6)	(b) (6) Requisition #33171286-9910		
		865	Senior Screen		
			Attachments\8546\ (b) (6) 3.14.18 Lab.pdf		
		C153	Office Visit - Recheck		
		P163	Blood Pressure		
		CHECK-IN	Patient check-in		

SMT: 11-14-17 at 10:51a: recheck blood chemistry proile w/ electrolytes O wants AB
CMO: 02-12-18 at 4:59p: called o to r/s - ok with (b) (6)
AB2: 02-27-18 at 11:15a: exam, BP, sr screen per last CVCA report
SMT: 03-12-18 at 2:09p: LMOM

Age: 12y **Weight:** 71.50 **Temp:** 99.90 **Respiration:** 56.00 **Pulse:** 124.00
CRT: pink 1-2 secs.

SUBJECTIVE SECTION

exam, BP, sr screen per last CVCA report

resting resp around 16 per mom, doing well at home, eating/drinking normal, bathroom normal, minimal coughing only when excited, since o switched to cardiac food BMs are very dense and sometimes has trouble passing stool, no vomiting, no other concerns, per o is weaning p off lasix

OBJECTIVE SECTION

ABNORMALITIES

Oral Cavity
mm pink

Cardiovascular
III/VI murmur as previously described

Respiratory
Respiratory rate normal; lungs eupneic

Lymphatic
All palpable LN's WNL

Other
euhydrated, BAR

PLAN SECTION

NOTES

BP 130-140 (LHL, size 5 cuff)

Date	By	Code	Description	Qty (Variance)	Photo
			Senior screen to (b) (6) UA free catch		
			Disc firm stools and mild tenesmus- adv can trial metamucil but rec confirm with cardiologist ok to add in.		

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

CVCA CONSULTATION REQUEST FORM

Date: Tuesday, (b) (6)

Client Id #: (b) (6) **Client Name:** (b) (6)

Address: (b) (6) **City:** (b) (6) **State:** (b) (6) **Zip:** (b) (6)

Telephone:

Cellular: : (b) (6)

Cellular: : (b) (6)

Animal Name: (b) (6) **Species:** Canine **Breed:** Labrador Retriever

Color: Yellow **Sex:** spayed female **Weight:** 0Kg.

Date of Birth: (b) (6) **Age:** 13 Yrs. 0 Mos.

Referring Veterinary Hospital: **No Vet**
Doctor's Name: No Vet
Referring Veterinary Hospital Phone #: (b) (6)000-0000

(b) (6) **Doctor Requesting Consult:** (b) (6)DVM

Relevant History / Physical Findings:
Cough started last Wednesday. Radiographs and blood work were performed. Radiographs revealed suspected cardiomegaly. Blood work showed mild ALP and GGT elevations.
The owner made cardio-consultation on Friday however her cough got worse with pink tinged foam so (b) (6) was brought to (b) (6) for a cardiology consultation.
(b) (6) has been a healthy dog with no current medications. She is up to date on vaccination and heartworm preventative.

Current Medications:
Hydroxyzine, Doxycycline, and hydrocodone, which was stopped because her coughing got worse with those medications.

Radiographs performed at:

☒ RDVM
☐ (b) (6)

Consulting Cardiologist:

10/31/2017 CVCA Consult 2013
(b) (6) DVM, (b) (6)

Patient Demographics

(b) (6)			**Study Date: 02/26/2018**
Patient ID: (b) (6)	Accession #:		Alt ID:
DOB:	Age:	Gender: Ht:	Wt: 73lb 0oz BSA:
Institution: (b) (6)			
Referring Physician:			
Physician of Record:			Performed By: (b) (6)
Comments:			

Adult Echo: Measurements and Calculations

2D

LVIDd (2D)	5.01 cm	LVAd (A4C)	21.30 cm²	IVSd (2D)	1.24 cm
LVPWd (2D)	1.20 cm	LVAs (A4C)	13.90 cm²	RVIDd/LVIDd	0.139
EDV (2D-Teich)	119 ml	EDV (A4C)	61.9 ml	RVIDd (2D)	0.695 cm
EDV (2D-Cubed)	126 ml	ESV (A4C)	33.3 ml	LA Area	15.8 cm²
A4Cd		LV Mass (Cubed)	186 g	LA Dimen (2D)	2.9 cm
LV Vol	61.9 ml				
LV Length	5.90 cm				
LV Area	21.3 cm²				
A4Cs		IVS/LVPW (2D)	1.03	LA/Ao (2D)	1.21
LV Vol	33.3 ml				
LV Length	4.79 cm				
LV Area	13.9 cm²				
LVLd (A4C)	5.9 cm	SV (A4C)	28.6 ml	AoR Diam (2D)	2.4 cm
LVLs (A4C)	4.8 cm	EF (A4C)	46.2 %	HR - AV	82 bpm

MMode

IVSd (MM)	1.09 cm	SV (MM-Teich)	52.1 ml	LVPW % (MM)	40.9 %
LVIDd (MM)	4.96 cm	FS (MM-Teich)	22.4 %	RVIDd (MM)	0.806 cm
LVPWd (MM)	0.965 cm	EF (MM-Teich)	44.9 %	LA Dimen (MM)	3.1 cm
IVSs (MM)	1.58 cm	EDV (MM-Cubed)	122 ml	AoR Diam (MM)	2.4 cm
LVIDs (MM)	3.85 cm	ESV (MM-Cubed)	57.1 ml	LA/Ao (MM)	1.29
LVPWs (MM)	1.36 cm	SV (MM-Cubed)	64.9 ml	MV D-E Slope	25.7 cm/s
IVS/LVPW (MM)	1.13	EF (MM-Cubed)	53.2 %	MV E-F Slope	13.6 cm/s

EDV (MM-Teich)	116 ml	FS (MM-Cubed)	22.4 %	MV EPSS	0.3 cm
ESV (MM-Teich)	63.9 ml	IVS % (MM)	45.0 %		

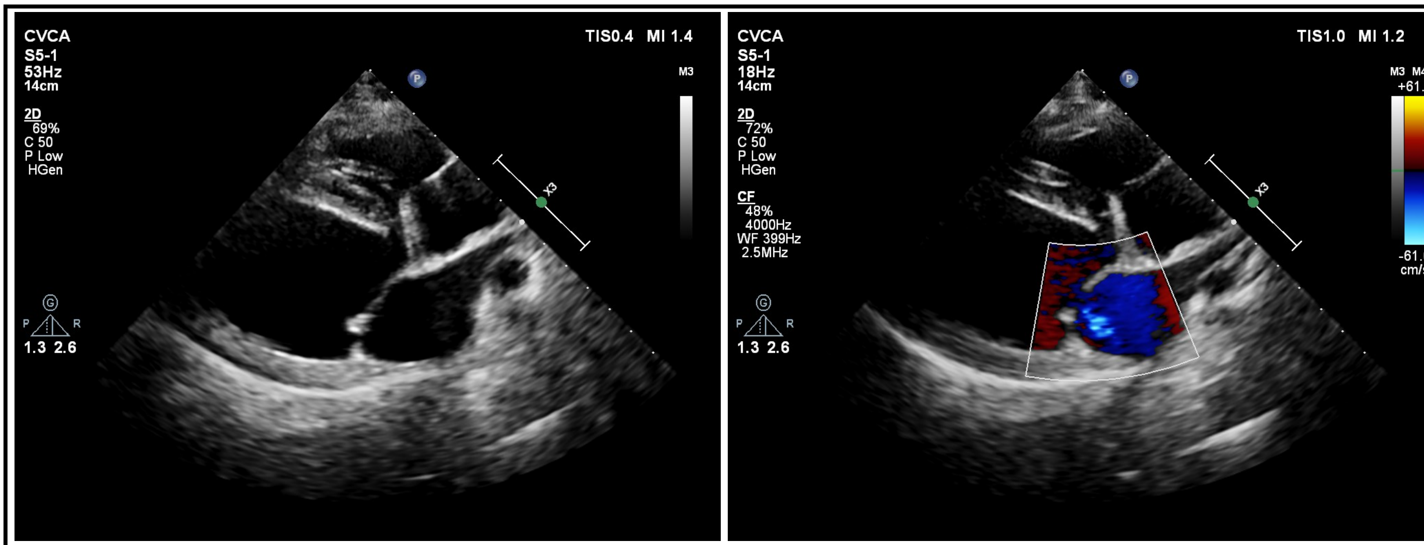
Doppler

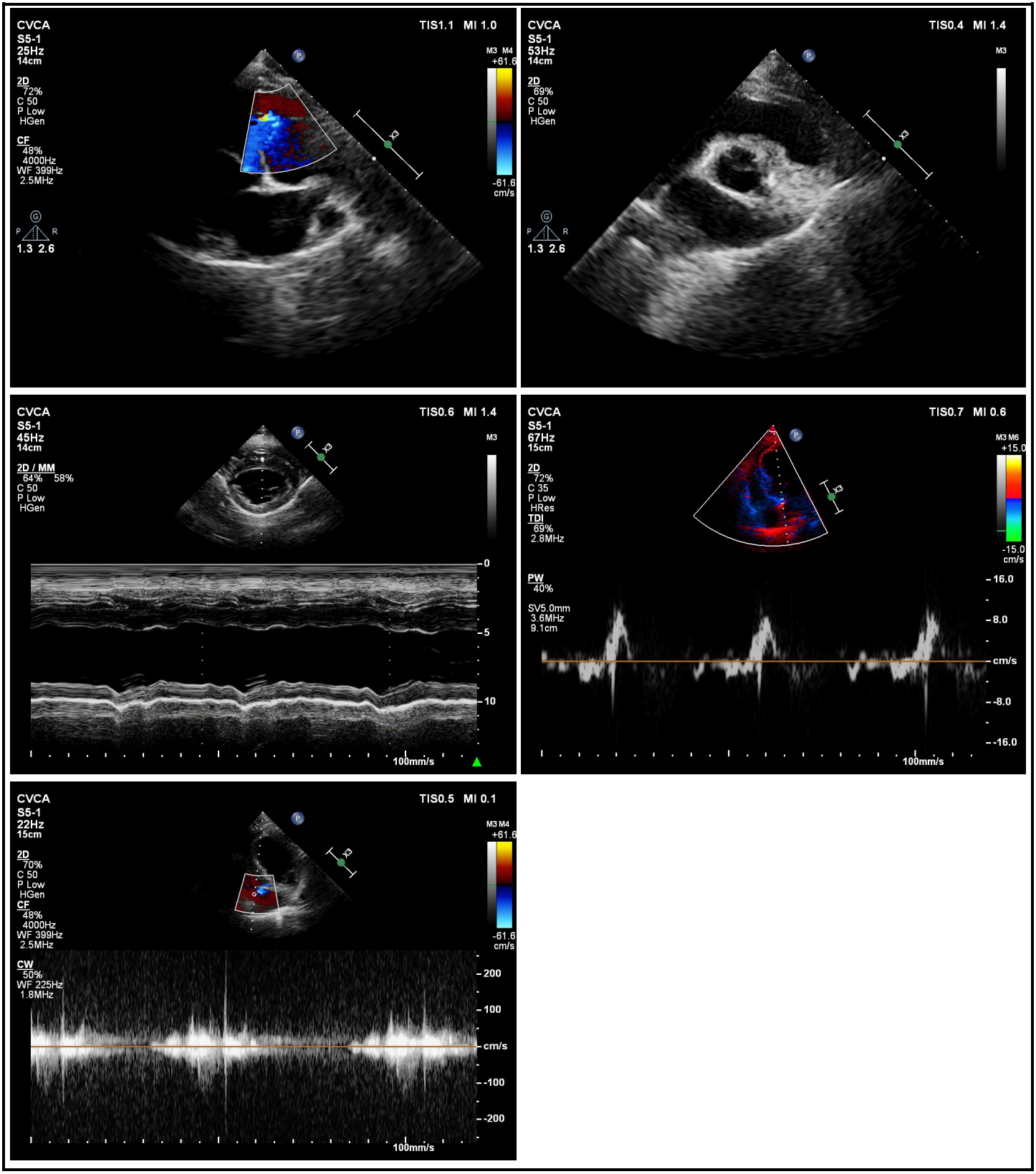
LVOT Vmax		MV E/A	1.6	E`/A` Medial	1.3
Max PG	18 mmHg				
Vmax	211 cm/s				
RVOT Vmax		Med E` Vel	5.71 cm/s	TR Vmax	
Max PG	3 mmHg			Max PG	6 mmHg
Vmax	91.2 cm/s			Vmax	125 cm/s
MV Peak E Vel		E/Med E`	8.5		
Vel	0.488 m/s				
PG	1 mmHg				
MV Peak A Vel		Med A` Vel	4.54 cm/s		
Vel	30.8 cm/s				
PG	0 mmHg				

Other Measurements

Dimensions: Diameters	
LVID/Ao (2D)	2.09
EDVI	57.4 ml/m²
ESVI	30.9 ml/m²
EF & Volume: Simpson's	
Sphericity Id	1.2
Dimensions: Diameters	
LVEDDN	1.77
LVID/Ao (2D)	2.09

Images





Signature

Signature:

Name(Print): Date:

CVCA, Cardiac Care for Pets
(b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6) Fax: (b) (6)
Email: (b) (6)@cvcavets.com
www.cvcavets.com

Client: (b) (6)
Co-owner:
Patient name: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Breed: Labrador Retriever
Sex: FS
Age: 13 years and 5 months old
Weight: 33.18kg. / 73.15 lbs

Primary Care Veterinarian: (b) (6)
Primary Care Hospital: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6) ext:
Fax: (b) (6)
Email:

Cardiac Evaluation Report
Exam Date: (b) (6)

Diagnosis

- Advanced dilated cardiomyopathy - ruleout idiopathic vs. taurine-responsive
- Mild to moderate mitral valve regurgitation as cause of heart murmur
- Trace tricuspid valve regurgitation
- Moderate to severe left atrial chamber dilation
- Severe eccentric left ventricular chamber dilation
- Moderate to severe decrease in contractility/heart muscle function
- Mild left ventricular wall thinning
- Mild right atrial and right ventricular chamber dilation
- Progressive cough - rule out: early left sided congestive heart failure vs. mainstem bronchial compression

Medications

- Begin Lasix/Furosemide 40 mg tablets - Give 1 tablet twice daily.
  > For mild increases in respiratory rate/effort, you may give an additional dose of Lasix.
  > If you are consistently giving an additional dose of Lasix, please contact our office so we may help adjust medications long-term.
  > We may increase this dose in the future based on at home monitoring of breathing and recheck blood work.
- Begin Benazapril 10 mg tablets - Give 1 tablet twice daily for 4 days then increase to 1 and 1/2 tablet twice daily thereafter.
- Begin Vetmedin/Pimobendan 5mg tablets - Give 1 and 1/2 tablets twice daily. Will switch to 7.5 mg EZ tablets at 1 tablet twice daily. The 7.5mg tablet will be compounded through (b) (6) pharmacy, please call them to set up shipping and billing (b) (6)

- Please call if you notice a decrease in appetite, vomiting, lethargy, weakness or any other signs of illness while beginning/adjusting the medications.
- Continue with monthly heartworm and flea/tick control as prescribed by (b) (6).

In 2 weeks, if (b) (6) is eating and feeling well:

- Begin Spironolactone 25 mg tablets - Give 1 tablet once daily for 4 days then increase to 1 tablet twice daily thereafter.

〈 Begin Taurine 1500 mg twice daily.
〈 Begin L-carnitine 1500 mg three times daily.
〈 You may purchase the taurine and L-carnitine at any health food or nutrition store or www.puritanspride.com. You may also obtain the L-carnitine in bulk powder form from North Carolina State University by calling (b) (6)

Please allow 24-48 hours for CVCA to process prescription refill requests.
Refill all medications indefinitely unless directed by CVCA or your primary care veterinarian.
〈 **Please check all medications and dosages on your discharge report against the pharmacy labels.**

Please Note

〈 Please see our website www.cvcavets.com for more information about (b) (6) dilated cardiomyopathy.

Nutrition Recommendations:
〈 (b) (6) is on a specialized diet which could be contributing to taurine deficiency. Please change her to a new diet, as her housemate is on a novel protein diet - consider prescription diets such as Royal Canin or Science Diet. Please discuss diet options with (b) (6).
〈 In patients with early/mild heart failure, CVCA recommends feeding a diet with less than 80 mg of sodium per 100 kCal of food (50-80 mg/100 kCal). In patients with refractory heart failure signs, further sodium restriction may be beneficial.
〈 For more information about sodium content of various foods, please visit:
- Dog: http://vet.tufts.edu/wp-content/uploads/reduced_sodium_diet_for_dogs.pdf
- Treats: http://vet.tufts.edu/wp-content/uploads/treats_for_dogs_with_heart_disease.pdf

〈 CVCA recommends avoiding kidney diets unless (b) (6) has kidney disease that warrants protein restriction.
〈 Diet changes should be done gradually (ie. over ~1 month) to avoid GI upset and avoided until (b) (6) is stable and eating well on the cardiac medications, usually about 2 weeks after starting or adjusting therapy.
〈 If you are interested in a consultation with a veterinary nutritionist, please visit -http://vetnutrition.tufts.edu/make-an-appointment/
〈 CVCA recommends fish oil supplements (omega-3 fatty acids) in many dogs with cardiac disease. Her dose should be approximately EPA 1220 mg and DHA 760 mg total per day. Please start at 1/2 the dose for one week, then increase to the full dose if tolerating well thereafter. Please avoid Cod liver oil and flax seed as well as products with Vit A and/or D.
For more information about fish oils, please visit --http://vet.tufts.edu/heartsmart/diet/important-nutrients-for-pets-with-heart-disease/
〈 In addition to the supplements approved by Tuft's Veterinary Nutrition Service, other reputable brands include Welactin and Nordic Naturals. (b) (6) may have additional brand recommendations.

Activity Recommendations:
〈 Keep (b) (6) very quiet for the next 3-4 days with only brief leash walks to eliminate.
〈 Once her coughing has resolved, (b) (6) may gradually resume activity as she wants and is able to do. Please allow (b) (6) to take more breaks and rest during activity.
〈 Please try avoid burst type activity, as this increases the arrhythmia risk and avoid exercise in the hot/humid weather.
〈 Please try to warm (b) (6) up for 5-10 minutes with walking prior to moderate activity and take more rests during more vigorous activity.

At Home Monitoring:
〈 Monitor for signs of cough, respiratory difficulty, exercise intolerance, abdominal swelling, weakness, lethargy, etc. If you note any of these symptoms, please notify CVCA or (b) (6) as these symptoms may indicate recurrent congestive heart failure. If you note an increase in cough, respiratory rate or effort, please feel free to give an additional dose of Lasix/Furosemide, while contacting CVCA.
〈 In order to monitor for the development of early congestive heart failure in the out-patient setting, we recommend monitoring your pet's resting respiratory rate several times a week. Normal resting respiratory rates should be less than 30 breaths per minute. Consider using a respiratory rate monitoring application to track (b) (6) respiratory rate - Cardalis or BI Pharma have reliable phone applications. Please contact us if you note a persitent or progressive increase.
〈 In addition, (b) (6) is sadly at increased risk for sudden cardiac death due to her cardiac disease. Dobermans are particularly at risk for development of severe, sudden malignant arrhythmias that sadly may result in sudden death. However, we hope to minimize these risks with our treatment plan.

Future Anesthesia/Fluid Recommendations

- Avoid intravenous or subcutaneous fluid therapy in the future, if possible. If fluid therapy is indicated, please contact CVCA.
- (b) (6) should not receive corticosteroids (prednisone) in the future please contact CVCA for recommendations, if corticosteroids are indicated.
- Avoid elective anesthesia, as (b) (6) is at high risk for complications due to the degree of cardiac disease. If anesthesia is necessary in the future, please contact CVCA for recommendations for monitoring and anesthetics.

Reevaluation

- Please recheck with (b) (6) in the next day or two to obtain taurine levels. Please forward these results when available.
- Please recheck with (b) (6) in 2 weeks for a follow up examination and blood chemistry profile with electrolytes and as recommended by (b) (6). Please forward these results when available.
- Please recheck with (b) (6) every 4-6 months for a follow up examination and blood chemistry profile with electrolytes and as recommended by (b) (6). Please forward these results when available.
- Please recheck with CVCA in 5 months for a follow up consultation/examination, blood pressure, and echocardiogram. Please contact us or schedule an earlier appointment i (b) (6) has any problems or symptoms indicative of worsening heart disease or if recommended by (b) (6).

Visit Summary

Heart Rate: 132 bpm **BP**: 100mmHg (based on MR gradient)

History:

(b) (6) developed a cough last Wednesday (10/25/17). Radiographs and blood work were performed by (b) (6) The lab work (which is unavailable for review) reportedly showed an elevated ALP 440 and GGT 30 and mild lymphopenia. Thoracic radiographs were performed which revealed cardiomegaly. (b) (6) was treated with hydroxyzine 50mg BID, doxycycline 200mg AM and 100mg PM, and hydrocodone 5mg q8-12h. All medications were stopped on Monday as her cough had worsened and she was presented to the (b) (6) for a cardiac evaluation as her coughing had worsened and she had brought up a small volume of pink-tinged foam after a coughing fit. During this time there has been no evidence of lethargy and she continues to eat and drink normally at home.

PPHx: None
Meds: None
Other: UTD on vaccinations, On HW preventative
Diet: Zignature (Kangaroo)

Physical Exam Findings:

BAR, sweet but nervous
OP/EENT: Pink, moist mucous membranes, CRT <2s, mild periodontal disease, LS OU, clear AU, No nasal or ocular discharge, no cough on tracheal palpation
PLN: WNL
H/L: Grade 2/6 left apical protosystolic heart murmur, regular rhythm, strong synchronous femoral pulses, RR: 36 breaths/min, questionable mild increase in bronchovesicular sounds bilaterally, no crackles or wheezes ausculted, eupneic
Abd: Soft non-painful abdominal palpation, no palpable masses or fluid wave
MS/Neuro: BCS 5/9, Amb x 4, Mentally alert and appropriate
Integ: Normal turgor, subcutaneous mass left ventrum

Other Diagnostics:

10/27/17 pDVM CXR: Generalized cardiomegaly characterized by widening of the cardiac silhouette and loss of the caudal cardiac waist consistent with left atrial enlargement. Slight left auricular bulge. Increased sternal contact and rounding of the right heart on the VD radiograph. Dorsal deviation of the trachea. Prominent pulmonary vasculature with a questionable mild increase in interstitial opacity in the caudodorsal lung fields which may suggest early congestive heart failure/pulmonary edema.

Echocardiographic Findings

Severe left ventricular eccentric hypertrophy with apical rounding and increased spherocity, mild-moderate centrally

located mitral regurgitant jet, moderate-severe secondary left atrial dilation on 2D imaging and moderately-severely increased LA:Ao ratio on M-mode imaging, mild eccentric low velocity tricuspid regurgitation with mildly elevated estimated right ventricular pressures consistent with mild pulmonary hypertension, mild right ventricular and right atrial dilation, normal left and right ventricular outflow velocities, moderately to severely depressed indices of systolic function (FS% and EF% by modified Simpson's - LVDI 144ml/m^2, LVSI 90ml/m^2), increased EPSS, elevated transmitral inflow velocities and E:A wave ratio on spectral Doppler tracings, normal TDI E':A' ratio of the lateral mitral annulus, no masses, effusions or heartworms observed.
ECG during echocardiogram: Normal sinus rhythm. No ventricular ectopy noted.

Comments

Dear (b) (6),

Thank you for sending (b) (6) to see us with (b) (6) today. Sadly, (b) (6) has dilated cardiomyopathy with moderate to severe systolic dysfunction and moderate to severe left atrial dilation. This places her at a high risk of developing congestive heart failure and with the progression in her cough I am concerned that we may be dealing with congestive heart failure at this time. We have begun therapy to control congestive heart failure, support cardiac function, slow down the progression of the heart disease and improve survival. We are now seeing more dogs on specialized diets that are developing taurine deficiency and we have discussed submission of taurine levels to evaluate whether this may be a contributing factor to (b) (6) condition. (b) (7)(A) is interested in pursuing this test at your clinic, taurine levels should be drawn and placed in a heparinized tube (green top) and should be frozen and submitted to (b) (6) (who sends it to UC Davis). It will be interesting to see if this is a contributing factor to (b) (6) condition.

We will continue to closely monitor (b) (6) heart disease via serial echocardiography and institute further therapy when progression is noted. While on this course of medication, it is important to monitor the chemistry profiles and blood pressures. Dogs with dilated cardiomyopathy are at a higher risk of developing ventricular arrhythmias. None were noted today; however, it will be important to monitor for arrhythmias periodically in the future. Unfortunately, the prognosis is guarded after the onset of congestive heart failure, and we discussed with the (b) (6) family that the average survival is ~ 6-12 months.[1,2] Survival time is highly individually variable depending on response to therapy.

We appreciate your continued referrals and the trust you place in CVCA to co-manage your cardiac patients. We look forward to working with you on this case and others. In an effort to continue to improve CVCA's service to both you and your clients, please visit our website at www.cvcavets.com and complete our online referring veterinarian survey.

Sincerely,
(b) (6) - Cardiology

(b) (6)

Case Summary:
(b) (6) a 13 Yrs. 0 Mos. old, spayed female, Labrador Retriever presented on Tuesday, (b) (6) (b) (6) to the (b) (6) for a coughing.

History: (b) (6) started coughing last Wednesday. She was brought to a primary veterinarian. Radiographs and blood work were performed. Radiographs revealed suspected cardiomegaly. Blood work showed mild ALP and GGT elevations. Prescribed hydroxyzine, doxycycline, and hydrocodone, which was stopped on Monday because her coughing got worse with those medications.
The owner made an appointment with a CVCA on Friday(11-1-2017). However her cough got worse with pink tinged foam so (b) (6) was brought to (b) (6) for a cardiology consultation.
(b) (6) has been a healthy dog with no current medications. She is up to date on vaccination and heartworm preventative.

CBC (10-27-2017) WNL
Chem (10-27-2017) ALP 440, GGT 30, other values were WNL
OVA & Parasites (7-17-2017) Negative

Physical Exam:

	(b) (6) 1:47 PM
Vital Sign	656
Weight	30.5 kilograms
Temp	100.5
HR	100
Resp	42
Muc_Membrane	Pink/Healthy
CRT	<2 sec
Mentation	QAR
Pain Scale	0 - No visible Pain

BCS: 5/9
EENT: MM- pink. mild calculus and gingivitis, CRT <2 sec. Oral exam- no significant findings (NSF), Lenticular sclerosis on OU, throat -NSF.
Hydration appears: within normal limits (WNL)
Peripheral lymph nodes: Palpate WNL
Airway: RR= 30 BPM, no upper respiratory noise, airway not compromised,
Respiration: RR= 24 RPM, Eupneic with no crackles or wheezes. Bilateral breath sounds ausculted, normal bronchovesicular sounds.
Cardiovascular: HR = 100 BPM, Heart auscults with NSF. No murmurs noted. Femoral pulses are adequate and synchronous.
Abdomen: Mildly tensed cranial abdomen on palpation, no organomegaly was noticed,
Neurologic: Alert and responsive. Ambulatory with no CP deficits noted. Full neurologic examination was not performed.

Integument: Hair coat has NSF. A 3cm x 3 cm soft subcutaneous mass was palpated on left caudal abdomen.
Musculoskeletal: Musculature is WNL.No obvious lameness or gait disturbance.
Urogenital: WNL
Rectal: Normal stool was palpated on rectal examination.

Initial Diagnostics:
Echocardiogram

Differential Diagnosis:
Coughs -R/O heart vs lung

Client Communication:

Plan:

Please call if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

(b) (6) DVM

(b) (6) DVM

10/31/2017 Initial (b) (6)
(b) (6) DVM, (b) (6)

(b) (6) (b) (6)

(b) (6)

Account: 21467

Owner: (b) (6)
Patient:
Species: CANINE
Breed: LABRADOR_RETRIE
Age: 11Y
Gender: FS

Requisition #: (b) (6)
Accession #: (b) (6)
Order recv'd: 07/11/2017
Ordered by: (b) (6)
Reported: 07/11/2017

OVA AND PARASITES 3 OR MORE	
OVA & PARASITES	
NO OVA OR PARASITES SEEN	
In cases of acute or chronic diarrhea in addition to a fecal floatation and antigen testing for ova and parasites consider testing for viral, bacterial and protozoal infectious agents using RealPCR (canine diarrhea panel: test code 2625; feline diarrhea panel: test code 2627).	

(b) (6)
07/11/2017

FINAL REPORT

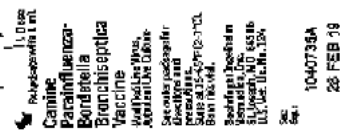
(b) (6)

(b) (6)	Name: (b) (6)	Species:	Breed:	Color:	DOB: (b) (6)	SEX:
		Canine	Lab/Ret	BLK		F(S)

Date:

10/23/17 42.0 lbs. Imrab 3TF 3yr tag # 3021 (b) (6)
Nuramune II

Dog well for 5
PE - BAR, MM pink, H/L WNL,
abd palpates NSF,
BCS 5/9. Looks good!

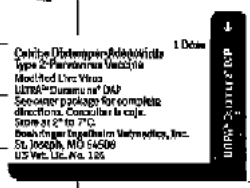


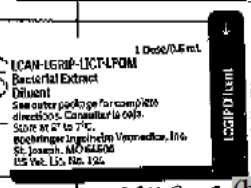
Rx HCa + NCa monthly
HWT due 3/2018, DHC due next month
Has been receiving HCa, but not
consistently per 5 - discd
importance of giving monthly!
Disp HCa (+) green 60ml
NCa 34-600# (on t

(b) (6)

11/16/17 42.0 lbs. Duramune DAPP/L ultra (b) (6)
P: 160
R: part
mm: P/1

Dog well per 5
PE - BAR, MM pink, U.
mild tartar,
teeth clean, H/L
WNL, abd palpates
NSF, BCS 5/9.
HWT due 3/18





(b) (6)

324987 (b) (6)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)	Name: (b) (6)	Species: Canine	Breed: Lab Retro	Color: Yellow	DOB: (b) (6)	SEX: F(S)

Date: 7/10/17 — ~72 lbs Imrab 3TF, 3yr, Tag#1520 (b) (6)
SNAP HW ⊖ lyme ⊖ ehr ⊖ ana ⊖
Fecal to (b) (6) (a) NPS
DW @ home, occasionally coughs. Several SQ masses - no changes noted per O.
PE: BAR. H/L NSF - no audible murmurs, no cough elicited on tracheal palp. Abd NSF on palp. Min tartar. Several SQ masses - palpate lipomatous
P: Due 10/12/17 lyme & DHL vaccine (b) (6)
Rabies Vaccine Merial 18331 12APR18
#305581 22.6^50 22.6^50 (b) (6)

7/12/17 — Disp: Advantix II Navy (>55lbs)(#1) + 2 free doses
Heartgard ⊕ Bravo Lepk (#1)
#305994 28.6^74 28.6^74 (b) (6)

10/23/17 — Disp: Advantix II Navy (>55lb) 6pk (#1)
H/G to share w/ Bob
#321280 (b) (6)

10/27/17 — ~65.5 lbs ✓ cough = x3-4d, not lethargic, eld ↓, no V/D, worse when laying down
↑ 100.7° PE: BAR. Numerous lipomatous & dermal masses. MM pink, euhydrated, min tartar. Abd nonpainful on palp. H/L - no audible murmurs or arrhythmia, no abn lung sounds. Breathing very shallow - thorax doesn't expand fully/normally - not dyspneic, no visable abd component to breathing
P: CBC/Chem ALP 440, ALT 30, lymphs very ↓, NS Fecal
Rx Lat thoracic xray: heart appears enlarged

(b) (6)

(b) (6)	Name: (b) (6)	Species: Canine	Breed: Lab / Ret	Color: Yellow	DOB: (b) (6)	SEX: F(S)

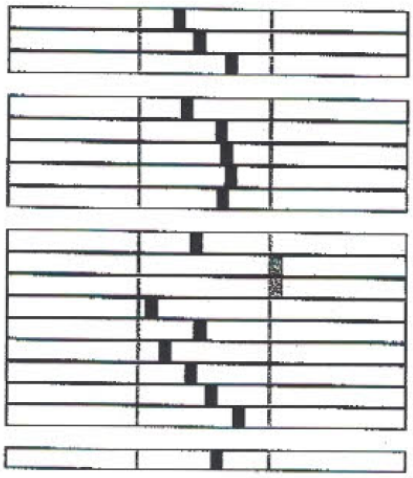
Date 10/27/17 Some opacity in cd dorsal lung field
CONT: Trachea NSF. VHS ~ 13
VD thorax xray: R side of heart rounded, lung pattern less prominent on this view.
Reviewed xrays w/ D-disc bronchitis, lung fibrosis d/t age, cardiac, open.
Disc R side of heart looks ↑, disc HWD+ (@ test 3 mos ago & on HWP), DCM (heart not globoid), pericardial effusion (heart not globoid), etc
Rec await lab results, consider tx for allergic bronchitis, but rec cardiac workup if not improving.
Dog did not cough while in clinic except for tracheal cough when pulling on leash.
(b) (6)
Called D-disc GHPI, mild TPLI - not likely a concern at this time.
Rec meds below, call in 3-5d for update.
Disp: Hydroxyurea 50mg #30, 1PO BID
Hydrocodone 5mg #20, 1PO Q8-12h PRN cough
Doxycycline 100mg #45, 2PO am, 1PO pm
(b) (6)
#322074 (b) (6)
#321899

Client: (b) (6)
Patient Name: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Breed: Labrador Retriever

Gender: Female/Spayed
Weight: 72.00 lbs
Age: 11 Years
Doctor: (b) (6) DVM

(b) (6)

Test	Results	Reference Interval	LOW	NORMAL	HIGH
Catalyst Dx (October 27, 2017 10:05 AM)					
GLU	93 mg/dL	70 - 143			
CREA	1.1 mg/dL	0.5 - 1.8			
BUN	21 mg/dL	7 - 27			
BUN/CREA	19				
PHOS	4.1 mg/dL	2.5 - 5.8			
CA	10.5 mg/dL	7.9 - 12.0			
TP	7.2 g/dL	5.2 - 8.2			
ALB	3.4 g/dL	2.2 - 3.9			
GLOB	3.8 g/dL	2.5 - 4.5			
ALB/GLOB	0.9				
ALT	61 U/L	10 - 125			
ALKP	440 U/L	23 - 212			HIGH
GGT	30 U/L	0 - 11			HIGH
TBIL	< 0.1 mg/dL	0.0 - 0.9			
CHOL	210 mg/dL	110 - 320			
AMYL	726 U/L	500 - 1500			
LIPA	856 U/L	200 - 1800			
Na	153 mmol/L	144 - 160			
K	5.3 mmol/L	3.5 - 5.8			
Na/K	29				
Cl	117 mmol/L	109 - 122			
Osm Calc	307 mmol/kg				



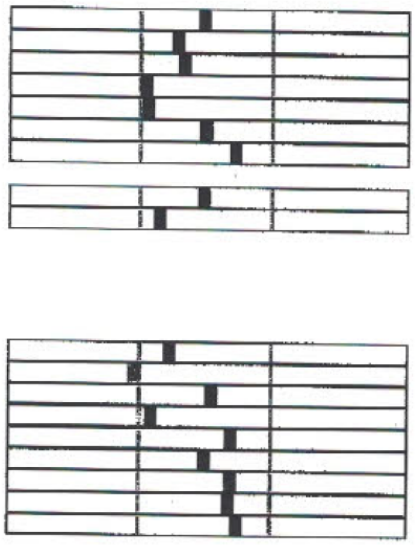
(b) (6)

Client: (b) (6)
Patient Name: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Breed: Labrador Retriever

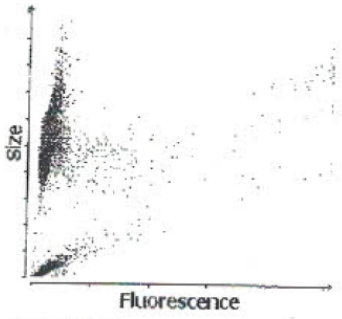
Gender: Female/Spayed
Weight: 72.00 lbs
Age: 11 Years
Doctor: (b) (6) DVM

(b) (6)

Test	Results	Reference Interval	LOW	NORMAL	HIGH
ProCyte Dx (October 27, 2017 9:57 AM)					
RBC	7.24 M/µL	5.65 - 8.87			
HCT	44.6 %	37.3 - 61.7			
HGB	15.6 g/dL	13.1 - 20.5			
MCV	61.6 fL	61.6 - 73.5			
MCH	21.5 pg	21.2 - 25.9			
MCHC	35.0 g/dL	32.0 - 37.9			
RDW	19.5 %	13.6 - 21.7			
%RETIC	0.8 %				
RETIC	59.4 K/µL	10.0 - 110.0			
WBC	6.94 K/µL	5.05 - 16.76			
%NEU	71.9 %				
%LYM	14.6 %				
%MONO	9.9 %				
%EOS	2.6 %				
%BASO	1.0 %				
NEU	4.99 K/µL	2.95 - 11.64			
LYM	1.01 K/µL	1.05 - 5.10	LOW		
MONO	0.69 K/µL	0.16 - 1.12			
EOS	0.18 K/µL	0.06 - 1.23			
BASO	0.07 K/µL	0.00 - 0.10			
PLT	318 K/µL	148 - 484			
MPV	11.9 fL	8.7 - 13.2			
PDW	16.2 fL	9.1 - 19.4			
PCT	0.38 %	0.14 - 0.46			

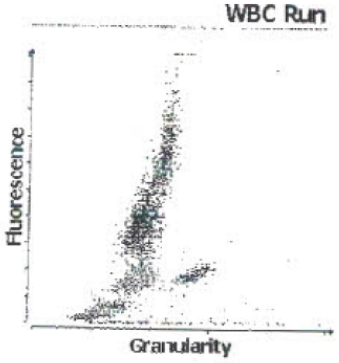


RBC Run



RBC RETICS PLT RBC Frags WBC

WBC Run



NEU LYM MONO EOS BASO URBC

(b) (6)

(b) (6) (b) (6) (b) (6)

(b) (6)

PET OWNER: (b) (6)

(b) (6)

SPECIES:	CANINE	ACCOUNT #:	21467
BREED:	LABRADOR RETRIEVER	ORDERED BY:	(b) (6)
GENDER:	FEMALE SPAYED		
AGE:	12Y		

ACCESSION #:	(b) (6)
REQUISITION #:	33171286-C
DATE OF COLLECTION:	03/14/2018
DATE OF RECEIPT:	03/14/2018
DATE OF REPORT:	03/14/2018

(b) (6) 865 SENIOR SCREEN

HEMATOLOGY

TEST	RESULT	REF. RANGE
RBC	7.00	(5.38 - 8.70) M/uL
Hematocrit	43.3	(38.3 - 56.5) %
Hemoglobin	14.2	(13.4 - 20.7) g/dL
MCV	62	(59 - 76) fL
L MCH	**20.3**	(21.9 - 28.1) pg
MCHC	32.8	(32.6 - 38.2) g/dL
% Reticulocyte	0.3	%
Reticulocyte	21	(10 - 110) K/uL
WBC	7.3	(4.9 - 17.6) K/uL
% Neutrophil	76.1	%
% Lymphocyte	14.3	%
% Monocyte	7.0	%
% Eosinophil	2.6	%
% Basophil	0.0	%
Neutrophil	5555	(2940 - 12670)
L Lymphocyte	**1044**	(1060 - 4850) /uL
Monocyte	511	(130 - 1150) /uL
Eosinophil	190	(70 - 1490) /uL
Basophil	0	(0 - 100) /uL
H Platelet	**615**	(143 - 448) K/uL
Platelet Comments	PLATELETS APPEAR INCREASED ON THE BLOOD FILM.	
Remarks	SLIDE REVIEWED MICROSCOPICALLY. NO PARASITES SEEN	

CHEMISTRY

TEST	RESULT	REF. RANGE
Glucose	85	(63 - 114) mg/dL
IDEXX SDMA [a]	9	(0 - 14) ug/dL
Creatinine	1.0	(0.5 - 1.5) mg/dL
BUN	17	(8 - 31) mg/dL
BUN:Creatinine Ratio	17.0	
Phosphorus	3.7	(2.5 - 6.1) mg/dL
Calcium	10.8	(8.4 - 11.8) mg/dL
Sodium	147	(142 - 152)
Potassium	5.4	(4.0 - 5.4) mmol/L
L Na:K Ratio	**27**	(28 - 37)
Chloride	109	(108 - 118)
TCO2 (Bicarbonate)	23	(13 - 27) mmol/L
Anion Gap	20	(11 - 26) mmol/L
Total Protein	6.8	(5.5 - 7.5) g/dL
Albumin	3.4	(2.7 - 3.9) g/dL
Globulin	3.4	(2.4 - 4.0) g/dL
Alb:Glob Ratio	1.0	(0.7 - 1.5)
ALT	105	(18 - 121) U/L
AST	26	(16 - 55) U/L
H ALP	**2243**	(5 - 160) U/L
H GGT [b]	**117**	(0 - 13) U/L
Bilirubin - Total	0.1	(0.0 - 0.3) mg/dL
Bilirubin - Unconjugated	0.0	(0.0 - 0.2) mg/dL
Bilirubin - Conjugated	0.1	(0.0 - 0.1) mg/dL
Cholesterol	326	(131 - 345) mg/dL
Creatine Kinase	130	(10 - 200) U/L
Hemolysis Index [c]	1+	
Lipemia Index [d]	N	

URINALYSIS

TEST	RESULT	REF. RANGE
Collection	FREE-CATCH	
Color	YELLOW	
Clarity	CLEAR	
Specific Gravity	1.010	
pH	6.0	
Urine Protein [a]	NEGATIVE	
Glucose	NEGATIVE	
Ketones	NEGATIVE	
Blood / Hemoglobin	NEGATIVE	
Bilirubin	NEGATIVE	
Urobilinogen	NORMAL	
White Blood Cells	0-2	(0 - 5) HPF
Red Blood Cells	NONE	HPF
Bacteria	NONE SEEN	
Epithelial Cells	RARE (0-1)	
Mucus	NONE SEEN	
Casts	NONE SEEN	

Get deeper insights: For complete access to this patient's diagnostic results, including historic values and images, login to www.(b) (6)

Final report generated March 14, 2018

(b) (6) (b) (6) (b) (6)

(b) (6) PET OWNER (b) (6) DATE OF REPORT: 03/14/2018 ACCESSION # (b) (6)

(b) (6) 865 SENIOR SCREEN

URINALYSIS

TEST	RESULT	REF. RANGE
Crystals	NONE SEEN	

ENDOCRINOLOGY

TEST	RESULT	REF. RANGE
L Total T4 f	0.8	(1.0 - 4.0) ug/dL

NOTES

CHEMISTRY

a BOTH SDMA AND CREATININE ARE WITHIN THE REFERENCE INTERVAL which indicates kidney function is likely good. Evaluate a complete urinalysis and confirm there is no other evidence of kidney disease.

b RESULT VERIFIED BY REPEAT ANALYSIS

c Index of N, 1+, 2+ exhibits no significant effect on chemistry values.

d Index of N, 1+, 2+ exhibits no significant effect on chemistry values.

URINALYSIS

e Protein test is performed and confirmed by the sulfosalicylic acid test.

ENDOCRINOLOGY

f Interpretive ranges:

<1.0	Low
1.0-4.0	Normal
>4.0	High
2.1-5.4	Therapeutic

Dogs with no clinical signs of hypothyroidism and results within the normal reference range are likely euthyroid. Dogs with low T4 concentrations may be hypothyroid or "euthyroid sick". Occasionally, hypothyroid dogs can have T4 concentrations that are low normal. Dogs with clinical signs of hypothyroidism and low or low normal T4 concentrations may be evaluated further by submission of free T4 and canine TSH. A high T4 concentration in a clinically normal dog is likely variation of normal; however elevations may occur secondary to thyroid autoantibodies or rarely thyroid neoplasia. For dogs on thyroid supplement, acceptable 4-6 hour post pill total T4 concentrations generally fall within the higher end or slightly above the reference range.

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

Account: 21467

Owner: (b) (6)
Patient:
Species: CANINE
Breed: LABRADOR_RETRIE
Age: 11Y
Gender: FS

Requisition #: (b) (6)
Accession #: (b) (6)
Order recv'd: 11/03/2017
Ordered by: (b) (7)(A)
Reported: 11/10/2017

TAURINE (WHOLE BLOOD)

Test	Result			
TAURINE	168	(200 - 350)	L	

Testing performed at University of California, Davis

(b) (6)
11/10/2017

FINAL REPORT

From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: "CVCA - Cardiac Care for Pets (b) (6)
Subject: RE: FDA Case investigation for (b) (6) (EON-350158)
Date: Friday, March 30, 2018 8:28:00 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image004.png
image002.png

Thank you for sending the records and reporting the case, (b) (6).
I hope you have a nice holiday and weekend,
Jennifer

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421


From: CVCA - Cardiac Care for Pets (b) (6) [mailto (b) (6) @cvcavets.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 28, 2018 6:27 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: FDA Case investigation for (b) (6) (EON-350158)

Attached is entire medical records for (b) (6)..Please let us know if you need anything else-
Thank-

On Wed, Mar 28, 2018 at 6:08 PM, CVCA - Cardiac Care for Pets (b) (6) (b) (6)@cvcavets.com> wrote:

> Dear Dr. Jones,
> Thank you for following up on our patient, (b) (6). We will be sending you our complete records for (b) (6) including the primary veterinarian history that we have and the history from her previous emergency room visit. Unfortunately, the diagnosis was made in October and the client has disposed of the diet. We will certainly keep this in mind for future patients with dilated cardiomyopathy which could potentially be diet-related and have those owners keep a sample and record the lot number for future testing/tracking. Thank you again for looking into this issue for our patients.
>
> Sincerely,
> (b) (6) - Cardiology
>
> On Wed, Mar 28, 2018 at 2:40 PM, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov> wrote:
>
> > Good afternoon (b) (6),
> > Thank you for submitting your consumer complaint to FDA. I'm sorry to hear about (b) (6) illness.
> > As part of our investigation, we'd like to request:
> >
> > - **Full Medical Records**

- Please email (preferred) or fax (301-210-4685) a copy of (b) (6) **entire** medical history (not just this event).
- Do you have records from her referring veterinarian?

- **Potentially Test Remaining OPEN product**
  - Do you have any remaining product left?
  - Is there a lot number or best by date for the leftover food?

- **Hold any remaining UNOPENED product** for potential collection.

I attached a copy of our Vet-LIRN network procedures. The procedures describe how Vet-LIRN operates and how veterinarians help with our case investigations.
Please respond to this email so that we can initiate our investigation.
Thank you kindly,
Dr. Jones

Jennifer L. A. Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Center for Veterinary Medicine
Office of Research
Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network (Vet-LIRN)
8401 Muirkirk Road, G704
Laurel, Maryland 20708
new tel: 240-402-5421
fax: 301-210-4685
e-mail: *jennifer.jones@fda.hhs.gov*
Web: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ScienceResearch/ucm247334.htm

--

CVCA - Cardiac Care for Pets
(b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Fax: (b) (6)
Email: (b) (6)@cvcavets.com
Visit our website at: www.cvcavets.com
"Like" us on Facebook at: www.facebook.com/CVCAVETS
"Follow" us on Instagram at: www.instagram.com/CVCAVETS

We want to hear from you! Access our online survey by clicking here.

If there is anything that we can do to improve our service for you, please do not hesitate to contact us directly. We would greatly appreciate your feedback and invite you to fill out a survey based on your experience with CVCA.

Share your photos with us!

If you have a photo that you would like to share, we would love to post it on our Facebook page. Like us on Facebook and post to our wall or you can email the image with a fun fact to cvcainfo@cvcavets.com and we will forward it to our Facebook administrator.

Please note -- Images are usually posted within 1 month of submission.

--

CVCA - Cardiac Care for Pets
(b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Fax: (b) (6)
Email (b) (6) @cvcavets.com
Visit our website at: www.cvcavets.com
"Like" us on Facebook at: www.facebook.com/CVCAVETS
"Follow" us on Instagram at: www.instagram.com/CVCAVETS

We want to hear from you! Access our online survey by clicking here.

If there is anything that we can do to improve our service for you, please do not hesitate to contact us directly. We would greatly appreciate your feedback and invite you to fill out a survey based on your experience with CVCA.

Share your photos with us!

If you have a photo that you would like to share, we would love to post it on our Facebook page. Like us on Facebook and post to our wall or you can email the image with a fun fact to cvcainfo@cvcavets.com and we will forward it to our Facebook administrator.

Please note -- Images are usually posted within 1 month of submission.

From: Freeman, Lisa
To: Jones, Jennifer L
Subject: RE: reported cases
Date: Thursday, November 08, 2018 6:25:48 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image004.png
image005.jpg

Hi Jen
You should have (b) (6) now – I submitted him on 10/25/18 (report 246795).

I have about 8 more to report that I've gotten behind on – I'll catch up on those this weekend.

(b) (4), (b) (5)
(b) (4), (b) (5) We've been hearing a lot of confusion and misinformation so hopefully this will remind people that it's not just taurine deficiency and it's not just grain-free diets. And that people should be reporting cases to you to help get this figured out quickly. So, you may start to get more cases reported.

Also, I was talking to Darcy yesterday and we were wondering if it would be worth another call to catch up.
Thanks!
Lisa

Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN
Board Certified Veterinary Nutritionist™
Professor
Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy
Tufts Clinical and Translational Science Institute
Tufts University
www.petfoodology.org

From: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, November 07, 2018 10:11 AM
To: Freeman, Lisa <lisa.freeman@tufts.edu>
Subject: RE: reported cases

Hi Lisa,
We have all of the cases you listed below except (b) (6). It's fine to send me the additional records for the cases
Thank you for your tireless efforts at getting us the information.
It's greatly appreciated!!
Jen

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer

Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>
Sent: Monday, October 01, 2018 3:51 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: reported cases

Hi Jen
I was looking through which cases I've submitted (have a bunch more to add) and saw that 3 were in a separate account and there a few that are not showing up as having been reported.
1. Could you check to see that these 3 are listed as having been reported?

cid:image006.jpg@01D47682.1955DAB0

2. Also, I have a 3 others that are not listed in my account but I'm pretty sure I reported. If not, I'll get them submitted:

- (b) (6)
- (b) (6)
- (b) (6)

3. I keep sending you the extra medical records that won't fit in the reporting portal. Is there someone else I should send these to so I don't keep clogging your inbox?

Many thanks
Lisa

Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN
Board Certified Veterinary Nutritionist™
Professor
Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy
Tufts Clinical and Translational Science Institute
Tufts University
www.petfoodology.org

From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David; Palmer, Lee Anne; Queen, Jackie L
Cc: Ceric, Olgica; Nemser, Sarah; "Reimschuessel, Renate (Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov)"
Subject: RE: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: 800.261- EON-351031 (b) (6) -owner (b) (6) -vet
Date: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 6:53:00 AM
Attachments: EON-351031 (b) (6) MRx.pdf
image001.png
image005.png
image003.png

This was the product with low Taurine we recently tested (per feline AAFCO minimum Tau).

Golden Retriever with low blood taurine and a persistent history of arytenoid dysfunction, possible doxy +/- prednisone responsive infectious (Bartonella?) arytenoid granulomas? Since 9 months old

MRx summary:
Presenting complaint 2/23/2018: CHF possible, consult; tachycardia, last 3 days dyspneic, no cough, poor appetite for 2 days, usually ravenous, decreased energy level, on pred (5 mg EOD) over a year, tried soloxine but discontinued because it wasn't helping; long history of a panting and swallowing disorder → diagnosed w/ DCM & L-CHF, tentative pulmonary edema → start furosemide, pimobendan, and Taurine → 2/27 breathing better, eating ok, increased prednisone for gagging → 3/1 Tau low, dog still on Zignature Kangaroo diet → vet said legumes in the diet likely prevent Met & Cys absorption → switched to Royal Canin Kangaroo & Oat; the dog was on Zignature Kangaroo last 2-3 years, eats milkbones and baked dog treats from a bakery; before the Zignature, he ate Acana Ranch Lamb, Natural Balanace Bison & SP, Natural Balance Fish & SP, Zignature Trout & Salmon → no supplements were taken before the DCM diagnosis → by 3/13 dog was eating Royal Canin Kangaroo → 3/22 restless at night but RR = 22, try melatonin
PE 2/23: 40 kg, HR 120, gallop, panting; at rest/lying down still tachypneic
Labs: 2/23 **Whole Blood Tau:** 119 (200-350)
2/23 Echocardiogram: dilated LV w/ poor systolic function, LA enlarged, mod MR & TR, dec aortic and pulmonic flow
Prior MHx: 5/2014 aerophagia since 9 months old, episodes of gagging/choking with neck extension; 11/2014 myasthenia gravis negative; 5/2015 cerenia helps, gagging episodes increasing in frequency, no megaesophagus, nodule on left vocal fold w/ assymetry of arytenoid function-granulomatous inflammation and treated with Doxycycline for possible Bartonella (never tested); 6/2015 stopped air issues; 9/2015 good for two months then flair up of signs, then gone again, retreat with doxy; 3/2017 T4 & TSH low with WBC/NP elevated, recheck difficulty swallowing and upper airway noise → trial soloxine

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Friday, April 13, 2018 6:39 AM
To: Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs gov>
Cc: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-351031

Thanks, Lee Anne. No, I wasn't expecting it, but I can start with MRx!

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Palmer, Lee Anne
Sent: Thursday, April 12, 2018 1:39 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer Jones@fda.hhs gov>
Cc: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: FW: Zignature Kangaroo Formula (b) (6) - EON-351031

Hi Jen – were you expecting this one? Thx - LA

From: PFR Event [mailto:pfreventcreation@fda.hhs gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 12, 2018 1:36 PM
To: Cleary, Michael * <Michael.Cleary@fda.hhs gov>; HQ Pet Food Report Notification <HQPetFoodReportNotification@fda.hhs gov>; (b) (6)
Subject: Zignature Kangaroo Formula: (b) (6) - EON-351031

A PFR Report has been received and PFR Event [EON-351031] has been created in the EON System

A "PDF" report by name "2045676-report pdf" is attached to this email notification for your reference

Below is the summary of the report:

EON Key: EON-351031
ICSR #: 2045676
EON Title: PFR Event created for Zignature Kangaroo Formula; 2045676

AE Date	02/22/2018	**Number Fed/Exposed**	1
Best By Date		**Number Reacted**	1
Animal Species	Dog	**Outcome to Date**	Stable

Breed	Retriever - Golden		
Age	6 Years		
District Involved	PFR- (b) (6) DO		

Product information
Individual Case Safety Report Number: 2045676
Product Group: Pet Food
Product Name: Zignature Kangaroo Formula
Description: Feb 23, 2018 Patient presented to the cardiology service at (b) (6) for tachypnea He was diagnosed with dilated cardiomyopathy and left side congestive heart failure Whole blood taurine level was 119 (ref 200-350, critical level <150) At the time, patient consuming Zignature Kangaroo Formula and was advised to change
Submission Type: Initial
Report Type: Adverse Event (a symptom, reaction or disease associated with the product)
Outcome of reaction/event at the time of last observation: Stable
Number of Animals Treated With Product: 1
Number of Animals Reacted With Product: 1

Product Name	Lot Number or ID	Best By Date
Zignature Kangaroo Formula		

Sender information
(b) (6)

Owner information
(b) (6)

To view this PFR Event, please click the link below:
https://eon fda gov/eon (b) (6)

To view the PFR Event Report, please click the link below:
https://eon fda gov (b) (6)

==========

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
4/12/2018	C	(b) (6)	MEDICAL COMMENTS ***ADDENDUM 4/20/2018 4/12/2018 13:26 FDA Safety Reporting Portal - Individual Case Safety Report Number (ICSR) 2045676 ADDENDUM on 4/20/2018 at 08:34:23 from (b) (6) permission signed and returned to (b) (6)
3/24/2018	P	(b) (6)	1.00 [None] of Postage (UPS) -1 Lb (POSTA) Rx #: 2863492 0 Of 0 Refills ***SHIP ONLINE ORDERS UPS ONLY!!!*** Lasix
3/24/2018	C	(b) (6)	PHARMACY NOTE TTO. Meds have been refilled
3/24/2018	P	(b) (6)	100.00 tablet of Lasix (Salix / Furosemide) 50mg Tablet (M569) Rx #: 2852561 1 Of 12 Refills Filled by: (b) (6) 1 1/2 TABLETS BY MOUTH TWO TIMES A DAY
3/22/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 3/22/2018 13:03 dog is restless at night, making breathing sound, but sRR is consistently at 22 brpm, so i do not think do has pulmonary edema, will try melatonin, recheck in end of april Hey His Melatonin dose is 4 or 5 mg once to three times a day. Depending on size tablet you get, a 4 mg tablet or a 5 mg tablet, then start by giving 1 tablet once day, 30 minutes before bed (b) (6)

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
3/13/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 3/13/2018 10:36 SWO - Owner consented to reporting (b) (6) case to the FDA. He has been on the Zignature Kangaroo for the past 2-3 years. Treats include Milkbones and baked dog treats from pet bakery. Prior to the Zignature Kangaroo, he consumed the Acana Ranch Lamb, Natural Balance Sweet Potato and Bison, Natural Balance Sweet Potato and Fish, Zignature Trout & Salmon. He was receiving no supplements prior to his DCM diagnosis. Owner will forward me a copy of her most recent Chewy.com receipt for the Zignature. She does not have the bag anymore. I will email her for additional information. She is now feeding the Royal Canin Kangaroo and Oats.
3/1/2018	D	(b) (6)	Taurine Deficiency Final
3/1/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH DOCTOR 3/1/2018 13:22 i called vet, to let them know taurine is low, she is still on kangaroo diet from Zignature, rec to change diet. The legumes in diet are most likely preventing methionine and cystine absorption, should switch to Royal Canin kangaroo and oats, i originally lm and he called back. he said he would call owner
3/1/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 3/1/2018 13:20 i called client to let her know taurine is low, she is still on kangaroo diet from Zignature, rec she talk to her vet at last appt, and she did to day at a recheck, and told her to wait. The legumes in diet are most likely preventing methionine and cystine absorption, should switch to Royal Canin kangaroo and oats, I will call her vet.
2/27/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 2/27/2018 11:03 i called owner, dog is breathing better, eating fine, getting sRR 18-26, did have throat issues, does gagging, pred helped, increased pred again, continue as planned, waiting on taurine level. if normla will start enalapril
2/24/2018	L	(b) (6)	**Miscellaneous results from** (b) (6)

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

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Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

(East) Requisition ID: (b) (6) **Posted** **Final**
Ascn: (b) (6) **Profile: Taurine RE: 16759 Taurine 119**
Normal Values (nmols/ml)

		Normal Range	Critical Level
Cat	Plasma	60-120	Less than 40
	Whole Blood	300-600	Less than 200
Dog	Plasma	60-120	Less than 40
	Whole Blood	200-350	Less than 150

TEST PERFORMED AT (b) (4)

2/23/2018 C (b) (6)
PHARMACY NOTE
Called (b) (6), spoke to (b) (6) Ordered Pimobendan 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day, #100, 8 refills

2/23/2018 D (b) (6) Pulmonary Edema Tentative
2/23/2018 D (b) (6) Taurine Deficiency Tentative Date Diagnosis made final: 03/01/18
2/23/2018 D (b) (6) Dilated Cardiomyopathy Tentative
2/23/2018 I (b) (6) Cardiology Discharge Instructions

(b) (6)
2/23/2018

A cardiologist has evaluated (b) (6) and has diagnosed her with Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM). DCM means your pet has poor muscle contraction of the heart. This means the heart muscle does not pump as well as a normal dog. The heart has enlarged due to the poor muscle contraction. The change in the heart has caused fluid to form in the lungs, causing increased respiratory rate.

Please take a sleeping respiratory rate rate (sRR) at home. WHILE YOUR PET IS SLEEPING, count the number of times they breathe in over 15 seconds. Your pet should have 8 breathes or less over 15 seconds while sleeping. Do this once a day over the next 3 days, then 2 times a week thereafter.
The free app software for iPhone and Google Play that can help with this is Cardalis

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
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Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			I have submitted blood for a taurine level. The result may not return for 2 weeks. In the mean time, please start Taurine at home, 2 gram two times a day with food. This can be purchased at any health food store. I will call in about 2 weeks with a taurine level. MEDICATIONS: Furosemide 50 mg tablets 1 1/2 tablet two times a day Furosemide: Also called Salix or Lasix. This is a diuretic and will help clear the fluid from your pet's lungs. Your pet may drink more on this medication. Side effects include electrolyte abnormalities (if they stop eating), dehydration and kidney enzyme elevations. The blood work can be done to monitor these. This medication will be probably given for the life of your pet. YOU CAN GET REFILLS OF THIS MEDICATION FROM YOUR VETERINARIAN OR HERE. THIS SIZE TABLET IS NOT AVAILABLE IN HUMAN PHARMACIES. Pimobendan (b) (6) 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day Pimobendan is a phosphodiasterase inhibitor that gives increased contractility and arterial vasodilation. This will help the heart function better, allow you dog to feel better and live longer. Any medication can upset the stomach. This drug does not typically cause this, but if you see any changes, please stop the drug till you talk to a doctor here at (b) (6). PLEASE GIVE THIS MEDICATION WITH (b) (6) MEALS. Even though package insert recommends giving on empty stomach, we have adjusted the dose so that you can give with meals. Giving on empty stomach is more likely to make your pet nauseous. We will script this drug through (b) (6) Please call them in 4-5 days to order it, once we see that your dog will tolerate the drug. Watch for the following clinical signs and call a veterinarian if you see any of these: Excessive panting or wheezing Restlessness, unable to get comfortable Decreased appetite Lethargy/weakness, less interactive or hiding Collapse or fainting Sudden rear leg or front leg lameness Open-mouth breathing It has been a pleasure meeting you and caring for your (b) (6) Thank you for entrusting us with her care. If you have any further questions or problems, don't hesitate to call. (b) (6) (b) (6)
2/23/2018	P	(b) (6)	30.00 tablet of Pimobendan 10mg tiny tab (cpd) (MMP0T8) Rx #: 2852563 0 Of 10 Refills

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client:	(b) (6)	**Patient:**	(b) (6)		
Phone:	(b) (6)	**Species:**	Canine	**Breed:**	Retriever, Golden
Address:	(b) (6)	**Age:**	6 Yrs. 2 Mos.	**Sex:**	Neutered Male
		Color:	Blonde		

Date	Type	Staff	History
2/23/2018	P	(b) (6)	1 TABLET BY MOUTH TWO TIMES A DAY 100.00 tablet of Lasix (Salix / Furosemide) 50mg Tablet (M569) Rx #: 2852561 0 Of 12 Refills 1 1/2 TABLETS BY MOUTH TWO TIMES A DAY
2/23/2018	C	(b) (6)	CARDIAC EVALUTION - CLOSED 02/24/2018 - Cardiac Evaluation

Date of evaluation: Friday, February 23, 2018

CHIEF COMPLAINT: tachypnea

HISTORY: last 3 days has been working hard to breath. No coughing. Appetite has been poor last 2 days, usually ravenous. Energy level seems down. No cardiac medications On 1/2 10 mg pred EOD for over year, Tried thyroid medication but stopped it, did not help. Has long history of panting and swallowing disorder.

PHYSICAL EXAM: BAR. HR = 120, regular rhythm, no murmur, gallop noted, pulses normal and synchronous. Mild tachypnea but panting, when rests lying down, still tachypnea. Normal bronchovesicular sounds bilaterally, no crackles or wheezes ausculted. BCS 5/9 PCS 0/4

ECHOCARDIOGRAM 2/23/18: BW 40 kg BSA 1.14

IVSd: 10 mm	LVIDd: 64 mm	LVPWd: 9 mm	EPSS 21 mm	
IVSs: 14 mm	LVIDs: 52 mm	LVPWs: 11 mm	%FS: 19 %	Pa: 21 mm
Ao: 24 mm	LAD: 43 mm	LA:Ao ratio 1.79	LA max: 48 mm	LLAD: 56 mm

RWT = IVSd+LVPWd/LVIDd = 0.30, LVID long 90 mm, Sphericity index 1.41 (Lax/Sax,<1.65=increased sphericity).
Norm LA:Ao < 1.7, Normal LLAD < 42.93 mm, LVIDdn = 2.16 (N<1.73), LIVDsn = 1.63 (N<1.4)
MV E vel: 132, MV Dec T:89, MV A vel: 67, IVRT:71 ms, E:A 1.97 (N 1-2)E:IVRT 1.86 (N<2.5) Ea 10 E:Ea 13.2 (N<14.5)
Pa distensibility (mm): 11.7 - 5 = 57 %, PEP/ET = 96/170 = 0.56, > 0.4 is abnormal, with myocardial failure
Tricuspid peak flow velocity 3.2 m/s, gradient 41 mmHg, acceleration time 88 ms, PAET 177 ms, ratio = 0.50
(ratio greater than 0.30 is considered normal)
100% spec for PH if AT< 45 ms +/or AT:ET < 0.25, 100% spec for Normal if AT>64 ms +/or AT:ET > 0.42
Grey zone for predicting: AT <58 ms (Se 88%, Sp 80%), AT:ET < 0.31 (Se 73% and Sp 87%)
COMMENTS: dilated LV with poor systolic function. Left atrial enlargement. Large EPSS. Moderate MR and TR. Reduce aortic and pulmonic flows. no pleural or pericardial effusion

DIAGNOSIS/PROBLEM LIST: dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM), left side congestive heart failure (LCHF)

SUMMARY: The dilated cardiomyopathy may be related to diet and taurine deficiency. There have been personal communications amongst cardiologist of a rash of cases of Golden Retrievers on grain free and/or kangaroo diets that have taurine deficiency cardiomyopathy. We pulled a whole blood level taurine today and started 2 grams of taurine BID. I also started furosemide and pimobendan as below. If taurine deficiency

Patient History Report

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Species: Canine
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Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

cardiomyopathy, this could be reversible. It could take 2 months to see echo changes, but dog may feel better within a month. Recheck echocardiogram in 2 months. We should recheck a taurine level in 2 weeks. They will most likely do that with (b) (6).
MEDICATIONS:
Furosemide 50 mg tablets 1 1/2 tablet two times a day
Pimobendan (b) (6) 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day
Taurine at home, 2 grams two times a day with food.

2/23/2018 V (b) (6)

```
Feb 23, 2018 01:06 PM Staff: (b) (6)
------------------------------
Weight              : 40.00 kilograms
   room 14
```

2/23/2018 CK (b) (6)

CHF poss, setup by rdvm
Reason for Visit: Consult
Date Patient Checked Out: 02/23/18 Practice TF

2/23/2018 CB (b) (6)

Callback - Call Client Back (CB)
---- Note from (b) (6) on 2/23/2018 at 15:51:32 ----
Called (b) (6), spoke to (b) (6).
---- Note from (b) (6) on 2/23/2018 at 15:06:34 ----
Pimobendan (b) (6) 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day, #100, 8 refills

---

2/22/2018 TC (b) (6)

RECORDS FROM RDVM/LDVM (see attachment) - TENTATIVE
2/22/2018 14:47 rDVM records attached. - Attachment(s)

3/10/2017 C (b) (6)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
3/10/2017 10:26
updated owner regarding (b) (6) recommending trial of soloxine. can be low from pred. but worth a try. can consider fluoro study in future. called into rdvm thyrotab 0.8 mg bid ; recheck t4 4 hours post pill in a month

---

3/8/2017 L

Endocrinology results from (b) (6) (East) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Test	Result	Reference Range
TSH	<0.03 ng/mL	0 - 0.60

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: (b) (6)

3/7/2017 C RAD RADIOLOGY REVIEW - CLOSED 03/08/2017

The right lateral views of the neck and thorax obtained today have been reviewed.
There are no significant abnormalities in the extra-thoracic soft tissues, visible skeletal structures, pleural space, pulmonary parenchyma and vessels, cardiovascular structures, mediastinum, and cranial abdomen.
An endoscopic evaluation may be considered for further investigation of the previously diagnosed arytenoid nodule.

This review was written by: (b) (6)

3/7/2017 V (b) (6)

Mar 7, 2017 04:21 PM Staff: (b) (6)

Weight : 41.40 kilograms

3/7/2017 CK (b) (6)

recheck for (b) (6)
Reason for Visit: Recheck
Date Patient Checked Out: 03/07/17 Practice TF

3/7/2017 C (b) (6)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM NEW
3/7/2017 10:10

Chief Complaint: reevaluation of hard swallowing; upper airway noise

History: (b) (6) was originally evaluated in 2015 for hard swallowing, gagging. A laryngeal exam at that time revealed a nodule on the larynx which was biopsied as granulomatous. He has been on low dose prednisone since. Owner still notices hard swallowing and sometimes regurgitation. He also has upper airway noise when sleeping- breathes through nose and no nasal disharge. Occasional hoarse bark. No diarrhea, no pu/pd. He has gained weight. In 2015 a myasthenia titer was negative. Diet includes zignature kangeroo. unsure of current dose of pred 1 tab in morning and sometimes 1/2 tab at night unsure what strength

Previous Medical Problems:

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

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Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Medications/Supplements:

Current Diet:
- Frequency:
- Amount:

Subjective:
Mentation: Quiet, Alert, Responsive

Objective Findings
Temperature: 101.8 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: normal
Pain Score: /4
Weight: 41.4 kilograms
Body Condition Score/Muscle Score: 8/9/
Oropharyngeal: Normal
Eyes/Ears: fundic normal
Integument: Normal
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: heart ausculted normal; lungs clear; occasionally hard swallowing in the room
Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the abdomen was non-painful.
Urogenital: Normal
Musculoskeletal/neurologic: normal ambulation; weak gag; hard swallowing during exam
Rectal: Normal

Diagnostics:
Lab Work: see below
Radiographic Findings: Thoracic radiograph unremarkable- no megaesophageous, lateral laryngeal radiograph normal
Other Diagnostics:

Problems/Differential Diagnoses/Assesssment:
Hard swallowing- rule out esophageal motility disorder, laryngeal / pharyngeal dysfunction , other types of neuromuscular condition; Low T4 consider secondary to chronic pred, hypothyroidism. Can consider trial of soloxine and recheck after a month. Other diagnostics to consider would be a fluoroscopy study of Leo swallowing.

Treatment:

Patient History Report

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Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Plan/Recommendations:

3/7/2017 L

Hematology results from (b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
HCT	45 %	36 – 60
HGB	14.9 g/dL	12.1 – 20.3
MCHC	33 g/dL	30 – 38
WBC	19.6 10^3/uL H	4.0 – 15.5
Bands	0 %	0 – 3
RBC	6.1 10^6/uL	4.8 – 9.3
MCV	73 fL	58 – 79
MCH	24.3 pg	19 – 28
ABS BASO	0 /uL	0 – 150
Platelet C	128 10^3/uL L	170 – 400
Platelet E	ADEQUATE	
Neutrophil	91 % H	60 – 77
Lymphocyte	6 % L	12 – 30
Monocytes	3 %	3 – 10
Eosinophil	0 % L	2 – 10
Basophils	0 %	0 – 1
Absolute N	17836 /uL H	2060 – 10600
Absolute L	1176 /uL	690 – 4500
Absolute M	588 /uL	0 – 840
Absolute E	0 /uL	0 – 1200

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Complete Blood Count

Platelet count reflects the minimum number due to platelet clumping.

3/7/2017 L

Chemistry results from (b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
ALB	3.8 g/dL	2.7 – 4.4
ALKP	48 IU/L	5 – 131
ALT	33 IU/L	12 – 118
AMYL	461 IU/L	290 – 1125
AST	15 IU/L	15 – 66
BUN/UREA	19 mg/dL	6 – 31
Ca	10.0 mg/dL	8.9 – 11.4
Chloride	109 mEq/L	102 – 120
CHOL	209 mg/dL	92 – 324
CK	67 IU/L	59 – 895
CREA	0.2 mg/dL L	0.5 – 1.6
GGT	2 IU/L	1 – 12

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Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

```
GLU            72 mg/dL            70 - 138
Mg             1.9 mEq/L           1.5 - 2.5
PHOS           4.6 mg/dL           2.5 - 6.0
Potassium      4.5 mEq/L           3.6 - 5.5
Sodium         148 mEq/L           139 - 154
TBIL           0.2 mg/dL           0.1 - 0.3
TP             6.6 g/dL            5.0 - 7.4
TRIG           32 mg/dL            29 - 291
GLOB           2.8 g/dL            1.6 - 3.6
A/G Ratio      1.4                 0.8 - 2.0
B/C Ratio      95  H               4 - 27
Na/K Ratio     33                  27 - 38
```

3/7/2017 L

```
Endocrinology results from (b) (6)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6)  Posted  Final
Test          Result              Reference Range
T4            0.6 ug/dL L         0.8 - 3.5
 Ascn: (b) (6)  Profile: Total T4

 The Total T4 result is less than 1.0 mcg/dl. A Free-T4 by
equilibrium
 dialysis may be helpful in supporting the diagnosis of
hypothyroidism
 in patients demonstrating clinical signs compatible with
 hypothyroidism.Please contact Customer Service for this
additional
 testing.
```

3/7/2017 L

```
Miscellaneous results from (b) (6)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6)  Posted  Final
Ascn: (b) (6)  Profile: Superchem
RE: 1045 PrecisionP 50 U/L 24 - 140
Pancreatitis is unlikely, but a normal PrecisionPSL result
does not completely
exclude pancreatitis as a cause for gastrointestinal signs.
RE: 11067 Comment
Hemolysis 1+ No significant interference.
```

3/6/2017 C (b) (6)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
3/6/2017 12:55
sto confirmed appt w/ (b) (6) @ 330 on 3/7

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
2/26/2017	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 2/26/2017 10:15 LMOM to confirm 3:30 pm (b) (6) appt tomorrow
2/23/2017	TC	(b) (6)	RECORDS FROM RDVM/LDVM (see attachment) - TENTATIVE 2/23/2017 20:36 Records from (b) (6) - Attachment(s)
2/23/2017	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH DOCTOR 2/23/2017 17:18 SW (b) (6) of (b) (6) to request updated records from 5/3/15 forward be faxed
2/20/2016	C	(b) (6)	RECEPTION ACTIONS NOTE faxed ref letters and labs to (b) (6) per (b) (6) req
9/28/2015	C	(b) (6)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX ***ADDENDUM 10/2/2015 - Closed Sep 30/2015 Rx #: 0172 Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: (b) (6) Pharmacy Phone #: (b) (6) Pharmacy Fax #: (b) (6) Medication: Doxycycline 100mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: #56 # of Refills: none Rx Instructions: 2t po q12h Is this medication a controlled substance?

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Additional Comments: faxed ADDENDUM on 10/1/2015 at 21:11:18 from (b) (6) Re-faxed as per request of (b) (6). ADDENDUM on 10/2/2015 at 11:27:39 from (b) (6) they only have 200mg tablets ADDENDUM on 10/2/2015 at 13:26:23 from (b) (6) Owner said (b) (6) charged more than Target, refaxing script to Target fax (b) (6).
9/28/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 9/28/2015 13:29 (b) (6) was good for 2 months, then small flair up, then went away again for a few months. last time, we discussed repeat abx treat may not be helpful. discussed that we can repeat abx treatment as it worked for such a long period of time. discussed dual treatment for bartonella vs considering doxycycline and niacinamide. will try doxy/niacinamide and recheck 2 wks. will rx doxy to local rdvm, niacinamide 500 mg PO q 8 hr to get at local health store (OTC)
6/1/2015	C	(b) (6)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX - Closed Jun 04/2015 Rx #: (b) (6) Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: Target Pharmacy Pharmacy Phone #: (b) (6) Pharmacy Fax #: Medication: Doxycycline 100 mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: #60/ 100 mg # of Refills: 0 Rx Instructions: Give 2 tab PO q 12hr Is this medication a controlled substance? Yes No Additional Comments: Called into Target Pharmacy in (b) (6)

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
6/1/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 6/1/2015 16:05 within the last 3 days stopped doing the neck movement/episodes that he was having. still sounds congested. when he barks there sounds like there is something in there. would continue abx for bartonella unless we are planning to rescope him. owner needs refill of doxycyline. will touch base in 1-2 wks.
5/17/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/17/2015 10:26 swo and asked how (b) (6) is doing, owner said she started ab's yesterday and so far he is doing well, owner will recheck in one week
5/15/2015	C	(b) (6)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX - Closed May 17/2015 Rx #: 0042 Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: (b) (6) Pharmacy Phone #: n/a Pharmacy Fax #: (b) (6) Medication: Enrofloxacin 136mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: 45 # of Refills: 0 Rx Instructions: Give 1.5 tab (204mg) po q 24hr Is this medication a controlled substance? Additional Comments: Faxed to (b) (6)
5/15/2015	C	(b) (6)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX Rx #: 90115000043

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: Target- (b) (6) Pharmacy Phone #: (b) (6) Pharmacy Fax #: Medication: Doxycycline 100mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: #60 # of Refills: 0 Rx Instructions: Give 2 tab PO q12hr Is this medication a controlled substance? No Additional Comments:
5/15/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT ***ADDENDUM 5/15/2015 5/15/2015 16:27 SWO per (b) (6), cost of bartonella test is $342 which is something she can do via tech appt. or if O would prefer (b) (6) is OK with treating with AB's w/o testing. O wanted to know how long the course of AB's would be- per (b) (6) it would be a 2-4 week course. O also wanted to know if there is a chance of needing another course of AB's after the initial 2-4wk course, per (b) (6) P would not go on another course of AB's at that point. O would like go to skip blood test due to cost and try treating with AB's first. Would like called into Target Pharmacy in (b) (6) ADDENDUM on 5/15/2015 at 18:45:06 from (b) (6) called O, there are two medications- one is only veterinary can call into (b) (6) and the other can be called into target in (b) (6). O OK with this plan. Called (b) (6) into target pharm and rx to be faxed to (b) (6).
5/12/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/12/2015 14:50 called owner with results. granulomatous inflammation. can be infectious, inflammatory or immune mediated disease. discussed type of inflammation present, there is concern for possible infectious organism. discussed bartonella and that this can be difficult to diagnose. discussed triple blood draw and

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			performing PCR and serology. discussed infecitous disease CE and the recommendations for testing for bartonella. will look into cost for tests and then take it from there. this may not be the cause for his signs. discussed whether inflammation causes dysfunction or dysfunction started first. may need steroids or doxepin. will be in touch with owner as soon as i can get pricing information. last night he had the worst night. couldn't lay down. panting like crazy.
5/12/2015	C	(b) (6)	IM TREATMENT NEW 5/12/2015 Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) (6) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion nodule on vocal fold with assymetry of arytenoid function: granulomatous inflammation consider infectious disease screening; however due to length of time this has been doing on this is considered less likely. Consider treatment with anti-inflammatory doses of prednisone for possible immune mediated vs sterile inflammation if no improvement with either abx therapy, anti-inflammatory to possibly immunosuppressive steroid therapy, consider doxepin Treatment: no treatment implemented today Recommended Follow-up Care: looking into pricing for bartonella testing. will recheck/touch base with owner when this is available; may go to local rDVM for testing due to proximity
5/8/2015	L		**Miscellaneous results from (b) (6) (b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Histopathology, Full Written Report** **RE: 7801 History:** **Nodule on glottal opening. Episodes since he was 9 months old.** **Episodes are described as extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking and swallowing. (b) (6) would swallow hard repeatedly and**

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (5) **Patient:** (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6) **Species:** Canine **Breed:** Retriever, Golden
Address: (b) (6) **Age:** 6 Yrs. 2 Mos. **Sex:** Neutered Male
Color: Blonde

Date	Type	Staff	History

have continual lip licking with a stridorous noise when breathing. He
licks the air. He will intermittently vomit, but not with every
episode. He has been treated with sucralfate, Cerenia and Pepcid. The
Cerenia seems to help, but does not completely resolve the signs.
-
Received: Multiple fragments - all processed.
RE: 601 Biopsy
DESCRIPTION/MICROSCOPIC FINDINGS/COMMENTS:

Sections of fragments of an ulcerated inflammatory mass lesion
affecting the glottal region are examined. This lesion is composed of
collagen bundles and fibroblasts arranged haphazardly among moderate
numbers of capillaries. There are moderate numbers of neutrophils in
the stroma. There also is mild edema. No neoplasia or infectious
organisms are seen.

MICROSCOPIC FINDINGS: Chronic-active, proliferative and granulomatous,
inflammation

PROGNOSIS: Good

COMMENT: No neoplasia or infectious organisms are seen. These
proliferative inflammatory lesions are common. Most of these lesions
develop secondary to ruptured ducts of submucosal glands but some are
a reaction to a small penetrating foreign body. Excision usually is
curative.

PATHOLOGIST:

PATHOLOGIST: (b) (6) DVM, (b) (6)
email: (b) (6), ph: (b) (6)

5/7/2015	I	(b) (6)	For your pet's safety, he/she was intubated for the anesthetic. You may notice

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6) **Patient:** (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6) **Species:** Canine **Breed:** Retriever, Golden
Address: (b) (6) **Age:** 6 Yrs. 2 Mos. **Sex:** Neutered Male
Color: Blonde

Date	Type	Staff	History
			some coughing for the next couple of days. This is normal due to a small amount of irritation to the throat from the endotracheal tube. If the coughing seems excessive please contact our office.
5/7/2015	I	(b) (6)	(b) (6) received an anesthetic. Please keep him confined until full recovery. Restrict water intake to small amounts at a time for the next 12-24 hours. Restrict food intake to small amounts also; 1/3 of the normal ration this evening. Because the anesthetic can lower his body temperature, keep him where it is warm and dry.
5/7/2015	I	(b) (6)	Today's oropharyngeal exam revealed a small white nodule, irregular on the left medial aspect, mid way up vocal fold. with suspected kissing lesion on the right aryepiglottic fold; Assymetry to the left and right arytenoid with seemingly inappropriate function of the left with collapse towards midline; both arytenoids were able to abduct when inspiring but were asymmetrical when this was occurring. edematous and swollen corniculate tubercle bilaterally; prominent tonsils which were erythematous and out of crytps - nodule on vocal fold with assymetry of arytenoid function: r/o: pharyngeal or laryngeal dysfunction secondary to inflammation, neurogenic or infitrative
5/7/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/7/2015 14:10 called owner post procedure. discussed scope findings. and discussed possible causes for findings. no treatment recommended until results available. okay to d/c at 5 pm.
5/7/2015	C	(b) (6)	ENDOSCOPIC EVALUATION Upper Gastrointestinal: oropharyngeal exam: small white nodule, irregular on the left medial aspect, mid way up vocal fold. with suspected kissing lesion on the right aryepiglottic fold; Assymetry to the left and right arytenoid with seemingly inappropriate function of the left with collapse towards midline; both arytenoids were able to abduct when inspiring but were asymmetrical when this was occurring. edematous and swollen corniculate tubercle bilaterally; prominent tonsils which were erythematous and out of crytps Lower Gastrointestinal: Bronchoscopy: Rhinoscopy: Cystoscopy:

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6) **Patient:** (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6) **Species:** Canine **Breed:** Retriever, Golden
Address: (b) (6) **Age:** 6 Yrs. 2 Mos. **Sex:** Neutered Male
Color: Blonde

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Other: Biopsies: 3 biopsies obtained with minimal bleeding Culture/Sensitivity: Visual Inspection: suspected dysfunction of the left arytenoid with nodule present on the left vocal fold. Initial Recommendations: consider doxepin 100 mg PO q 12 hr pending biopsy results.
5/7/2015	C	(b) (6)	IM TREATMENT NEW 5/7/2015 Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) (6) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion nodule on vocal fold with assymetry of arytenoid function: r/o: pharyngeal or laryngeal dysfunction secondary to inflammation, neurogenic or infitrative Treatment: no treatment today Recommended Follow-up Care: pending biopsies consider doxepin 100 mg PO q 12 hr
5/7/2015	C	(b) (6)	IM PHYSICAL EXAM Chief Complaint: History: (b) (6) presented for endoscopic evaluation - prior hx: (b) (6) is a 3 yo MN golden retriever presenting for further evaluation of episodes that he has been having since he was 9 months old. He was evaluated in May 2014 and lab work and u/s were performed but did not elucidate the cause of his episodes. He was additionally evaluated by (b) (6) and the owner was told the problem was likely neurological but may not be treatable. The owner says the episodes are becoming more frequent and lasting longer. The episodes are described as extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking and swallowing. The owner showed a video at the consult and this behavior was witnessed where (b) (6) would swallow hard

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

repeatedly and have continual lip licking with a stridorous noise when breathing. The owner initially thought he had a hard time breathing. He licks the air. These episodes can occur anytime of day or night. It is initiated by drinking and occured in the exam room after drinking water. Eating is not as much of a trigger. He is eating dry food which the owner waters down. The owner has not tried canned food. She doesn't think that the episodes are related to consistency. He does not have episodes when active and out/about. He seems to have episodes when lying down or the owner will wake up and he will be doing this behavior. On the evening of an episode he will snore when sleeping. When he has an episode, (b) (6) heads to the front door to go outside and eat grass. He will intermittently vomit but not with every episode. He has no diarrhea. He is eating well. He seems to be acting normally otherwise. He has been treated with sucralfate, cerenia and pepcid. The cerenia seems to help but doesn't completely resove the signs. He has no travel history. He is currently not receiving any medication. He receives flea and tick prevention. He has no other medical problems reported.

Significant Physical Exam Findings: Mentation: BAR
Temperature: 102.4 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: adequate
Weight: 36.6 kilograms
Body Condition Score: 7/9
Oropharyngeal: minimal dental disease; no lesions noted; normal nasal planum; normal cervical palpation
Eyes/Ears: clear OU; fundic exam WNL OU; clean AU
Integument: full coat; no ectoparasites
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: no murmur, no arrhythmia, ssp, normal bv sounds, eupneic
Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the abdomen was non-painful.
Urogenital: neutered male; no prepucial d/c
Musculoskeletal/neurologic: Normal ambulation 4; weak gag; remaining CN WNL; CP WNL; A complete neurologic and orthopedic exam was not performed.

Lab Work: Chemistry: BUN: 11, Creat: 1.4 - NSF
CBC: HCT: 46.9%, WBC: 8.14, neut: 4.10, PLT: 57k

Radiographic Findings: CHIEF COMPLAINT/HISTORY: 5/3/2015. Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) (6) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to be "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion, primary GI disease unlikely, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure.

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

FINDINGS: Three views of the thorax are available for review.

No significant abnormalities are present in the extra-thoracic soft tissues, skeletal structures, pleural and mediastinal spaces, pulmonary and cardiovascular structures, as well as in the visible cranial abdomen.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS:

1. Normal thorax with no evidence of megaesophagus.

5/7/2015 L

Chemistry results from (b) (6) In-clinic
Laboratory Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
ALB =	3.2 g/dL	2.3 - 4.0
ALKP =	73 U/L	23 - 212
ALT =	31 U/L	10 - 125
AMYL =	744 U/L	500 - 1500
BUN/UREA =	11 mg/dL	7 - 27
Ca =	9.4 mg/dL	7.9 - 12.0
Chloride =	112 mmol/L	109 - 122
CHOL =	257 mg/dL	110 - 320
CREA =	1.4 mg/dL	0.5 - 1.8
GGT <	< 0 U/L	0 - 11
GLU =	97 mg/dL	74 - 143
LIPA =	1120 U/L	200 - 1800
PHOS =	4.0 mg/dL	2.5 - 6.8
Potassium =	4.7 mmol/L	3.5 - 5.8
Sodium =	153 mmol/L	144 - 160
TBIL =	0.3 mg/dL	0.0 - 0.9
TP =	6.0 g/dL	5.2 - 8.2
GLOB =	2.8 g/dL	2.5 - 4.5
ALB/GLOB =	1.1	
BUN/CREA =	8	
Na/K =	33	
OSM calc =	303 mmol/kg	

PCV=49% TS= 6.8g/dl (serum norm)

5/7/2015 V (b) (6)

May 7, 2015 10:20 AM Staff: (b)

Weight : 36.60 kilograms

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

```
Temperature       : 102.4
Pulse             : 100
Respiration       : pant
   mm pk, crt <2s
```

5/7/2015 L

Hematology results from (b) (6) In-clinic
Laboratory Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
HCT =	46.9 %	37.3 - 61.7
HGB =	16.3 g/dL	13.1 - 20.5
MCHC =	34.8 g/dL	32.0 - 37.9
WBC =	8.14 K/uL	5.05 - 16.76
NEUT =	4.10 K/uL	2.95 - 11.64
%NEUT =	50.4 %	
EOS =	0.71 K/uL	0.06 - 1.23
%EOS =	8.7 %	
PLT *	* 57 K/uL L	148 - 484
Retics =	21.5 K/uL	10.0 - 110.0
%Retics =	0.3 %	
RBC =	6.94 M/uL	5.65 - 8.87
MCV =	67.6 fL	61.6 - 73.5
MCH =	23.5 pg	21.2 - 25.9
RDW =	18.1 %	13.6 - 21.7
MPV -	--.-- fL	8.7 - 13.2
PDW -	--.-- fL	9.1 - 19.4
PCT -	--.-- %	0.14 - 0.46
LYMPHS =	2.88 K/uL	1.05 - 5.10
%LYMPHS =	35.4 %	
MONOS =	0.43 K/uL	0.16 - 1.12
%MONOS =	5.3 %	
BASO =	0.02 K/uL	0.00 - 0.10
%BASO =	0.2 %	

5/7/2015 C (b) RADIOLOGY REPORT - FINAL 05/07/2015
RADIOGRAPHIC REPORT

CHIEF COMPLAINT/HISTORY: 5/3/2015. Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) (6) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to be "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion, primary GI disease unlikely, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure.

FINDINGS: Three views of the thorax are available for review.

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
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Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

No significant abnormalities are present in the extra-thoracic soft tissues, skeletal structures, pleural and mediastinal spaces, pulmonary and cardiovascular structures, as well as in the visible cranial abdomen.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS:

1. Normal thorax with no evidence of megaesophagus.

5/7/2015	CK	(b) (6)	Drop off for procedure w/ (b) (6) - CXR, chem III, CBC Reason for Visit: Medicine Procedure Date Patient Checked Out: 05/07/15 Practice TF
5/6/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/6/2015 11:48 Spoke to O and confirmed (b) (6) procedure for tomorrow. Dropping off between 9:30 -10am. Told O no food after midnight and no water after 6am tomorrow. O knows she will not speak to (b) (6) at drop off. She thanked me for calling.
5/3/2015	C	(b) (6)	IM TREATMENT NEW 5/3/2015 Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) (6) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion, primary GI disease unlikely, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure recommend further evaluation including thoracic radiographs, sedated oral exam and endoscopy +/- fluoroscopy and esophagram. Treatment: no treatment implemented Recommended Follow-up Care: to return Thursday for further evaluation - chemistry, CBC thoracic radiographs, oral exam and endoscopy

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
5/3/2015	C	(b) (6)	IM PHYSICAL EXAM Chief Complaint: History: (b) (6) is a 3 yo MN golden retriever presenting for further evaluation of episodes that he has been having since he was 9 months old. He was evaluated in May 2014 and lab work and u/s were performed but did not elucidate the cause of his episodes. He was additionally evaluated by (b) (6) and the owner was told the problem was likely neurological but may not be treatable. The owner says the episodes are becoming more frequent and lasting longer. The episodes are described as extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking and swallowing. The owner showed a video at the consult and this behavior was witnessed where (b) (6) would swallow hard repeatedly and have continual lip licking with a stridorous noise when breathing. The owner initially thought he had a hard time breathing. He licks the air. These episodes can occur anytime of day or night. It is initiated by drinking and occured in the exam room after drinking water. Eating is not as much of a trigger. He is eating dry food which the owner waters down. The owner has not tried canned food. She doesn't think that the episodes are related to consistency. He does not have episodes when active and out/about. He seems to have episodes when lying down or the owner will wake up and he will be doing this behavior. On the evening of an episode he will snore when sleeping. When he has an episode, (b) (6) heads to the front door to go outside and eat grass. He will intermittently vomit but not with every episode. He has no diarrhea. He is eating well. He seems to be acting normally otherwise. He has been treated with sucralfate, cerenia and pepcid. The cerenia seems to help but doesn't completely resove the signs. He has no travel history. He is currently not receiving any medication. He receives flea and tick prevention. He has no other medical problems reported. Significant Physical Exam Findings: Mentation: BAR Temperature: 101.7 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec. Hydration Status: adequate Weight: 36.7 kilograms Body Condition Score: 7.9 Oropharyngeal: minimal dental disease; no lesions noted; normal nasal planum; normal cervical palpation Eyes/Ears: clear OU; fundic exam WNL OU; clean AU Integument: full coat; no ectoparasites Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size Cardiovascular/Respiratory: no murmur, no arrhythmia, ssp, normal bv sounds, eupneic

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the abdomen was non-painful. Urogenital: neutered male; no prepucial d/c Musculoskeletal/neurologic: Normal ambulation 4; weak gag; remaining CN WNL; CP WNL; A complete neurologic and orthopedic exam was not performed. Lab Work: none performed today Radiographic Findings: none performed today
5/3/2015	CK	(b) (6)	Reason for Visit: Recheck Date Patient Checked Out: 05/03/15 Practice (b) (6)
11/21/2014	C	(b)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 11/21/2014 13:54 SWO - Myasthenia gravis test was negative, and so the next step for (b) (6) would be an esophageal scope to determine the cause for his clinical signs. Owner thankful, will call and schedule with IM after thanksgiving.
11/14/2014	CK	(b) (6)	swallowing issues Reason for Visit: Consult Date Patient Checked Out: 11/14/14 Practice (b) (6)
5/31/2014	C	(b) (6)	IM TREATMENT NEW 5/31/2014 Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) (6) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with usual episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, primary GI disease, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure Chemistry - NSF CBC - NSF T4: WNL No evidence of endocrine or metabolic disease based on screening labs.

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)) **Patient:** (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6) **Species:** Canine **Breed:** Retriever, Golden
Address: (b) (6) **Age:** 6 Yrs. 2 Mos. **Sex:** Neutered Male
Color: Blonde

Date	Type	Staff	History

Treatment: no treatment implemented at this time

Recommended Follow-up Care: recheck after owner discusses steps with insurance company - to consider chest radiographs, neuro consult, sedated oral exam and endoscopy

5/31/2014 C (b) (6) COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
5/31/2014 11:29
Spoke with owner and relayed that blood results are all normal. owner would like to speak with insurance prior to scheduling appt. next steps could be to get neuro consult, sedated oral exam and endoscopy

5/31/2014 L **Hematology results from (b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final**

Test	Result	Reference Range
HCT	46 %	36 – 60
HGB	15.9 g/dL	12.1 – 20.3
MCHC	34.6 g/dL	30 – 38
WBC	8.1 10^3/uL	4.0 – 15.5
Bands	0 %	0 – 3
RBC	6.3 10^6/uL	4.8 – 9.3
MCV	73 fL	58 – 79
MCH	25.2 pg	19 – 28
Platelet C	158 10^3/uL L	170 – 400
Platelet E	ADEQUATE	ADEQUATE –
Neutrophil	49 % L	60 – 77
Lymphocyte	46 % H	12 – 30
Monocytes	4 %	3 – 10
Eosinophil	1 % L	2 – 10
Basophils	0 %	0 – 1
Absolute N	3969 /uL	2060 – 10600
Absolute B	0 /uL	0 – 150
Absolute L	3726 /uL	690 – 4500
Absolute M	324 /uL	0 – 840
Absolute E	81 /uL	0 – 1200

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: CBC

Platelet count reflects the minimum number due to platelet clumping.

5/31/2014 L **Chemistry results from (b) (6) Requisition**

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

ID: (b) (6) **Posted** **Final**

Test	Result	Reference Range
ALB	3.5 g/dL	2.7 – 4.4
ALKP	42 U/L	5 – 131
ALT	28 U/L	12 – 118
AMYL	515 U/L	290 – 1125
AST	20 U/L	15 – 66
BUN/UREA	14 mg/dL	6 – 31
Ca	11.1 mg/dL	8.9 – 11.4
Chloride	109 mEq/L	102 – 120
CHOL	298 mg/dL	92 – 324
CK	40 U/L L	59 – 895
CREA	1.2 mg/dL	0.5 – 1.6
GGT	6 U/L	1 – 12
GLU	91 mg/dL	70 – 138
LIPA	428 U/L	77 – 695
Mg	1.7 mEq/L	1.5 – 2.5
PHOS	4.0 mg/dL	2.5 – 6.0
Potassium	4.8 mEq/L	3.6 – 5.5
Sodium	145 mEq/L	139 – 154
TBIL	0.1 mg/dL	0.1 – 0.3
TP	5.9 g/dL	5.0 – 7.4
TRIG	113 mg/dL	29 – 291
GLOB	2.4 g/dL	1.6 – 3.6
A/G Ratio	1.5 Ratio	0.8 – 2.0
B/C Ratio	12 Ratio	4 – 27

5/31/2014 L

Endocrinology results from (b) (6)
(b) (6) **Requisition ID:** (b) (6) **Posted** **Final**

Test	Result	Reference Range
T4	1.6 ug/dL	0.8 – 3.5

Ascn: (b) (6) **Profile: Total T4**

5/31/2014 L

Miscellaneous results from (b) (6)
(b) (6) **Requisition ID:** (b) (6) **Posted** **Final**
Ascn: (b) (6) **Profile: Superchem**
RE: 1050 Na/K Ratio 30
RE: 11067 Comment
Hemolysis 1+. No significant analyte interference.

5/30/2014 C (b) (6) ULTRASOUND REPORT NEW

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (4)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Referring Vet: Hospital:

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDING: # of Films:
Written: 5/30/2014

Liver The liver appeared diffusely normal; the liver margins were smooth.
Gallbladder The gall bladder appeared normal-the visible biliary tree is not dilated.
Spleen The spleen appeared normal.
Right Kidney The right kidney had good corticomedullary distinction; Smooth capsule; there were no nephroliths and the renal pelvis was not dilated. The right kidney measured: 6.73 cm
Left Kidney The left kidney had good corticomedullary distinction, Smooth capsule; there were no nephroliths and the renal pelvis was not dilated. The left kidney measured: 6.55 cm
Urinary Bladder The urinary bladder appeared normal; no urolith or masses seen.
Right Adrenal The right adrenal was normal size and shape measuring: 0.45 cm
Left Adrenal The left adrenal was normal size and shape measuring: 0.54 cm
Stomach The stomach appeared normal and empty of ingesta
Small Intestines The small intestine appeared normal in layering and thickness measuring 0.51 - duodenum
Colon The colon appeared normal.
Pancreas The pancreatic region appeared normal.
Lymph Nodes There was no obvious mesenteric or sublumbar lymphadenopathy.
Prostate Appeared small and symmetrical for a neutered male.
Uterus
Testicles Not visualized - neutered.
Ovaries

Additional Comments: There was no free fluid noted. There were no overt abnormalities noted to explain patient's clinical signs.

5/30/2014 C (b) (6)

IM TREATMENT NEW
5/30/2014

Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) (6) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with usual episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, primary GI disease, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure

Treatment: no treatment implemented at this time

Recommended Follow-up Care: pending lab results; consider fluroscopy, sedated oral exam and endoscopy with neuro exam prior.

5/30/2014 C (b) (6)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM NEW
5/30/2014 22:58

Presenting Complaint:

History: (b) (6) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever presenting for episodes that the owner describes and extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking. The owner initially thought he had a hard time breathing. He licks the air. These episodes can occur anytime of day or night. It is not associated with eating or drinking specifically but does occur after drinking. He seems to have episodes when lying down or the owner will wake up and he will be doing this behavior. When he has an episode, (b) (6) heads to the front door to go outside and eat grass. He will intermittently vomit but not with every episode. He has no diarrhea. He used to have diarrhea until his diet was switched to natural balance fish and sweet potato. He has been treated with sucralfate, cerenia and pepcid. The cerenia seems to help but doesn't completely resove the signs. These episodes seemed to start when (b) (6) was 9 mo old and has been progressively more frequent. The last 1-2 weeks he is having daily signs. He has no travel history. He is currently not receiving any medication. He receives flea and tick prevention. He has no other medical problems reported.

Mentation: BAR
Temperature: 102 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: adequate
Weight: 37.3 kilograms
Body Condition Score: 7.9
Oropharyngeal: minimal dental disease; no lesions noted; normal nasal planum; normal thyroid palpation
Eyes/Ears: clear OU; fundic exam WNL OU; clean AU
Integument: full coat; no ectoparasites
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: no murmur, no arrhythmia, ssp, normal bv sounds, eupneic
Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			abdomen was non-painful. Urogenital: neutered male; no prepucial d/c Musculoskeletal/neurologic: Normal ambulation 4; weak gag; remaining CN WNL; CP WNL; A complete neurologic and orthopedic exam was not performed. Rectal: Normal Lab Work: cbc, superchem, T4 pending to (b) (4) Radiographic Findings: none performed
5/30/2014	I	(b) (6)	(b) (6) has unusual signs that appear to be a lot of swallowing air. At this time it is not clear why this is happening; however, our plans to further evaluate this include lab work to rule out metabolic abnormalites, Gi malabsorption or thyroid problems. These tests are pending and I will call you when results are available. The next steps would include a neurology consultation, sedated oral exam followed by endoscopy to evaluate his clinical signs +/- chest radiographs.
5/30/2014	V	(b) (6)	May 30, 2014 12:26 PM Staff: (b) ---------- Weight : 37.30 kilograms
5/30/2014	V		May 30, 2014 12:26 PM ----------
5/30/2014	CK	(b) (6)	Consult for possible scope Reason for Visit: Consult Date Patient Checked Out: 05/30/14 Practice TF
5/30/2014	L	(b) (6)	**Chemistry results from (b) (6) Services Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final** **Test Result Reference Range** **COBALAMIN 442 ng/L 284 - 836** **FOLATE 6.9 ug/L 4.8 - 19.0** **Ascn: (b) (6)** **SS MN CANINE**
5/29/2014	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/29/2014 11:08 swo confirmed 5/30 apt at 1130

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
5/27/2014	C	(b) (6)	RECEPTION ACTIONS NOTE Recevied fax from (b) (6). Placed in box under (b) (6)
5/27/2014	C	(b) (6)	RECEPTION ACTIONS NOTE ***ADDENDUM 5/27/2014 recv'd fax from (b) (6) and (b) (6) in black bx under (b) (6) ADDENDUM on 5/27/2014 at 12:49:24 from (b) (6) Recv'd fax from (b) (6). Placed in black box under (b) (6)

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

CARDIOLOGY DIET HISTORY FORM
Please answer the following questions about your pet

Pet's name: _____ Owner's name : _____ Today's date: _____

1. How would you assess your pet's appetite? (mark the point on the line below that best represents your pet's appetite)
   Example: ***Poor***_____|_____***Excellent***

   Poor_____**Excellent**

2. Have you noticed a change in your pet's appetite over the last 1-2 weeks? (check all that apply)
   ☐Eats about the same amount as usual ☐Eats less than usual ☐Eats more than usual
   ☐Seems to prefer different foods than usual ☐Other_____

3. Over the last few weeks, has your pet (check one)
   ☐Lost weight ☐Gained weight ☐Stayed about the same weight ☐Don't know

4. Please list below ALL pet foods, people food, treats, snack, dental chews, rawhides, and any other food item that your pet currently eats. Please include the brand, specific product, and flavor so we know exactly what you pet is eating.

   Food (include specific product and flavor) Form Amount How often? Fed since
   Examples are shown in the table – please provide enough detail that we could go do the store and buy the exact same food.

Food (include specific product and flavor)	Form	Amount	How often?	Fed since
Nutro Grain Free Chicken, Lentil, & Sweet Potato Adult	*dry*	*1 ½ cup*	*2x/day*	*Jan 2018*
85% lean hamburger	*microwaved*	*3 oz*	*1x/week*	*Jan 2015*
Pupperoni original beef flavor	*treat*	*½*	*1x/day*	*Aug 2015*
Rawhide	*treat*	*6 inch twist*	*1x/week*	*Dec 2015*

   **Any additional diet information can be listed on the back of this sheet*

5. Do you give any dietary supplements to your pet (for example: vitamins, glucosamine, fatty acids, or any other supplements)? ☐Yes ☐No If yes, please list which ones and give brands and amounts:

		Brand/Concentration	Amount per day
Taurine	☐Yes ☐No	_____	_____
Carnitine	☐Yes ☐No	_____	_____
Antioxidants	☐Yes ☐No	_____	_____
Multivitamin	☐Yes ☐No	_____	_____
Fish oil	☐Yes ☐No	_____	_____
Coenzyme Q10	☐Yes ☐No	_____	_____
Other (please list):			
Example: Vitamin C		*Nature's Bounty*	*500 mg tablets – 1 per day*
_____		_____	_____
_____		_____	_____
_____		_____	_____
_____		_____	_____
_____		_____	_____

6. How do you administer pills to your pet?
   ☐ I do not give any medications ☐ I put them directly in my pet's mouth without food
   ☐ I put them in my pet's dog/cat food ☐ I put them in a Pill Pocket or similar product
   ☐ I put them in foods (list foods):_____

Information below to be completed by the veterinarian:

Current body weight: _____kg Current body condition score (1-9): _____/9

Muscle Condition Score: ☐normal muscle ☐mild muscle loss ☐moderate muscle loss ☐severe muscle loss

From:	Hartogensis, Martine
To:	Palmer, Lee Anne; Jones, Jennifer L; Rotstein, David; Burkholder, William; Norris, Anne; DeLancey, Siobhan
Cc:	McDermott, Patrick
Subject:	FW: DCM Comms Going Live Today
Date:	Thursday, July 26, 2018 11:59:22 AM
Attachments:	image001.jpg

Just a few points from PFI before our webinar today.

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 26, 2018 11:38 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good morning, Martine. First, thanks for this opportunity to engage with FDA on this issue. As difficult as it can be at times, I think this is positive and consistent with PFI members' commitment to product safety and pet health. The more we can work together and the sooner in the process, the better.

We have a good game of phone tag going so just wanted to send a quick note in case we don't speak before the webinar at 2:00pm.

- Per our conversation, we'll pick up where we left off. I'll start posing the questions we sent o FDA in advance of the 19 July webinar.
- I know we're scheduled for one hour but I imagine there will be a lot of interest, so please advise if you/your colleagues are ok with going longer if necessary – hopefully no more than 10-15 minutes past our allotted time.
- One question I'll pose if others don't, perhaps near the end of the webinar, relates to FDA's messaging going forward on this issue. There's a lot of concern among pet food makers that an entire sector (grain-free) and a few ingredients (peas, lentils, legumes and potatoes) have been indicted when it appears that the issue is really about formulation by certain pet food makers since many grain-free diets and/or diets containing the aforementioned ingredients are not implicated. Also, any FDA messaging usually leads to a spike in calls to pet food makers' call centers, even if they don't make the products FDA may be investigating – the jerky treats investigation is a perfect example.

That's all for now. I am unavailable until around 1:00pm but feel free to call after that if we need to speak before the webinar at 2:00pm.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: + (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 7:15 PM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Cc: (b) (6)>; Milton, Nanette <Nanette.Milton@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Ok, thanks Peter!

Nanette, can you work with (b) (6) to schedule an hour continuation of the PFI webinar? We got cut off after the first hour...

Looks like Tuesday around 11 might work.

Thanks in advance!!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 19, 2018 at 4:40:25 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: (b) (6)
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi, Martine. Sorry this message is coming to you later than expected. If you could let us know whether Tuesday, 24 July in the morning (11:00am ET start time) works for you, I can notify our participants and get it on everyone's calendar.

Thanks again and we'll be in touch.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: + (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 11:30 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

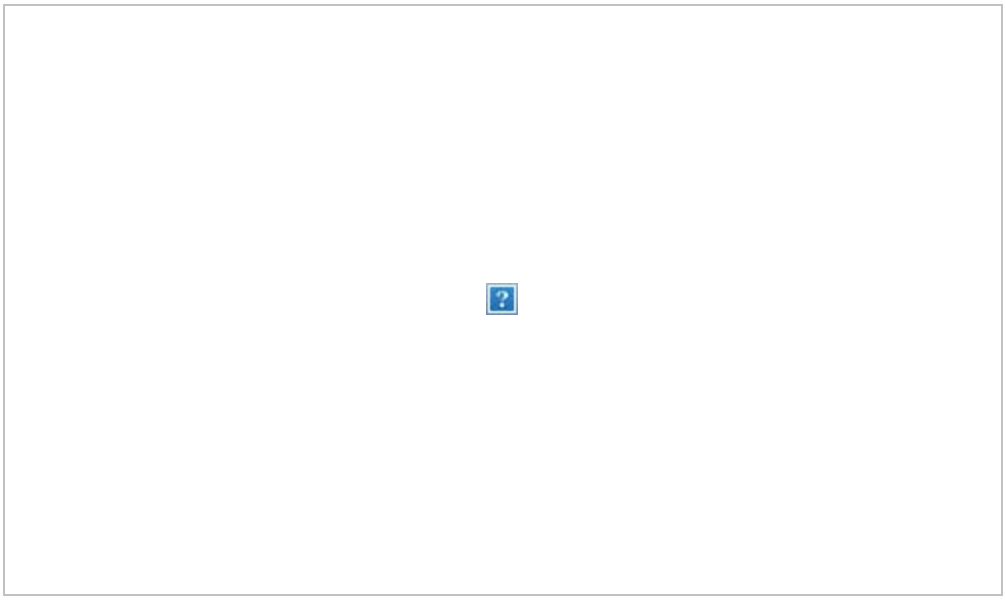
Hi Peter,

No worries and I am available now. (b) (6)

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 11:29 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Sorry about the technical difficulties. GoToMeeting is down around the country, apparently – see below.



Please let me know when you're free to chat. Hopefully we can find time in the next few days to reschedule.

Regards,

Peter
O: (b) (6)
M: + (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:50 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Welcome, and the epi slides…

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:42 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Great – thanks.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:40 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

Here are the Vet-LIRN slides. I will be sending the epi slides in a bit.

Thanks!!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:11 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good morning, Martine. Will you/your FDA colleagues want to present anything on the screen? I recall during our last webinar with you that we could not give you presenter privileges in GoToMeeting – something to do with your IT/firewall, I think. If you want me to put anything on the screen, please send it to me. I have the redacted version of your presentation from June and the public announcement. Thanks.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 6:57 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Ok, sounds good and thank you!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 18, 2018 at 10:40:10 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Thanks, Martine. Most participants PFI producer members participants are SMEs, with a few corporate/legal reps in the mix. I really want this webinar to focus on the science behind FDA's notice and got broad agreement from members during our prep for this meeting today.

Sent using OWA for iPhone

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 18, 2018 7:16:01 PM
To: Tabor, Peter
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

Thank you so much for the list. Here are the folks invited from CVM:

Bill Burkholder
Siobhan DeLancey
Dave Rotstein
Pat McDermott
Jennifer Jones
Lauren Carey
Anne Norris
Lee Anne Palmer
David Edwards
Sarah Nemser
Janice Steinschneider
John Baker
Eric Nelson
Neal Bataller

Also, I recognize a few names on your list, but can you tell me (in general) if the PFI participants are mainly SMEs or leadership? We just want to get an idea of our audience.

Thanks very much in advance!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Wednesday, July 18, 2018 4:58 PM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good afternoon, Martine. Attached is a list of PFI member participants in tomorrow's webinar. Also attached is the proposed agenda and the questions we sent you earlier, just for reference.

Did you already send us a list of FDA participants in the webinar? If not, can you send it this afternoon/evening?

Thanks and we look forward to the call.

Regards,

Peter
O: (b) (6)
M: (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Monday, July 16, 2018 9:29 PM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter!

Looks great! Looking forward to our meeting Thursday!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 16, 2018 at 2:17:16 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>

Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Good afternoon, Martine. Not sure if you're still in Denver or on your way home – I hope the AVMA meeting went well. I wanted to get your input on a draft agenda for the Thu webinar, to make the most of everyone's time.

Proposed Agenda

- Welcome, introductions and PFI anti-trust policy reminder – PFI, FDA (10 minutes)
- Overview of the issue, including the FDA notice and the data FDA presented to PFI in June – FDA (30 minutes, including Qs from PFI)
- Review of questions PFI sent to FDA for the webinar – PFI, FDA (50 minutes)
- Open Q&A – PFI, FDA (20 minutes)
- Conclusion and adjourn (10 minutes)

Please take a look and reply to me at your earliest convenience (today if possible) with thoughts or suggested tweaks. Thanks and safe travels home.

Regards,

Peter
O: + (b) (6)
M: + (b) (6)

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 11:11 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

Yes, let's touch base. I am in a meeting until 12 and can call you then. Does that work for you?

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:45 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Thanks for the heads-up, Martine. Very kind of you. My colleagues and I will review the info and I'll be in touch this afternoon.
I was under the impression that our webinar next week would inform FDA's and pet food makers' understanding of the issue, perhaps before any public messaging was issued. So this is

a little concerning. I imagine the public reaction might be quite severe and impact products that aren't implicated by FDA. Hopefully we can chat this afternoon.
Thanks again for reaching out.

Sent using OWA for iPhone

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:34:41 AM
To: Tabor, Peter
Subject: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

I just left you a VM. I am attaching the DCM comms materials that will be going live today. Please feel free to share them with your members and let me know if you have any questions.

Martine

Martine Hartogensis, DVM
FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine
Deputy Director, Office of Surveillance & Compliance
(240) 402-7178

From: Hartogensis, Martine
To: Palmer, Lee Anne; Jones, Jennifer L
Cc: Rotstein, David; Norris, Anne; Burkholder, William
Subject: FW: DCM Information - Champion Petfoods
Date: Tuesday, August 21, 2018 2:52:58 PM
Attachments: Jim Wagner vCard.vcf

Hi Lee Anne,

So sorry to bug you again! Anyway, just wondering if (b) (5)

Many thanks in advance!

Martine

From: Jim Wagner [mailto:JWagner@championpetfoods.com]
Sent: Tuesday, August 21, 2018 1:02 PM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: DCM Information - Champion Petfoods

Dr. Hartogensis,

Good morning. I was speaking with Peter Tabor this morning regarding the DCM investigation. I'm wondering if you could share with me any information regarding (b) (4)

(b) (4)

Thanks very much for your consideration.

Kind regards,

Jim Wagner
VP | Quality Assurance & Regulatory
Champion Petfoods USA Inc

C: (b) (6)
12871 Bowling Green Rd. | Auburn, Kentucky, United States | 42206

From: Hartogensis, Martine
To: Jones, Jennifer L; Burkholder, William; Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David
Cc: Norris, Anne
Subject: FW: Feedback on the September 4 webinar
Date: Monday, September 10, 2018 7:58:14 AM
Attachments: Petfood Industry CDM Webinar_Questions.xlsx

Good Morning!

Just passing these questions along FYI that were sent in last week following the pet food industry.com webinar. Just some issues to consider in the DCM investigation. (b) (5)

Martine

From: Debbie Phillips <DPhillips@wattglobal.com>
Sent: Friday, September 07, 2018 4:46 PM
To: pfit nutrition <pfitnutrition@gmail.com>; Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>; Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Feedback on the September 4 webinar

Hello Greg, Lisa and Martine:

Thank you again for being part of our webinar on Tuesday. It garnered what I believe are record numbers in every category in terms of the webinars we organize:

Total Registrants = 683
Live Attendees = 360
Survey Responses = 165

Typically our webinars draw about 200-300 registrants, with live participation at 30-40%. So these results show what an important topic this is for the pet food industry.

I'm not sure how the survey response rate ranks; I can tell you that the responses showed overwhelmingly that the topic was relevant or very relevant to respondents, and they were satisfied to very satisfied with the webinar.

We also received what I believe is a record number of questions and comments during the webinar: 97! That's why I couldn't get to all of them … but I am sharing them here in the attached spreadsheet. I color-coded them for the person I thought was most appropriate (if the questioner didn't specify the speaker) or as general comments or questions that were answered during the webinar. (Sorry, I tried sorting according to the color but my Excel skills only go so far!)

I don't necessarily expect you to answer the ones directed to you, but I hope you might find them

helpful as you continue to study this issue or if you write about it.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thanks again!

Have a good weekend,
Debbie

DEBBIE PHILLIPS-DONALDSON
Editor-in-Chief, Petfood Industry/Petfood Forum
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Watt Global Media
Office: +1.815.966.5424
Mobile: (b) (6)
dphillips@wattglobal.com
Skype: (b) (6)
www.gotomeet.me/DebbiePhillipsDonaldson

Register soon for upcoming Petfood Forum conferences!
Petfood R&D Showcase (Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas): October 9-11
Petfood Forum and Petfood Innovation Workshop 2019: April 29-May 1
Petfood Forum Europe 2019: June 13
Visit www.PetfoodForumEvents.com

Petfood Industry Webinar. 180904. FDA p

First Name	Last Name	Email Address
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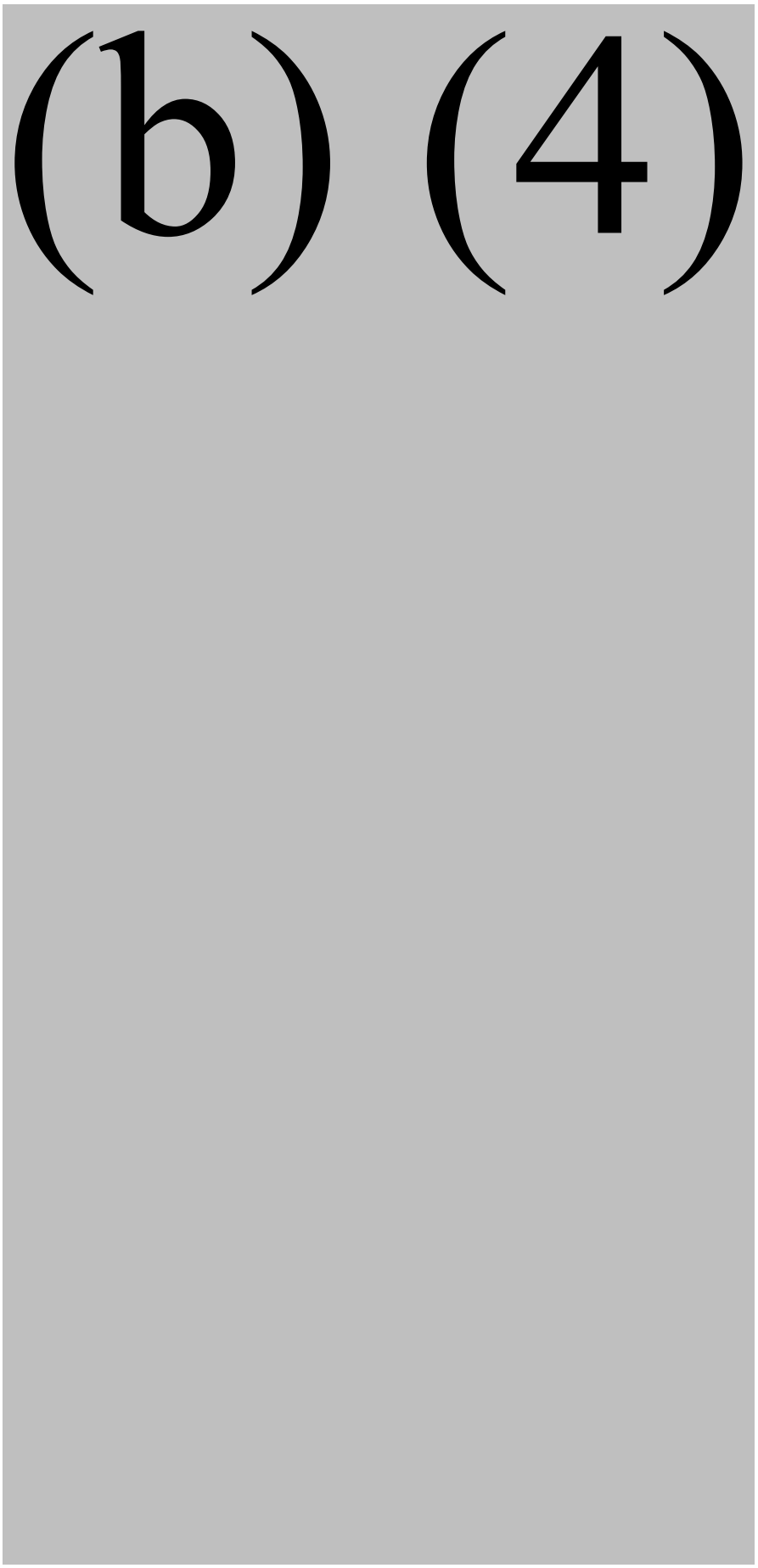
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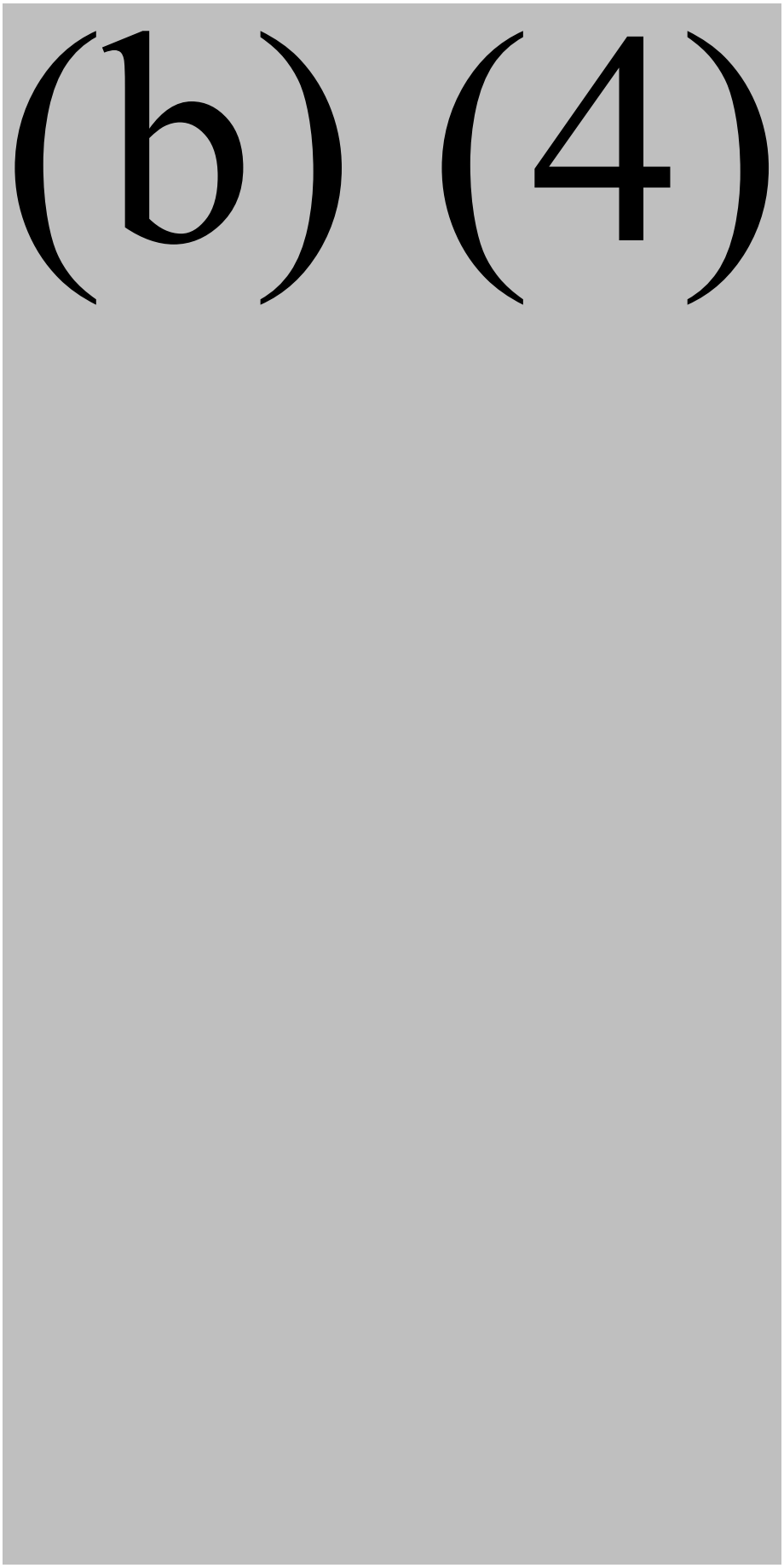
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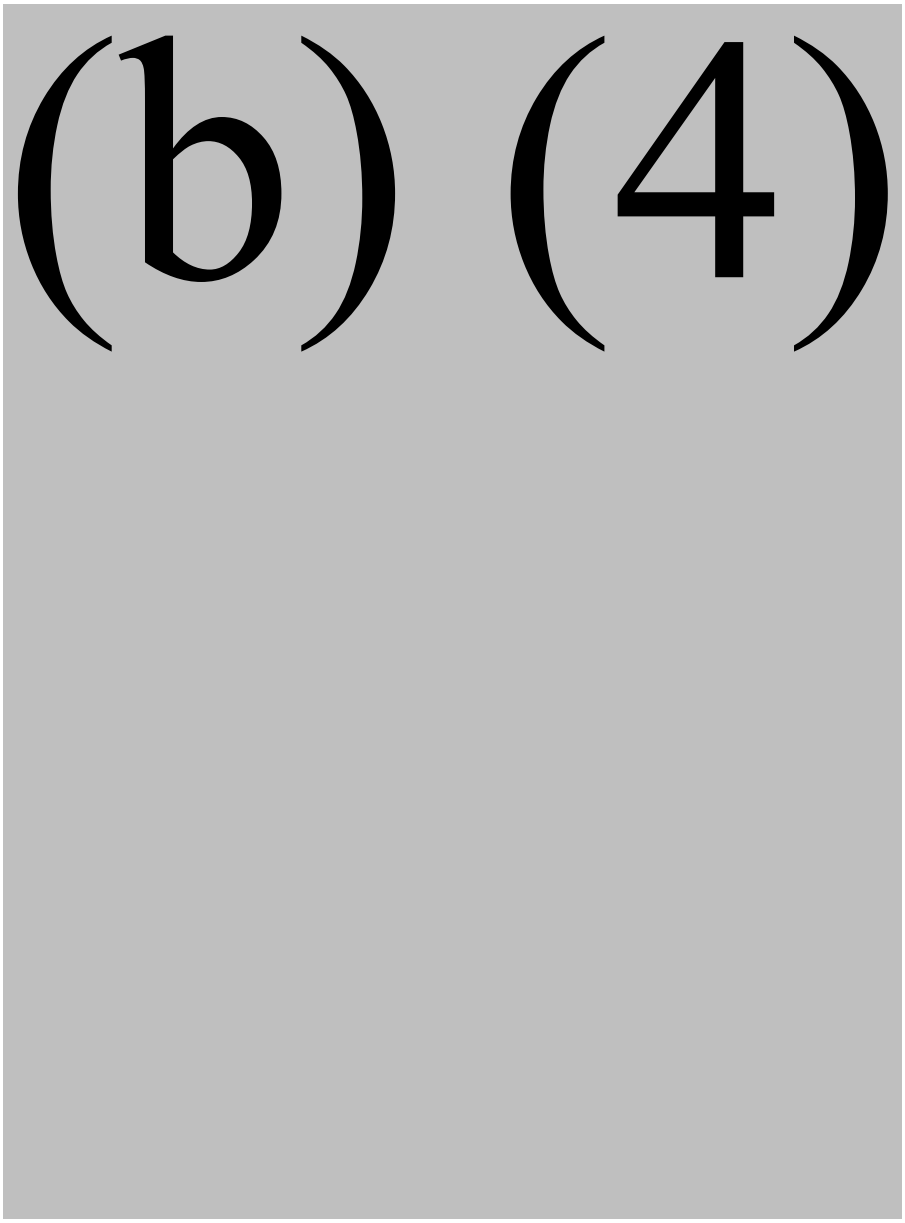
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ossible dog food link to cardiomyopathy - Question & Answer

Blue = Hartogensis **Green = Freeman** **Purple = Aldrich** **Orange = General questions/comments** **Black = Already**

Question Asked
Potatoes have been sold at very high levels for many more years than Grain Free. How can potatoes be separated out and questioned differently since they have been sold for many more years and no evident concern? Maybe solve quicker and
What percentage of the dogs with normal taurine levels had both whole blood and plasma taurine tested.
Can you elaborate on the soluble fiber-taurine interaction? Would insoluble fiber generate the same effect?
When Dr. Aldrich said potatoes are playing some part in this -It it white and or sweet potatoes?.
Can you ask Dr. Freeman about her research in this, her survey she is asking companies to fill out, and how this data will be reported?
For Greg - could he make an estimate on the highest level of legumes to be recommended in a product?
should we carefully advise use of grain free diets for apparently "at risk" breeds/types? Esp. for dogs where grain free is human choice rather than canine need.....
For Dr. Freeman: In the study that found Golden Retrievers and Cocker Spaniels had taurine deficiency, was this thought to be a genetic issue? Goldens are not usually mentioned in the list of "typical breeds", but Cocker Spaniels are. Also, you
Can Dr. Hartogenesis repeat the number of cases again and what the break out is? She went really fast. Thank you
Is there an increasing trend of case reporting after FDA announcement?
Will FDA take further steps regards this issue? If yes, what the timeline will be?
I represent a vet centric whole food nutrition company and we make both grain and grain free recipes made with real food. Our nutritionist learned about the issue through UC Davis 6 months ago. At that time we tested a cohort of dogs on our beef
Sorry - I meant potatoes are the second ingredient.
We have also failed to see any cardiac issues in year long feeding trials an in our almost 8 years of food production in whole food recipes.
Isn't ingredient quality (ie: meal vs real USDA certified meat) a primary factor in amino acid nutrition?
Have any cases involved commercially prepared fresh, whole food diets?
What about working with companies that make grain free diets that do not have this issue? We'd be interested in working with the FDA.
Has anyone looked at the source of Taurine used in these cases? You can get taurine from China for less than half the cost from japan or NZ.
How many companies involved? I hav ebeen told it only involves 3 companies?
Please define a "Boutique diet?"
Please define a "bag diet?"
With 6 of the top selling 7 formulas sold in US being grain free wouldn't you exppect a higher number affected formulas being grain free?
Do you think this can have anything to do with the potential lectin content of these foods as this can affect the absorption of nutrients?
Dr. Aldrich - with the rise now of the veggie and vegan recipes aren't you afraid that these kind of health problems due probably to some misformulation will occur more frequently ? Because grain free just open the door to these new type of

Does this still appear to be fairly breed specific

Amy cases of mitral valve disease associated with these diets

Are there new varieities of legumes being grown & used

Was the taurine source looked at in the diet formulas? I am wondering if there may be an improvement with taurine supplementation in the diet vs taurine coming from the ingredients.

For the dogs taurine, was whole blood, serum or both tested?

Where are the recommendations Dr. Freeman discussed posted?

is the current sample size statistically significant?

How many dogs eat grain-free diets or diets with a lot of legume seeds in them?

I am not sure exactly how to phrase this but how often are the dieitary needs of dogs and cats tested? Every couple years to address any changes of need? ie Taurine levels

dietary needs in commercial pet food that is

Also being commercial frozen raw pet food doesnt have things like Legumes and are very high in organ meat - how dies this effect the Taurine issue?

I get a lot of question from my customers that many vets aren't getting the nutrition training they need. Very Hills and RC centered. Any comments on that? Do they have the wrong idea?

Do you have a recommendation for dog owners feeding exotic/grain free/legumes at the moment?

Do you have any figures for this from other countries? For example the Uk, where grain free is very popular at the moment

does chicken meal have lower leaves of taurine and methionine than chicken by-product meal

Does this reflect in any way on products that have passed AAFCO feeding trials for maintenance that are now correlated with DCM? Are AAFCO feeding trials adequate to identify this type of issue?

Will Dr. Freeman please define "boutique"

Is Dr. Aldrich saying that formulating via the "nutrient levels" method not sound??

he seems to be saying that if they haven't done feeding trials, this is where we are going to end up?

Is there a direct correlation between pulses and potatoes with DCM? A recent Washington Post article seemed to point more towards pulses/legumes rather than potatoes.

Is this limited to the US? Any reports coming from Europe?

Pending more information, is there any reason not to supplement with L-Taurine and L-Carnitine? Any feedback on the dosing for dogs?

1) What is a high level of pulse / legume ingredient in a dog food?

2) Diets fed to case animals - any difference is case numbers between diets containing whole pulses vs pulse fractions (whole peas vs pea protein for example)

Dr. Aldrich mentioned increased fermentation in the colon and I wondered if anyone is studying that potential connection?

Has this webinar been submitted for veterinary CE units?

if rendered meal is a potential issue because of variability of amino acids, is fresh meats that are lightly cooked a better source? fresh cooked pet foods using muscle meats that are not rendered meals may be fine. please make a comment on

talking to vets will only get the vet to suggest a diet that they sell....this isn't necessarily the answer

Are veterinarian able to give the right nutritional advice, knowing that most veterinarian are not nutritionists, and had very limited nutrition training in vet school

Potatoes are not legumes or pulses. They are tubers, also considered nightshades. Are we confident they are also included in this or do the potato foods being investigated also include legume ingredients?

What do we know about the type of protein in the diets investigated? Could the problem be that legumes are very high in protein and so the protein levels of these foods are high but the MEAT protein is not? Wouldn't that cause a deficiency in an

please define "Boutique diet"

define "typical ingredients"

are pet food manufacturers required to test a breakdown of animo acids along with their protein content?

what percent of those ~150 were potato based and not legume/pulse based?

sounds like youre saying validation by feed trials is even more important. yes?

Sounds like diet VARIATION might be an easy recommendation. should we make that one?

Jennifer, Does anyone of them know the taurine value in those kind of diets?

if a pet owner has a dog breed that is predisposed to DCM (great dane or boxer, for instance), and they are feeding a grain free diet, would it be recommended to have the dog tested even if the dog has not shown any signs of illness and "appears

Could there be a role played by solanine or saponin that come from tubers and legumes?

Do we foresee this causing AAFCO to change their nutrient level recommendations for any of the amino acids?

Can you give an example of a exotic, boutique, bag diet...ingredients etc that you reference that were involved in the cases reported as possible association to DCM

With the multitude of "grain free" diets available...what would your message be to the public about the grain free diets that are being fed to date and how to choose a grain free diet

Has a link to Selenium availability been studied deeply as research has found that selenium avilability is often decreased by certain processing steps?

Is this study only related to kibble foods? Has there been a link to DCM to real, whole peas, or just pea derivatives used in kibble? If so, what's the maximum percentage of real peas you'd recommend having in a recipe?

Many veterinarians have no idea about foods and are not aware of the recent issues being discussed today? What then.

Does the FDA data support Dr. Freeman's assessment that smaller companies and exotic ingredients are implicated?

For the prospective study, is the food and biological (blood, feces, urine) just analyzing for taurine or also for all the sulfur amino acids, carnitine, betaine, choline, B6, B12, and folic acid? All of these participate in sulfur amino acid metabolism.

Are other attributes of the animal being examined as well, specifically: estimate of body fat, age, level of exercise, and genetic (rather than pheotypic) evaluation.

When FSMA was implemented most companies moved to using greater temperatures to mitigate bacterial contamination, has anyone considered that we seriously ramped up heat damaged protein because of this? Does everyone understand that

It appears that whole blood and plasma taurine are the primary measures being used to assess taurine status, but these values do not appear to correlate with DCM in many cases. Are there any other biomarkers of taurine status or taurine-

Given the variability in taurine status in cases vs. controls (similar to Dr. Freeman's statement - many cases are not taurine responsive), what other nutrients may be involved?

Given this issue, what is the chance that AAFCO will work on providing a taurine recommendation for dogs in the future? It is unknown why the taurine-responsive DCM publications from the early 2000's were apparently ignored by AAFCO. Will it be

Have one specific diet or company been common in these cases?

Question for Dr Freeman please: May I ask the age of the dogs which have DCM but not Taurine deficient

Question for Dr Aldrich please: Would adding Taurine to the diet help when some dogs are showing a good or high level of Taurine in testing?

Since grain free canine diets are so popular, wouldn't is be reasonable to assume that its not unusual for the majority of the diets to be grain free?

Hi Umesh from India, what was approximate duration of feeding grain free diets in affected dogs before developing DCM Thank you

Has the FDA or cardiac vets rules out genetics in the cases being discussed? Thanks

AAFCO doesn't list taurine as an essential nutrient for dogs--you said that you looked at the foods and they weren't taurine deficient. What does that mean?

In regards to added legumes, is alfalfa considered one of the suspect ingredients?

It has been recommended that whole blood taurine levels are preferred over plasma taurine levels. UC Davis is one lab that does these however there is another lab that prefers 'plasma' as the sample of preference based on the equipment being

Do those patients w/ 'diet associated DCM' that have normal or high taurine levels respond to taurine supplementation in reagrds to the DCM changes?

what do you mean by Typical ingredient foods to go back to?

A lot of foods with grain have peas and pea protein also, so it depends on the %, and they would have lower % most likely?

are some meat proteins thatare better than others for Taurine production.

i don't think you can label just the small manufacturers, because large ones also use exotic ingredients.

no way, Vet's will suggest Hill's and Royal Canin before better foods with better ingredients Vets have just started to get involved with foods in the past few years I think food is the last thing they are knowledgeable about in my opinion

Question for Dr Martine Hartogensis - Has the FDA looked at other issues that could lead to lower taurine status? For example trace mineral status? Legumes are higher in phytates which can bind minerals and cause similar issues? Also, has

Question for Dr Martine Hartogensis: How many of the offending foods actual have supplied analyticals and digestibility information?

would anyone on the staff recommend their friends and family to feed grain free diets using these questionable ingredients? would you recommend them to stop feeding these diets?

/ answered during webinar

From:	Carey, Lauren
To:	Hartogensis, Martine; Jones, Jennifer L; Nemser, Sarah; Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David
Subject:	RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:27:38 AM
Attachments:	PFI - 7-18-2018 DCM Presentation.ppt

Hi Martine,

Slides attached. I'm willing to make any changes. Just let me know.

Thanks,
Lauren

From: Hartogensis, Martine
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:23 AM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: FW: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi!

If you are comfortable and want to send me slides for the webinar today, that would be great. PFI can put them on the shared screen.

Thanks!!
Martine

From: Tabor, Peter [mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 9:11 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

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Regards,

Peter
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Sent: Thursday, July 19, 2018 6:57 AM
To: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: Re: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Ok, sounds good and thank you!

Martine

From: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Date: July 18, 2018 at 10:40:10 PM EDT
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
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Pat McDermott
Jennifer Jones
Lauren Carey
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Thanks and we look forward to the call.

Regards,

Peter
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Subject: RE: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter!

Looks great! Looking forward to our meeting Thursday!

Martine

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Regards,

Peter
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Thanks for the heads-up, Martine. Very kind of you. My colleagues and I will review the info and I'll be in touch this afternoon.
I was under the impression that our webinar next week would inform FDA's and pet food makers' understanding of the issue, perhaps before any public messaging was issued. So this is a little concerning. I imagine the public reaction might be quite severe and impact products

that aren't implicated by FDA. Hopefully we can chat this afternoon.
Thanks again for reaching out.

Sent using OWA for iPhone

From: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:34:41 AM
To: Tabor, Peter
Subject: DCM Comms Going Live Today

Hi Peter,

I just left you a VM. I am attaching the DCM comms materials that will be going live today. Please feel free to share them with your members and let me know if you have any questions.

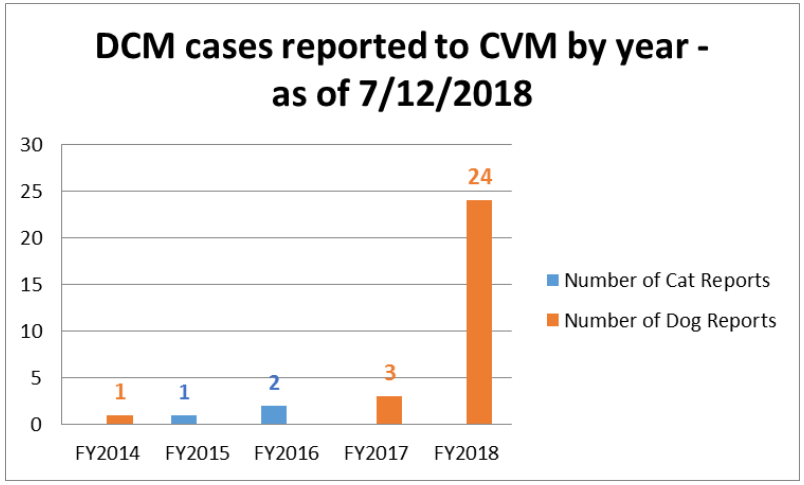
Martine

Martine Hartogensis, DVM
FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine
Deputy Director, Office of Surveillance & Compliance
(240) 402-7178

DCM Reports as of 7/18/2018 Database Review

DCM Reports as of 7/12/2018 FDA CVM Update

- 31 reports
- 3 cat reports
  - 7 cats reacted, 1 cat died
- 28 dog reports
  - 30 dogs reacted, 3 died



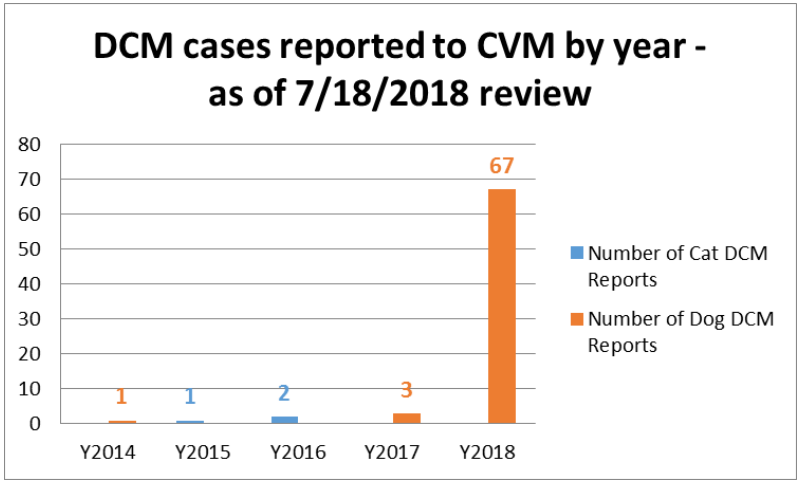
DCM Reports as of 7/12/2018 FDA CVM Update

- 31 reports discussed in CVM Update
- 28 dog reports

Dogs	Age (yrs)	Weight (lbs)	Gender	
Mean	7.7	62.6	F	12 (46%)
Range	2.5 - 13	11 - 141	M	14 (54%)
N	28	28	N	26

DCM Reports as of 7/18/2018 Review

- 7/12/2018: CVM Update discussing FDA investigation into potential connection between diet and cases of canine heart disease
- 80 new cardiac-type reports received as of 7/18/2018 review
  - 77 cardiac reports, 2 respiratory reports, 1 GF report did not fully complete report
  - 43 new reports specifically mention DCM in report narrative or within attachments
  - Several other GF food reports through Safety Reporting Portal. Likely reported due to GF diet article, but no cardiac signs.



DCM Reports as of 7/18/2018 Review

- 31 reports discussed in CVM Update
- Additional 43 DCM reports as of 7/18/18
  - Number likely to change as we review medical records
  - More reports coming in
- All new reports are dog reports

Dogs	Age (yrs)	Veight (lbs	Gender	
Mean	7.4	62.4	F	27 (39%)
Range	1 - 13	11 - 145	M	42 (61%)
N	70	66	N	69

DCM Cases Reported to CVM as of 7/18/2018 Review

Breed	Number of Dogs
Golden Retriever	12
Mixed	12
Labrador Retriever	7
Great Dane	6
American Cocker Spaniel	3
Bulldog	2
Doberman Pinscher	2
French Bulldog	2
Saluki	2
Shih Tzu	2
Afghan Hound	1
Australian Shepherd	1
Basset Hound	1
Boxer	1
Bull Terrier	1
Chinese Crested - Hairless	1
Dalmation	1
German Shepherd Dog	1
Gordon Setter	1
Greyhound	1
Irish Terrier	1
Maltese	1
Miniature Pinscher	1
Miniature Schnauzer	1
Portuguese Water Dog	1
Schnauzer (unspecified)	1
Shetland Sheepdog	1
Standard Poodle	1
Vizsla	1
Whippet	1
Unknown	1

Foods Reported in Canine DCM Cases Received by CVM

Brands	Number of Reports	Flavor of Brand	Number of Reports
Zignature	9	Kangaroo Formula	7
		Lamb Formula	1
		Venison Formula	1
Nature's Domain	8	Salmon Meal & Sweet Potato	2
		Organic Chicken & Pea	2
		Turkey Meal & Sweet Potato	2
		Unknown	2
California Natural	7	Kangaroo & Red Lentils	5
		Kangaroo & Red Lentils; Venison & Green Lentils	1
		Venison & Sweet Potato(?)	1
Earthborn Holistic	7	Coastal Catch	2
		Meadow Feast	2
		Great Plains Feast	1
		Primitive Natural	1
		Unknown	1
4Health	6	Grain Free Large Breed	2
		Grain Free Beef & Potato	2
		Grain Free	1
		Large Breed Formula (unknown if Grain Free)	1
Blue Buffalo	4	Multiple Blue Buffalo Products	2
		Blue Basics Salmon & Potato Adult	3
Taste of the Wild	4	Pacific Stream Canine Formula with Smoked Salmon	1
		Sierra Mountain Canine Formula with Roasted Lamb	1
		Pacific Stream Canine Formula with Smoked Salmon; Prey Angus Beef	1
		Turkey Flavor; Bison Flavor	1
Fromm	3	Four-Star Lamb & Lentil Recipe	1
		Four-Star Surf & Turf	1
		Heartland Adult Gold	1

Foods Reported in Canine DCM Cases Received by CVM

Brands	Number of Reports	Flavor of Brand	Number of Reports
Nature's Recipe	3	Grain Free Salmon, Sweet Potato & Pumpkin Recipe	2
		Easy-To-Digest Fish Meal & Potato Recipe	1
Rachael Ray	3	Nutrish Cat Food	1
		Nutrish Dog Food	1
		Nutrish Zero Grain Free Salmon & Sweet Potato; Nutrish Zero Grain Beef, Potato & Bison	1
Acana	2	Lamb & Apple Singles Formula	1
Halo	2	Grain Free	1
		Salmon Dry Food	1
Merrick	2	Purrfect Bistro Grain Free Real Chicken Recipe	1
		Grain Free Real Salmon + Sweet Potato Recipe	1
Natural Balance	2	L.I.D. Sweet Potato & Bison Formula	1
		L.I.D. Sweet Potato & Venison Formula	1
Fromm; Farmina	1	Four-Star Lamb & Lentil Recipe; Chicken & Pomegranate	1
Hill's	1	U/D Prescription Diet (not Grain Free)	1
Lotus; Nature's Variety	1	Oven-Baked Grain Free Fish; Instinct Raw Boost Chicken	1
Merrick; Wellness	1	Grain Free Rabbit & Chickpeas; Grain Free Wild Game	1
Evo	1	Grainfree Turkey & Chicken Formula Cat & Kitten	1
Nature's Variety	1	Instinct LID Lamb Meal & Peas Formula	1
NutriSource	1	Adult	1
Orijen	1	Unknown	1
Unknown	1	Limited Ingredient Kangaroo	1
Victor	1	Hi-Pro Plus (not Grain Free); Salmon & Sweet Potato	1

★ JJ - Gave an update →

★ choline →

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

→ Toxities →

(b) (6)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

INGREDIENT ISSUES

Greg Aldrich, PhD

Legume seed oligosaccharides: How much is just right in dog and cat diets?

Working with legume seeds has its advantages for pet food, but the oligosaccharide concentrations that come with them must be taken into consideration. S.Piyaset / istockphoto.com

With the popularity of grain-free diets, large concentrations of oligosaccharides are being introduced into dog and cat foods. The legume seeds such as peas, lentils, chickpeas and various beans are the leading sources. These legume seeds bring great variety to the pet aisle, have more protein than the cereal grains, and possess other phytonutrients considered valuable to overall health. However, they carry with them significant quantities of fermentable oligosaccharides. In small amounts, these may be beneficial to the animal, but at large concentrations they can become an issue. Finding when we cross the line from benefit to issue is important.

The impact of oligosaccharides on pet food formulations

Information regarding the impact of oligosaccharides on dogs and cats is not easily available. Perhaps this is due in part to the relative newness of these legume seeds in pet diets. So, one must extrapolate from the human and farm animal literature or look to work with soybeans to get an idea of what might be occurring. The legume seed oligosaccharides in the raffinose family are 3-5 carbon short chain sugars (raffinose, stachyose and verbascose). They are indigestible by mammalian enzymes and pass to the colon where they are fermented by the microflora.

Unfortunately, these oligosaccharides seem to be generally overlooked by pet food companies promoting their grain-free options; not so much for the benefit that they might provide, but for the sheer magnitude they contribute to soluble fiber in the colon. This can be especially exaggerated in the limited-ingredient diets in which legume seeds might comprise upwards of 40 percent of a formula.

The total concentration of oligosaccharides can be 6 percent to 9 percent of the legume seed mass. At that rate, they could

Dr. Aldrich is president of Pet Food & Ingredient Technology Inc. He is also the author of *Petfood Industry* magazine's monthly column, "Ingredient Insights."

contribute upwards of 2.5 percent to 3 percent oligosaccharides to the formula.

That is HUGE. Yes, there may be some benefit, but there can also be some challenges. Notably, this amount of excess fermentable substrate can tip the balance in the colon, shifting the populations within the colonic environment and altering the osmotic balance and gas production. That is to say, the contents of the bowel become more fluid and the result is soft stools, diarrhea and flatulence. There may also be alterations to nutritional balance by changing things like the enterohepatic recirculation of taurine and reductions in mineral utilization.

There is some work on the topic in the research literature. It generally shows equivocal results with little downside. This seems somewhat surprising on the surface because soft stools are a leading complaint among pet owners, more so for those owning larger dogs. So, what is to be done? Quantification of the oligosaccharides would be a natural first step, but that presumes a threshold level is known or established, which is not the case.

Validation testing with a population of animals representative of those being fed the diet might be in order. Most feeding studies are done with Beagle dogs and domestic shorthair "Tabby" cats. While Beagle dogs are great for most research, this may be one area where they come up short. Specifically, they seem to produce more consistent stools than many other breeds. That's a good thing if you have to pick up after them. Not so good if you want to explore diet effects on a larger dog. As for cats, this is an area almost devoid of research information.

Managing legume seed oligosaccharides

So, in lieu of solid evidence, extrapolation can be valuable. If one assumes arbitrarily that 1 percent oligosaccharides is a threshold and the legume seeds contain no more than 4 percent oligosaccharides (which is a low estimate), then a formulation maximum could be 25 percent. That is a fairly generous portion, but would require the addition of a tuber starch from sweet potatoes, potatoes or tapioca to fill out the remainder of the formula in most extruded products. The complementary non-legume starch might be helpful for processing as well.

Another route to help manage oligosaccharide content

Looking back: Slow adoption of fructooligosaccharide in pet foods

www.PetfoodIndustry.com/articles/6006

is through processing. It can provide some benefit in the reduction or modification of the oligosaccharides in the legume seed. Soaking and/or washing (losses via leaching), autoclaving (pressure cooking), and extrusion have been shown to reduce their concentration by a percentage point or two. Work with navy beans would suggest that after being cooked/processed, they can be added into a formula at levels up to 25 percent without affecting stool consistency or diet digestibility. Additionally, sprouting the legume seeds will decrease the oligosaccharides substantially.

Finally, some effort has been made to include enzymes in the diet to decrease the level of oligosaccharides, much like a person would take "Beano" alongside a bowl of chili. The enzyme used most prominently for this is alpha-galactosidase. While it has been effective for humans and farm animals, in practice this enzyme has not been effective for dogs, quite possibly because of the very short transit time in the gut — enzymes take moisture, heat and time to do their thing.

Final considerations

In the end, working with legume seeds can provide many advantages to a pet food. However, the concentration of oligosaccharides that they carry with them must be considered. Dilution with another starch source from cereal grains or tubers can help offset this appreciable concentration of oligosaccharides. Judicious management of these legume seeds in the diet can provide benefit to colonic fermentation and animal gut health. However, pushing the boundaries beyond 25 percent of the diet should be validated in feeding assays to confirm that they are not having any negative effects on digestion and elimination that the pet and their owner would not appreciate. ■

From:	Freeman, Lisa
To:	Jones, Jennifer L
Subject:	as promised
Date:	Wednesday, August 08, 2018 4:43:32 PM
Attachments:	Canine DCM protocol external 7-8-18.docx

Hi Jennifer
Below are the WSAVA guidelines and also my blog that expands on the quality control measures.
https://www.wsava.org/WSAVA/media/Arpita-and-Emma-editorial/Selecting-the-Best-Food-for-your-Pet.pdf
http://vetnutrition.tufts.edu/2016/12/questions-you-should-be-asking-about-your-pets-food/

Also, I think I sent the attached to you before but resending in case.
Thanks
Lisa

Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN
Board Certified Veterinary Nutritionist™
Professor
Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy
Tufts Clinical and Translational Science Institute
Tufts University
www.petfoodology.org

Recommended DCM Protocol 6/27/18

1. Collect a complete diet history form on all patients at every visit (exact diet, treats, table food, rawhides/chews, supplements, and foods used for medication administration). See below and attached for diet history forms.

2. If patient is eating any diet besides those made by well-known, reputable companies or if eating a boutique, exotic ingredient, or grain-free (BEG) diet:
    - Have owner save all current foods they are feeding (including bags, cans, or other packaging)
    - Report case to the FDA (the FDA website includes other useful tips for suspected important information for pet food complaints): https://www.fda.gov/animalveterinary/safetyhealth/reportaproblem/ucm182403.htm

3. Measure whole blood and plasma taurine. Recommend sending samples to the University of California Davis Amino Acid Laboratory: http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/vmb/labs/aal/
    - If owner declines measuring both, we recommend at least measuring whole blood taurine
    - Reference ranges for risk of taurine-deficient dilated cardiomyopathy should be interpreted cautiously. In some cases (particularly golden retrievers), DCM has been diagnosed in dogs with whole blood taurine levels between 150-225 nmol/L. These patients have responded well to diet change and taurine supplementation such that the "no known risk for taurine deficiency" range may need to be breed specific. Due to ongoing research in golden retrievers with taurine responsive DCM, a whole blood taurine level of at least 250 nmol/L is recommended.

4. Consider screening other dogs in the household eating same diet

5. Start taurine supplementation. Although it is unclear whether dogs that are not taurine deficient gain any benefits from taurine supplementation, we currently recommend changing the diet and recommending taurine supplementation. Because there are such problems with the quality control of dietary supplements, be sure to recommend a taurine supplement with independent quality control testing. Taurine supplements that appeared to have good quality control in one study (although it is now an old study: Bragg RR. Composition, disintegrative properties, and labeling compliance of commercially available taurine and carnitine dietary products. JAVMA 2009) included: NOW, Solgar, Swanson, Twinlab, and Vitamin Shoppe.

    Although the optimal dose is unknown, we recommend the following based on body weight:
    - <10 kg: 250 mg q 12 hr
    - 10-25 kg: 500 mg q 12 hr
    - >25 kg: 1000 mg q 12 hr

6. Change the diet to one with more typical ingredients, including grains (e.g., chicken, beef, rice, corn, wheat) made by a well-known, reputable company with a long track record of producing good quality diets. Avoid grain-free diets. Changing to a raw, homecooked, or vegetarian diet is not protective (and may increase the risk for other nutritional deficiencies). If a patient requires a homecooked diet or has other medical conditions that require special considerations, consider referring the owner to a veterinary nutritionist (acvn.org) for optimal nutritional recommendations.

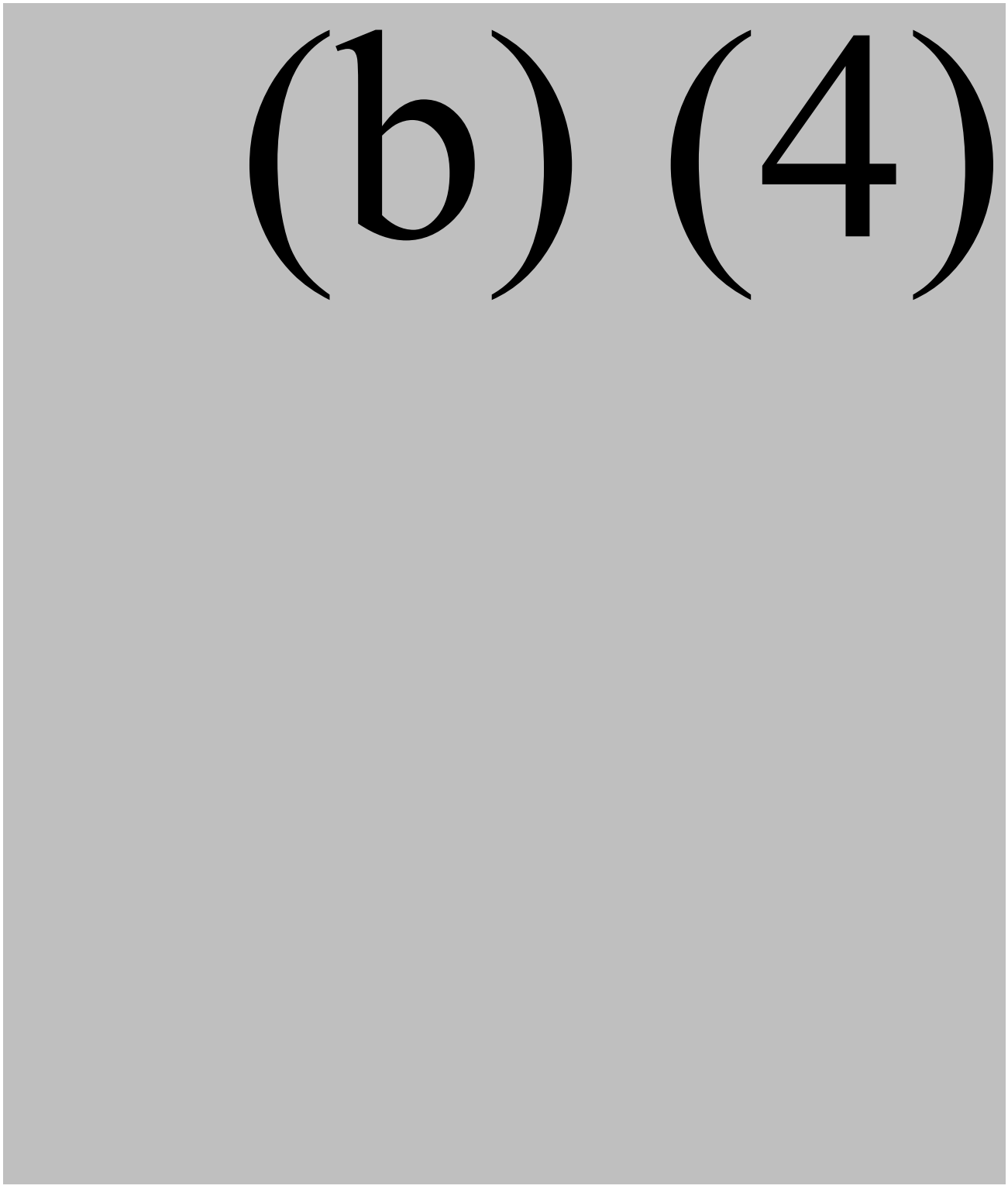
7. Repeat echography in 3-4 months, although changes may take up to 6-9 months.

For a recent post on this topic on the Petfoodology website (including links to other posts about pet food, ingredients, food allergies, and other myths):
http://vetnutrition.tufts.edu/2018/06/a-broken-heart-risk-of-heart-disease-in-boutique-or-grain-free-diets-and-exotic-ingredients/

Meeting between FDA, Tufts, and Florida

Attendees: Anne Norris, Aurelie Pohl, Lauren Carey, Lisa Freeman, Sarah Peloquin, Siobhan DeLancey, William Burkholder, Darcy Adin, David Rotstein, Lee Anne Palmer

Discussed ACVIM findings-to be published soon.



From: Darcy Adin
To: Jones, Jennifer L
Cc: Freeman, Lisa; adind@ufl.edu
Subject: checking in
Date: Wednesday, November 07, 2018 3:20:51 PM

Hi Jennifer,

I hope you are doing well! I wanted to check in with you to let you know that I have changed affiliations and am now working at the University of Florida (my new email is adind@ufl.edu, copied above).

Dr. Freeman and I wanted to check to see if your group be willing to have a follow up call regarding the dietary induced DCM issue?

Thanks!
Darcy

--
Darcy B. Adin, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)
Adjunct Clinical Assistant Professor of Cardiology
North Carolina State University
NC State Veterinary Hospital
1060 William Moore Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-513-6032

From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: Rotstein, David; Queen, Jackie L; Palmer, Lee Anne; Carey, Lauren
Cc: "Reimschuessel, Renate (Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov)"; Ceric, Olgica; Nemser, Sarah
Subject: DCM cases-food-Iodine screening results
Date: Monday, April 23, 2018 10:31:00 AM
Attachments: 800.261-MSU-iodine results.pdf
image001.png
image004.png

FYI-Iodine < 10ppm for the foods tested. Exogenous thyrotoxicosis unlikely a cause of the DCM
Multiple EONs Involved:

- 800.218
  - EON-323515
  - EON-345822
- 800.261
  - EON-350158

Jennifer L. A. Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Center for Veterinary Medicine
Office of Research
Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network (Vet-LIRN)
8401 Muirkirk Road, G704
Laurel, Maryland 20708
new tel: 240-402-5421
fax: 301-210-4685
e-mail: *jennifer.jones@fda.hhs.gov*
Web: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ScienceResearch/ucm247334.htm


MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

Director: Dr. Rachel Y. Reams
4125 Beaumont Road
Lansing, MI 48910-8104
Phone: 517-353-1683
Fax: 517-353-5096
www.animalhealth.msu.edu

REPORT OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION

Client: RC107973/ U.S. Food & Drug Adm (71095)
Center for Veterinary Medicine
8401 Muirkirk Rd, G202 HFV 500
Laurel, MD 20708

Owner: FDA Vet-LIRN, -

Report #: C18103012
Received: 04/13/18 11:43
Printed: 04/20/18 14:32

Admit: Jones, Dr.
Herd:
Species: Non-Animal

Sex: Unknown
Age:

Animal ID	Iodine Feed Wet or Dry?	Iodine, Feed (ug/g)
800261DOGKIBBLE	Dry	4.20
800218SUB2DOGKIBBLE	Dry	4.04
800218SUB6DOGKIBBLE	Dry	1.87
800218SUB5DOGKIBBLE	Dry	3.19
800218SUB4DOGKIBBLE	Dry	1.58

Case Comments

Method: ICP-MS

(b) (6)

4/20/2018 2:27:48 PM EDT

Questions for Cardiologists

(b) (6), (b) (5)

(b) (6), (b) (5)

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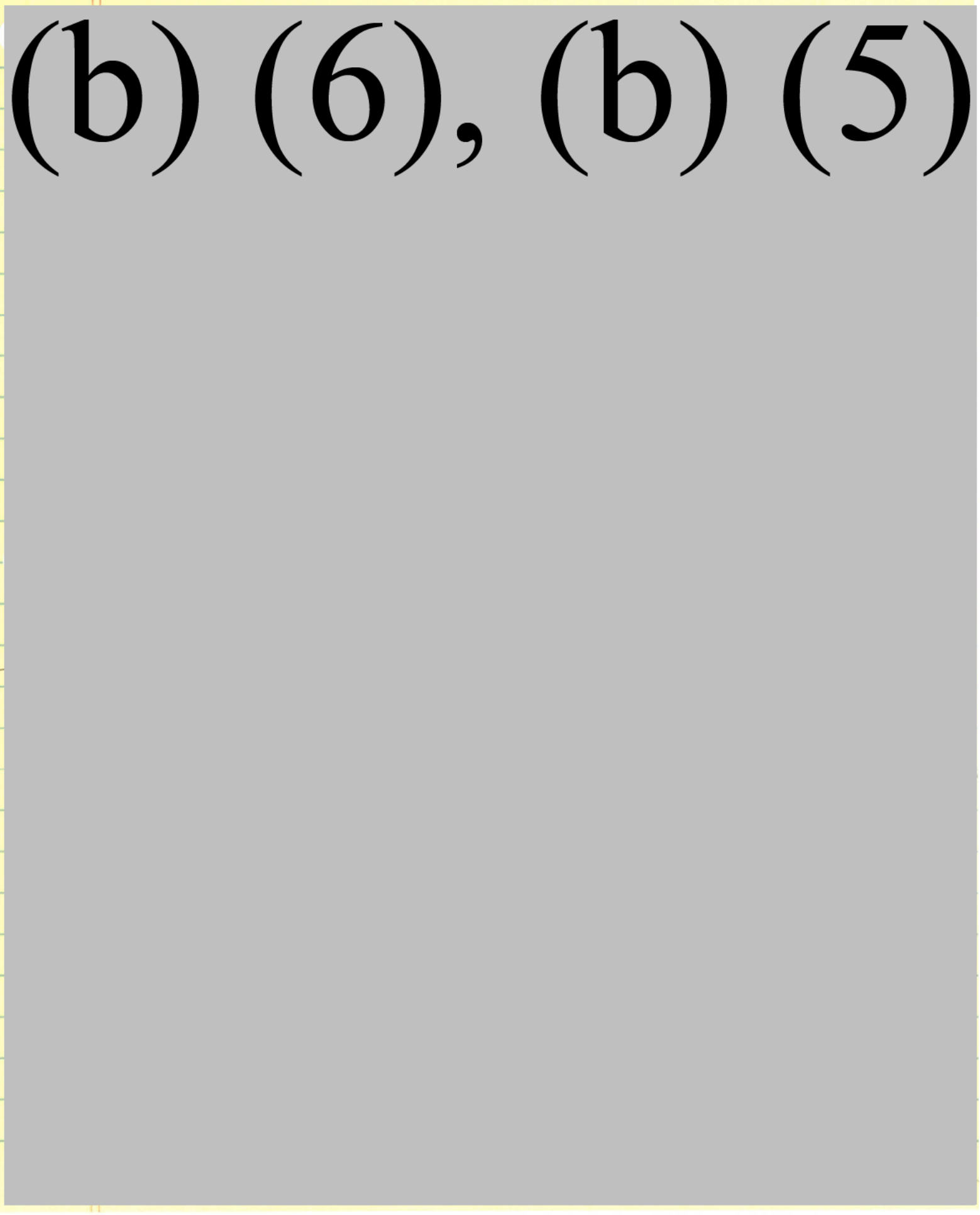
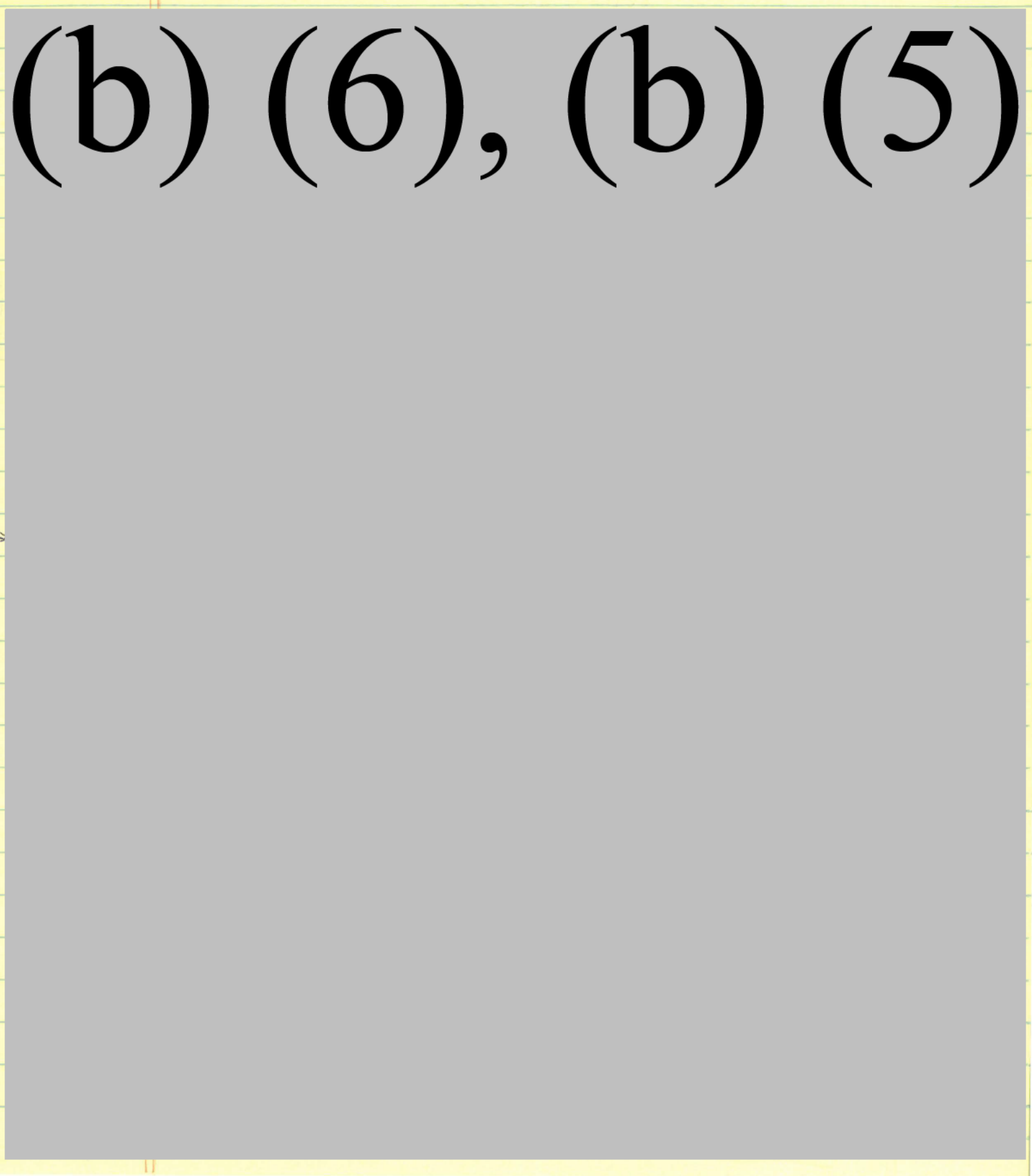
(b) (6), (b) (5)

(b) (6), (b) (5)


(b) (6), (b) (5)


(b) (6), (b) (5)

CARDIOLOGY DIET HISTORY FORM
Please answer the following questions about your pet

Pet's name: _____ Owner's name : _____ Today's date: _____

1. How would you assess your pet's appetite? (mark the point on the line that best represents your pet's appetite)
   Poor_____**Excellent**

2. Describe your pet's appetite over the last few weeks? (check all that apply)
   ☐Eats about the same amount as usual ☐Eats less than usual ☐Eats more than usual
   ☐Seems to prefer different foods than usual ☐Other_____

3. Over the last few weeks, has your pet (check one)
   ☐Lost weight ☐Gained weight ☐Stayed about the same weight ☐Don't know

4. Please list below ALL pet foods, people food, treats, snack, dental chews, rawhides, and any other food item that your pet currently eats. Please include the brand, specific product, and flavor so we know exactly what you pet is eating.

Food	**Form**	**Amount**	**How often?**	**Fed since**
Examples:				
Nutro Grain Free Chicken, Lentil, and Sweet Potato	*Adult - dry*	*1 ½ cups*	*2x/day*	*Jan, 2017*
Merrick Grain Free Cowboy Cookout	*can*	*½ large can*	*1x/day*	*Jan, 2018*
85% lean hamburger	*microwaved*	*3 oz*	*1x/week*	*Jan, 2015*
Pupperoni original beef flavor	*treat*	*1/2*	*1x/day*	*Aug, 2015*
Rawhide	*treat*	*6 inch strip*	*1x/week*	*Dec, 2015*

**Any additional diet information can be listed on the back of this sheet*

5. Do you give any dietary supplements to your pet (for example: vitamins, glucosamine, fatty acids, or any other supplements)? ☐Yes ☐No If yes, please list which ones and give brands and amounts:

			Brand	Tablet/capsule number, size, and frequency
Taurine	☐Yes	☐No	_____	_____
Carnitine	☐Yes	☐No	_____	_____
Antioxidants	☐Yes	☐No	_____	_____
Multivitamin	☐Yes	☐No	_____	_____
Fish oil/cod liver oil	☐Yes	☐No	_____	_____
Coenzyme Q10	☐Yes	☐No	_____	_____
Other (please list)	☐Yes	☐No	_____	_____
_____			_____	_____
_____			_____	_____

6. How do you administer pills to your pet?
   ☐ I do not give any medications
   ☐ I give them without any food
   ☐ I put them in my pet's dog/cat food
   ☐ I put them in a Pill Pocket or similar product
   ☐ I put them in foods (list foods):_____

Information below to be completed by the veterinarian:

Current body weight: _____kg Current body condition score (1-9): _____/9

Muscle Condition Score: ☐normal muscle ☐mild muscle loss ☐moderate muscle loss ☐severe muscle loss

From:	Hartogensis, Martine
To:	Milton, Nanette; Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David; McDermott, Patrick; DeLancey, Siobhan; Burkholder, William; Norris, Anne; Jones, Jennifer L; Carey, Lauren
Cc:	Edwards, David
Subject:	RE: Information: PFI & CVM Webinar on July 19 (pre-meeting)
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2018 2:32:24 PM
Attachments:	Hartogensis AVMA Animal Food 2018.pptx

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Milton, Nanette
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 11:26 AM
To: Milton, Nanette; Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David; McDermott, Patrick; DeLancey, Siobhan; Burkholder, William; Hartogensis, Martine; Norris, Anne; Jones, Jennifer L; Carey, Lauren
Cc: Edwards, David
Subject: Information: PFI & CVM Webinar on July 19 (pre-meeting)
When: Tuesday, July 17, 2018 1:30 PM-2:30 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: C/R 181 and WebEx

Hi Nanette,

Please send the attached questions to the CVM folks attending the webinar on the 19th.

Can you set up a pre-meeting from CVM so we can discuss?

Also, let PFI know who will be attending from CVM.

Thanks!
Martine

From: Dana Brooks [mailto:Dana@petfoodinstitute.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 9:23 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org>
Subject: Information: PFI & CVM Webinar on July 19
Importance: High

Martine,

I wanted to reconfirm the webinar is scheduled for July 19. I'm sharing some questions with you in advance that may be asked by our members. These are the questions that our producer members presented to PFI as we informed them of the DCM incidents. I hope this is helpful to your team.

Please let us know who will be joining the call. We will do the same from our end.

Thank you so much,
Dana Brooks

-- Do not delete or change any of the following text. --

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Meeting password: (b) (6)

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U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Animal Food Safety

Martine Hartogensis, DVM
Deputy Director
Office of Surveillance & Compliance
Center for Veterinary Medicine
U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

American Veterinary Medical Association
July 15, 2018

OVERVIEW

WHAT IS FDA'S ROLE IN ANIMAL FOOD?

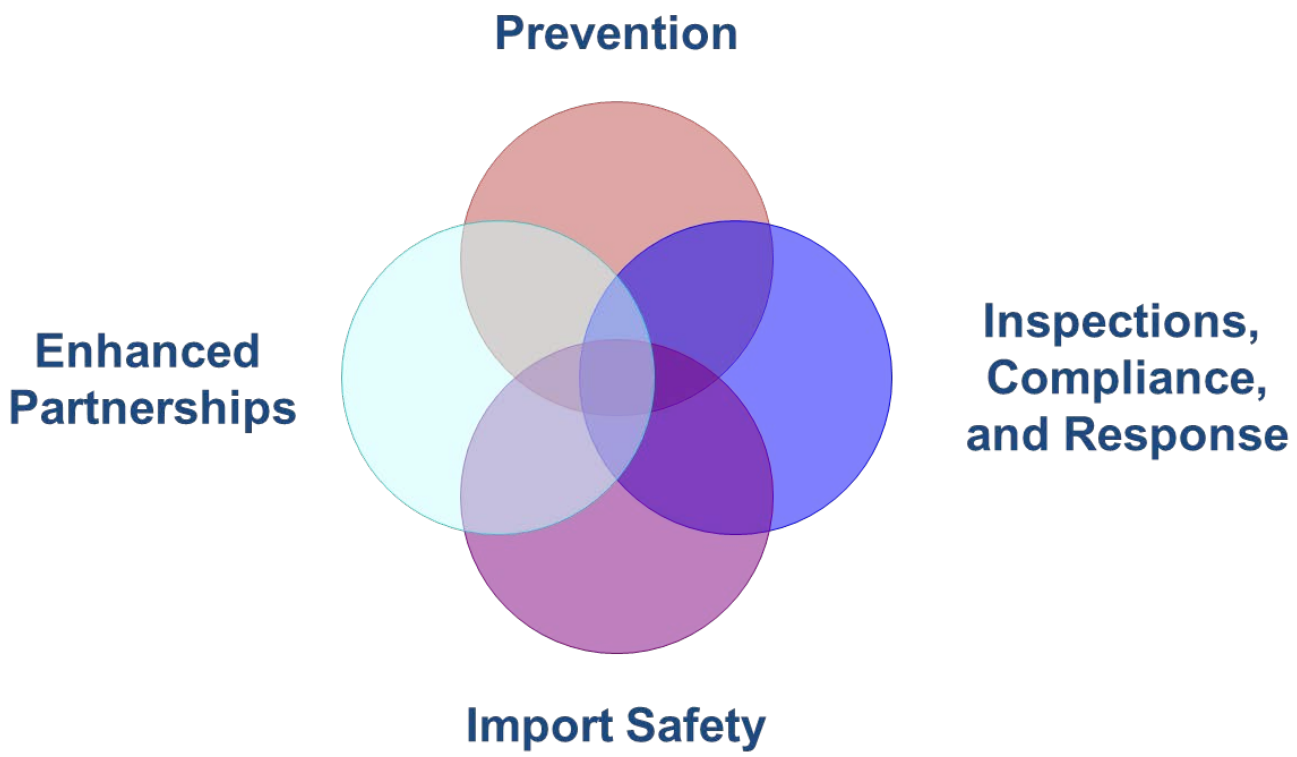
FDA'S ROLE IN ANIMAL FOOD

- Livestock, poultry and aquaculture feed
- Pet foods and pet treats
- Exotic animal diets, such as those used in zoos
- Nutritional supplements for animals
- Raw materials and ingredients

FDA'S ROLE IN ANIMAL FOOD

- Drug – based on intended use
- Food Additive – a component of food that is not GRAS
- Color Additive – capable of imparting color

FDA'S ROLE IN ANIMAL FOOD



FSMA

- **Shifting the focus from responding to foodborne illness to preventing it**
- Accredited Third-Party Certification
- Current Good Manufacturing Practice and Hazard Analysis and Risk-Based Preventive Controls for Food for Animals
- Foreign Supplier Verification Programs (FSVP)
- Mitigation Strategies to Protect Food Against Intentional Adulteration
- Sanitary Transportation of Human and Animal Food
- Standards for the Growing, Harvesting, Packing, and Holding of Produce for Human Consumption
- Voluntary Qualified Importer Program (VQIP)

FDA'S ROLE IN ANIMAL FOOD

- An appropriate product name
- All ingredients in descending order of predominance by weight
- Statement of net quantity of contents, and
- Address of manufacturer or distributor

SUMMARY

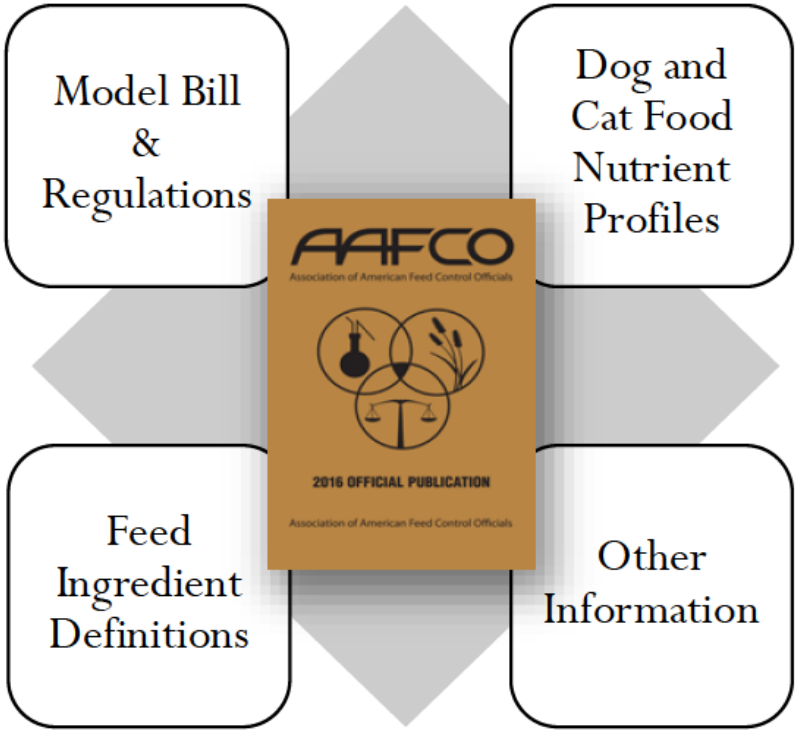
WHAT IS AAFCO?

AAFCO IS A REGULATORY BODY?

AAFCO

- An **association** with no regulatory authority
- **Members** are **government officials** responsible for enforcing laws regulating the safe production and labeling of animal food:
  - Federal government
  - State governments
  - International governments
- Develops **model** bills and **model** regulations that are adopted and implemented by many states

AAFCO OFFICIAL PUBLICATION



SUMMARY

WHAT CAN I PUT IN ANIMAL FOOD IN THE US?

a. Anything that seems to be the latest craze and is marketable
b. Articles that are GRAS, Approved Food or Color Additives, or defined AAFCO Feed Ingredients
c. Common dietary supplements for people
d. Internationally approved ingredients

REGULATORY CLASSES FOR ARTICLES ADDED TO ANIMAL FOOD

- **Food**
  - Unprocessed grains, meats, and fruits or vegetables with a history of use
- **Other ingredients or "articles"**
  - Any component or mixture added to and/or comprising a commercial animal food
  - Includes many different substances for various uses
  - Multiple regulatory pathways available

REGULATORY CLASSES FOR ARTICLES ADDED TO ANIMAL FOOD

- **Food additive**
  - Approved food additives are in 21 CFR 573
- **Generally recognized as safe for an intended use (GRAS)**
  - Partial list in 21 CFR 582
  - Previously affirmed GRAS by FDA in 21 CFR 584
  - Self-conclusion by qualified experts
    - FDA concurrence is not required
    - Voluntary GRAS Notifications
- **Defined feed ingredient**
  - Published in the *Official Publication* of AAFCO

REGULATORY CLASSES FOR ARTICLES ADDED TO ANIMAL FOOD

- **Color additive**
  - Colors the food itself or the tissues, milk or eggs from animals consuming the food
  - 21 CFR 73 and 74
- **New animal drug**
  - Intended for diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease
  - Affects the structure or function of the animal other than by providing nutrition, taste, or aroma
  - 21 CFR 558

Animal Food AE

Voluntary Reporting

(veterinarian/pet owner)

Safety Reporting Portal:

-Pet Food Reports (PFRs)

-Livestock Food Reports (LFRs)

Small % received other ways, including MedWatch forms.

Consumer Complaint Coordinators (District Offices):
Consumer Complaints in FACTS

https://www.fda.gov/animalveterinary/safetyhealth/reportaproblem/ucm182403.htm

Safety Reporting Portal

- Opened May 2010
- Accepts Pet Food Reports (PFRs), Livestock Food Reports (LFRs) and Reportable Food Registry reports (RFRs). Also used for drug reports from manufacturers, certain NIH clinical trial reports. LFRs (Livestock Food Reports) section opened in 2014
- Allows owners, veterinarians or concerned citizens to enter pet food reports online through a structured questionnaire
- Accepts PFR reports concerning adverse events, product problems or both
- Can upload medical records, photographs, other documents
- Not available for adverse drug event reports from consumers or veterinarians as this time

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ABOUT THE PORTAL | SAFETY REPORT DIRECTORY | FAQS | RELATED LINKS | CONTACT US

The Safety Reporting Portal

The Safety Reporting Portal (SRP) streamlines the process of reporting product safety issues to the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Whatever your role, (manufacturer, health care professional, researcher, public health official, or concerned citizen), when you submit a safety report through this Portal, you make a vital contribution to the safety of America's food supply, medicines, and other products that touch us all.

Begin Reporting Here

1. Login

EMAIL

PASSWORD

Forgot your password?

Remember me

Log In

Or

2. Report As Guest

Not ready to create an account but would like to submit a report?

You can do that here.

Report as Guest

Account Benefits

- Save a draft
- Easier follow up
- View submissions
- Faster data entry

Create Account

Who Should Submit a Safety Report?

Organizations and people in certain professional roles, such as the following, may be required by law to submit safety reports under some circumstances.

- Food Manufacturers, Processors, Packers, and Holders
- Researchers
- An applicant of an approved drug product or a manufacturer, distributor or packer listed on the label of any drug product
- Drug Manufacturers
- Dietary supplement manufacturers, packers, and distributors

Others, including health care providers, public health officials, and other professionals, as well as consumers and concerned citizens, may voluntarily submit reports if they encounter safety issues with a product and/or unanticipated harmful effects that they believe are related to a product.

Learn more about mandatory and voluntary reporting.

Reports You Can Submit Through this Portal

FDA safety issues involving:

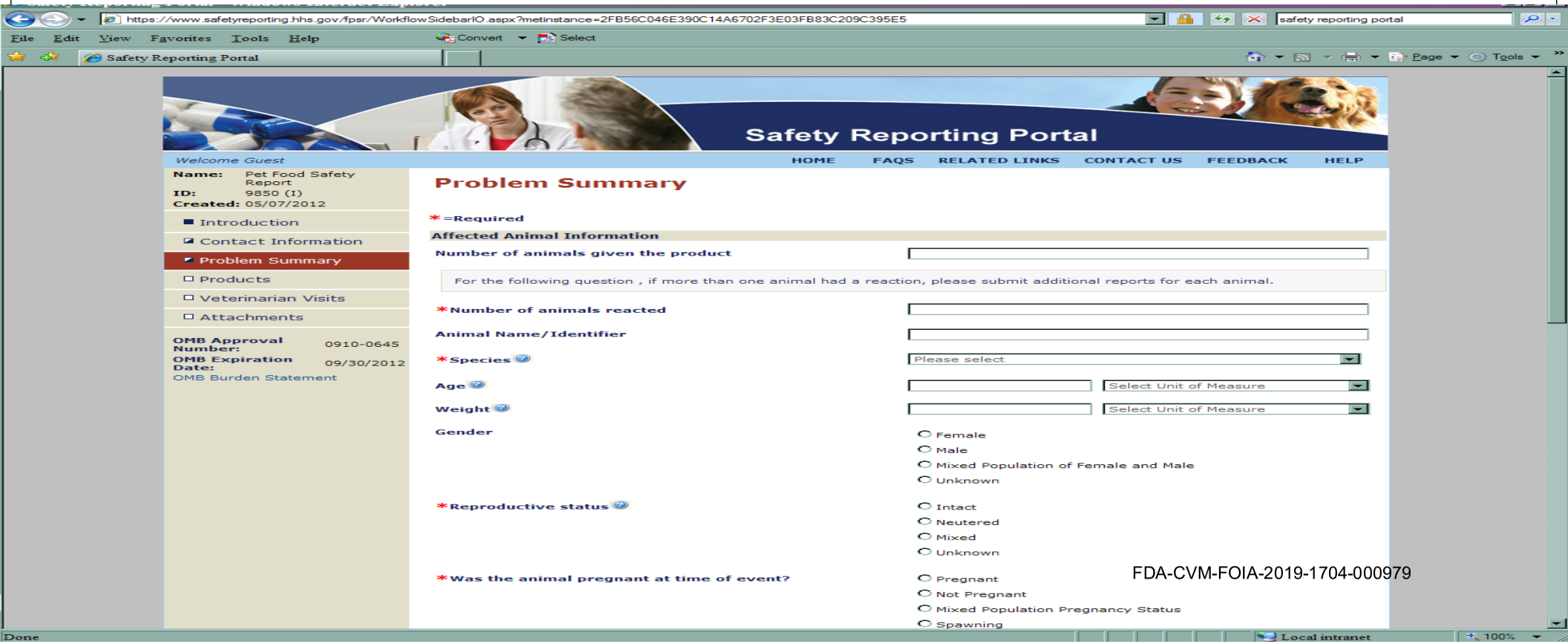
- Marketed human drug and therapeutic biologics
- Human or animal reportable foods
- Animal drugs
- Animal foods
- Tobacco products
- Dietary supplements

NIH safety issues involving:

- NIH gene-transfer research

For other issues, find out where to submit your report.

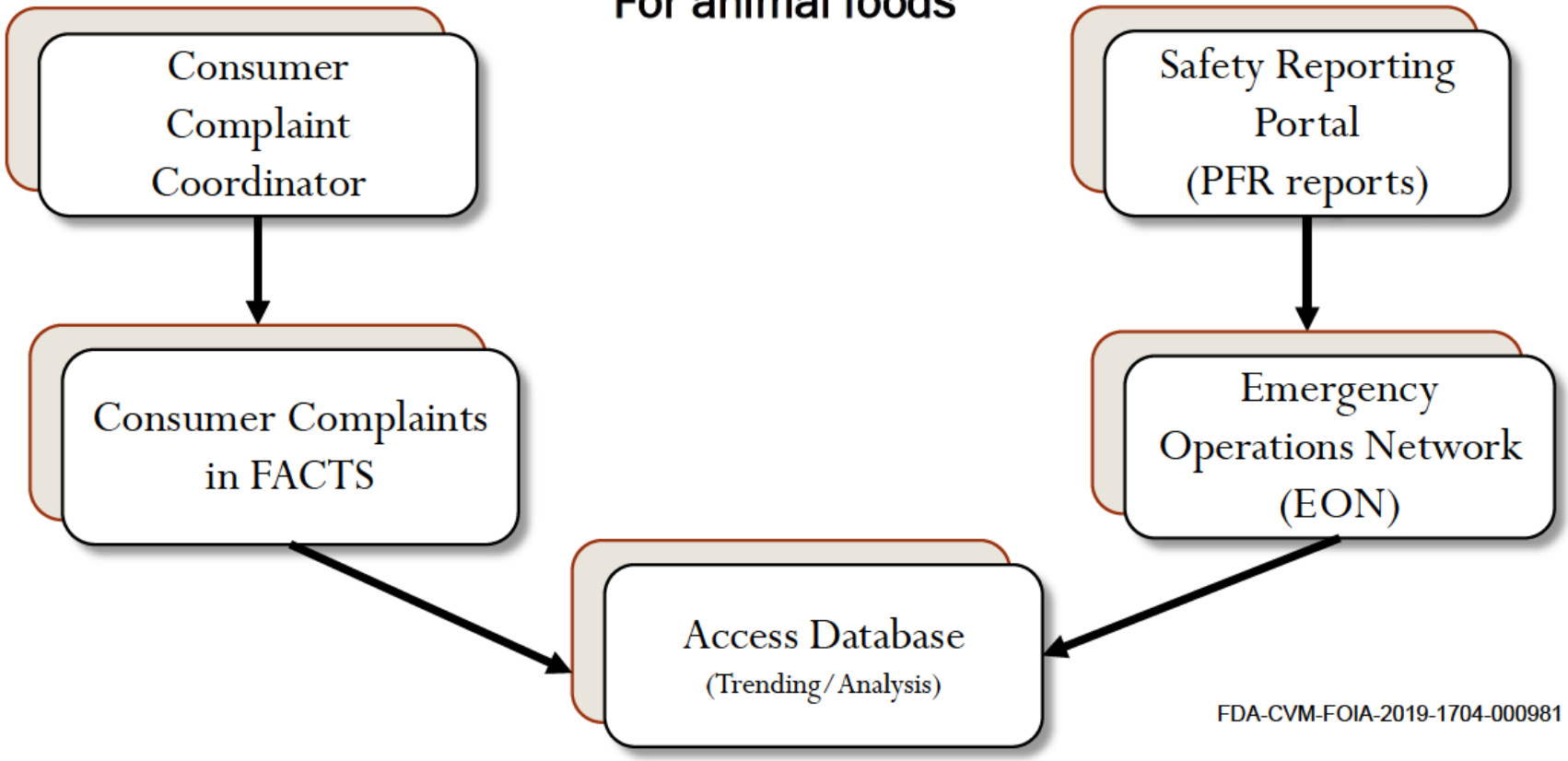
Reporter is guided through required and optional questions



Why an SRP for pet food reports? History: Mar. 15, 2007

- Pets – diet more limited, ingredients in common, can serve as sentinels for problem ingredients.
- Menu Foods announced recall of 60 million containers "cuts and gravy" style food - 100 brands
- Company had received complaints of animals in kidney failure ~ wheat gluten new supplier.

For animal foods

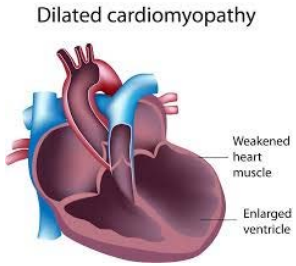


CVM Animal Food Response

- Regular meetings to discuss animal food related adverse events and product problems
- Includes CVM Experts in Veterinary Nutrition, Pathology, Compliance, Toxicology, Chemistry and Epidemiology
- Veterinary Laboratory Response Network (Vet-LRN)
- Share UTD information regarding ongoing investigations, signals, outbreaks, etc.

Some Recent Pet Food Issues…

- *Listeria monocytogenenes, Clostridium botulinum, Salmonella sp.* – recalls involving raw pet food
- Dilated Cardiomyopathy



- Elevated thyroid hormone – beef cans and treats
- Pentobarbitol

FDA-CVM-FOIA-2019-1704-000983

RAW FOODS: Increased Consumer Reports of Sick Pets and Sick People

- Vet-LIRN Labs Test:
  - fecal samples
  - open products

    (investigational testing)
- Isolate pathogens

- Sequence DNA – Do they match?
- Regulatory Response
- States also do their own surveillance testing

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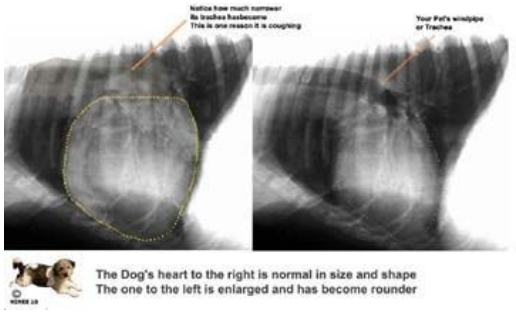
Salmonella Reading in Raw Turkey-Based Pet Food: Human Illness and Multistate Outbreak

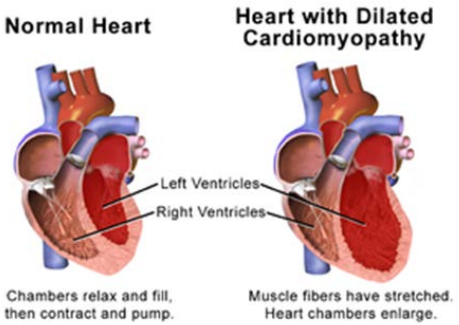
- Investigation-Index Case
  - Epidemiology: 2 children from a household with GI symptoms; culture positive for *Salmonella* Reading
  - Traceback: Raw turkey-based pet food
  - Microbiology:
    - Raw turkey and children had the same *S*. Reading based on Whole Genome Sequencing
    - Multi-drug resistant
  - FDA CVM Response: Class 1 Recall and Public Notification (Firm and FDA)

- Outbreak Investigation
  - Rare pattern of *S*. Reading led to identification of cases in multiple states
  - 81 cases in 25 states; 36 hospitalizations and no deaths
  - Non-human isolates found including 120 food isolates, raw turkey pet food, and 1 dog
  - 42/55 people interviewed had turkey exposure (raw and processed), raw turkey pet food
  - Possibly a persistent stain in the population, environment, or animal feed

Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM) cases

- Approximately 24 cases of veterinary cardiologist-diagnosed DCM were reported to FDA CVM between 4/3/2014 and 6/12/2018
  - 3 of those 24 are cat cases – 7 cats involved
  - 21 dogs

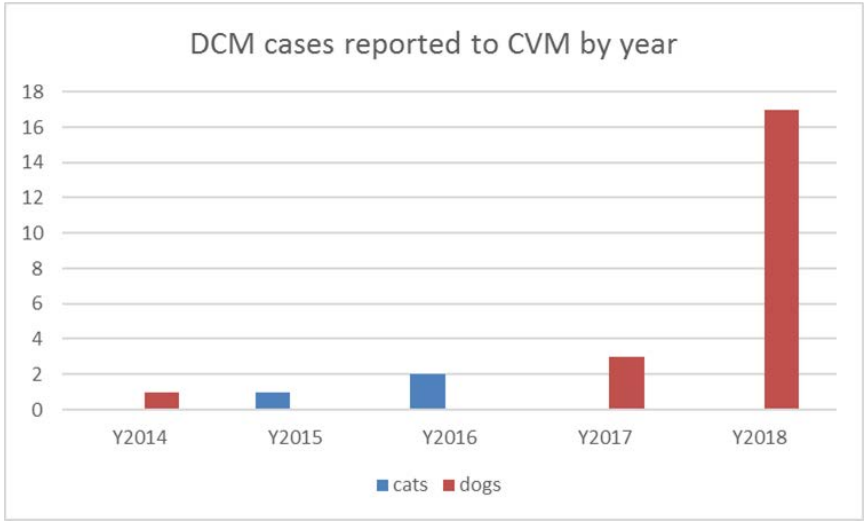




FDA-CVM-FOIA-2019-1704-000986

DCM cases reported to CVM

Age (yrs)	Dogs	Wt (lbs)	Dogs	Gender	Dogs
Mean	7.5	Mean	58.6	F	8 (42%)
Range	2 - 13	Range	14 - 96	M	11 (58%)
N	20	N	17	N	19



FDA-CVM-FOIA-2019-1704-000987

DCM cases reported to CVM – dog breeds

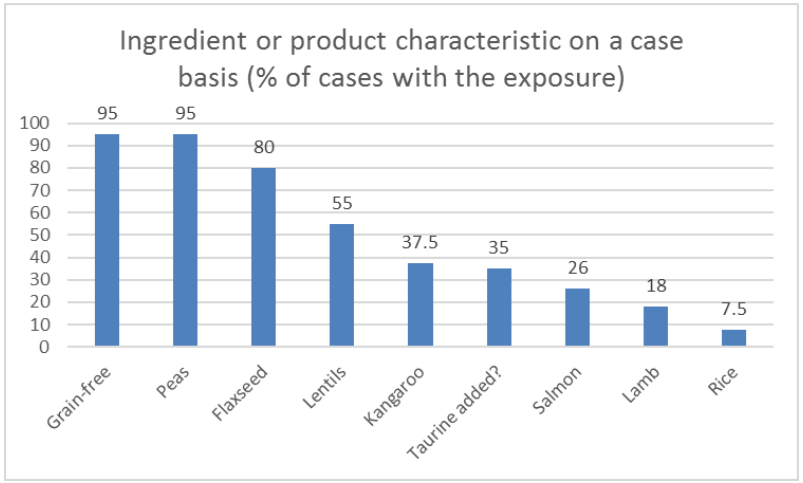
Breed	Number of dogs
Golden Retriever	5
Labrador Retriever	3
American Cocker Spaniel	2
Afghan Hound	1
Bull Terrier	1
Bulldog	1
Dalmation	1
Doberman Pinscher	1
Great Dane	1
Miniature Schnauzer	1
Mixed	1
Shih Tzu	1
Unknown	1
Whippet	1

Foods reported in Canine DCM cases CVM has received

Brand	Flavor	Number of reports
California Naturals	GF L.I.D. Kangaroo & Red Lentils Recipe (1 also ate Venison/green lentils)	4
Zignature	Limited Ingredient Formula Kangaroo (3), 1 is lamb	4
4Health	Grain Free Formulas (one is unclear)	3
Nature's Recipe	Grain Free Salmon, Sweet Potato & Pumpkin Recipe (same household – 2 dogs)	2
Acana	Lamb & Apple Singles Formula	1
Blue Buffalo	Blue Basics GF Salmon & Potato; Blue Basics Salmon	1
Earthborn Holistic	Primitive Natural	1
Hill's	U/D Prescription Diet	1
Nature's Domain	Turkey Meal & Sweet Potato	1
Nature's Variety	Instinct LID Lamb Meal & Peas Formula	1
Taste of the Wild	Pacific Stream Canine Formula with Smoked Salmon	1

Dietary ingredient exposure on a case basis (n = 41)

	Ingredients on a case basis:		
	Yes	No	percent
Grain-free	39	2	95
Peas	38	2	95
Lentils	22	18	55
Flaxseed	32	8	80
Kangaroo	15	25	37 5
Lamb	7	31	18
Salmon	10	28	26
Rice	3	37	7 5
Taurine added?	14	26	35



Product Testing

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Multiple products have been tested for:

- Minerals and Metals
  - Ca, Mg, P, Fe, Co, Cu, Zn, Se, I
- Amino Acids
  - Taurine, Cysteine, Methionine

Bottom Line:

No abnormalities identified

Vet-LIRN

Product Testing Results

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Product Name	Tau (%)	Cys (%)	Met (%)	Met-Cys (%)
Avg All GF foods	0.16	0.32	0.63	0.95
Avg All Non-GF Dog foods	0.14	0.34	0.61	0.95
Avg All Non-GF Cat Foods	0.22	0.46	0.77	1.23

- No AAFCO Tau requirement in dogs.
- Average Tau, Cys, Met, and Met-Cys content in Grain Free dog foods is similar to the non-GF dog foods.
- The *non-GF cat foods* tend to have higher average levels, because they have greater minimum AAFCO requirements.

Product Testing Results

FDA U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Product	Grain Free?	Species	Tau (%)	Cys (%)	Met (%)	Met-Cys (%)
Product A	Yes	Canine	0 26	0 26	0 64	0 9
Product A	Yes	Canine	0 11	0 26	0 61	0 87
Product A	Yes	Canine	0 14	0 28	0 86	1 14
Product B	Yes	Canine	0 12	0 36	0 69	1 05
Product C	Yes	Canine	0 2	0 34	0 51	0 85
Product D	*Yes*	Canine	*0.051*	*0.33*	*0.4*	*0.73*
Product E	Yes	Canine	0 25	0 38	0 7	1 08
Product F	No	Canine	0 22	0 32	0 66	0 98
Product G	No	Canine	0 11	0 3	0 57	0 87
Product G	No	Canine	0 11	0 3	0 6	0 9
Product H	No	Canine	0 11	0 31	0 58	0 89
Product I	No	Canine	0 12	0 32	0 65	0 97
Product J	No	Both	0 19	0 46	0 6	1 06
Product K	No	Feline	0 24	0 42	0 78	1 2
Product L	No	Feline	0 24	0 5	0 94	1 44

- Because the Grain free and Non-GF foods have a similar Tau, Cys, Met, and Met-Cys content, we can look closely at one product.
- It has adequate Met and Met-Cys levels, which should enable a dog to make adequate Tau, without needing Tau in the food.
- However, the dog eating this diet had low Whole blood Taurine.

www.fda.gov

Vet-LIRN

Product Testing Results

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Of the grain free products tested:

- Most GF products have more legume sources than Non-GF
- Most GF products have legume sources higher in the ingredient list than Non-GF

Product	Grain free?	Dog Tau level	Tau added to product?	Met added to product?	# Legume Sources	Names (place in ingredient list)
A	Yes	wnl (2)	No	Met	4	red lentils (2), green lentils (3), peas (4), pea fiber (7)
A	Yes	store-bought	No	Met	4	red lentils (2), green lentils (3), peas (4), pea fiber (7)
A	Yes	292 (wnl)	No	Met	4	red lentils (2), green lentils (3), peas (4), pea fiber (7)
B	Yes	unknown	No	No	3	peas (2), green lentils (3), pea fiber (5)
C	Yes	unknown	Yes	Met	4	peas (3), lentils (4), chickpeas (5), pea flour (14)
D	Yes	Low	No	No	6	peas (3), chickpeas (4), pea flour (5), red lentils (8), green lentils (9), pea protein (11)
E	Yes	unknown	Yes	No	1	peas (4)
F	No		Yes	No	1	pea fiber (10)
G	No		No	Met	0	
H	No		No	Met	1	green peas (22)
I	No		No	Met	1	green peas (20)
J	No		Yes	No	3	soybean (3), pea protein (5), peas (9)
K	No		Yes (11+)	No	1	dried ground peas (12)
L	No		Yes	No	0	

www.fda.gov

Prospective Case Investigations

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

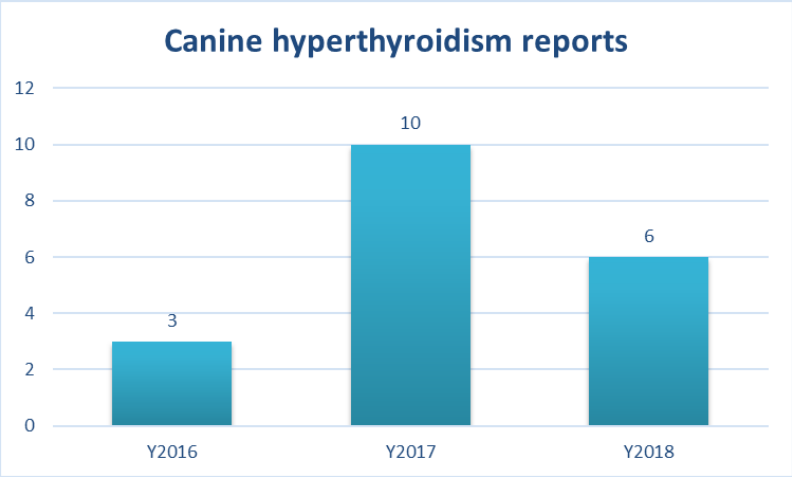
- Collecting well-documented cases with thorough feeding histories
  - Full medical records
  - Dietary and environmental exposure interviews
- Informed Diagnostic Testing
  - Clinical samples
  - Leftover product

Vet-LIRN

Canine Exogenous Thyrotoxicosis

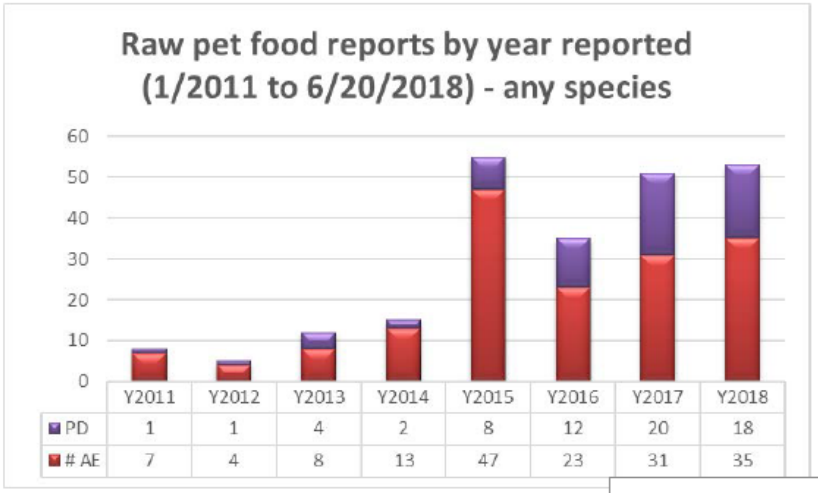
- Although hypothyroidism is a common endocrine disorder in dogs, naturally occurring hyperthyroidism is considered rare or uncommon (Kohler, 2012 and Broome, 2015)
- Causes in **dogs**:
  - Neoplasia: usually a thyroid gland carcinoma (vs. adenoma in cats)
  - Excessive thyroid hormone replacement therapy in hypothyroid dogs
  - Dietary exposure (has been reported in both humans and dogs)
- Clinical signs can include weight loss, PU/PD, vomiting, diarrhea, agitation, restlessness, tachycardia and panting, however, clinical signs may unapparent
- Thyroid gland can enter food when it's not adequately trimmed away from "gullet" (laryngeal/tracheal area tissue). Thyroid hormones are not destroyed by gastric acid when eaten and are absorbed.

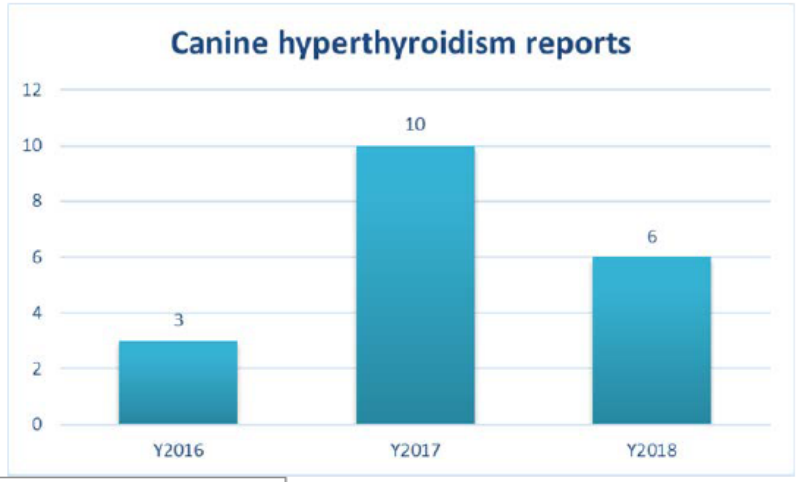
Dietary hyperthyroidism reports

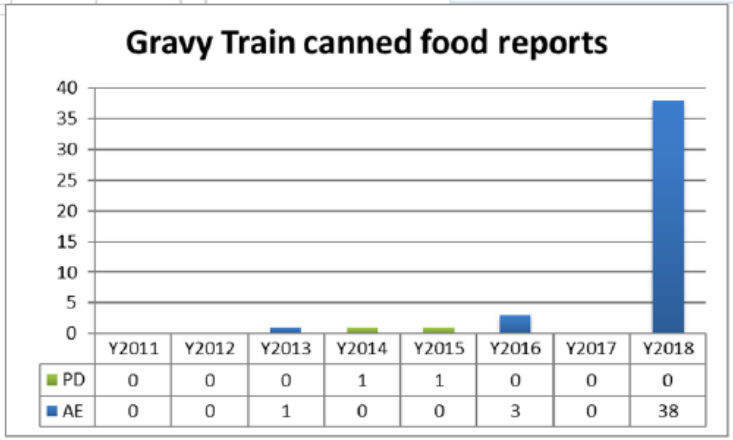


Primary Suspect Product	# reports
Wellness 95% Beef Canned food	4
Milo's Kitchen Grilled Burger Bites, Steak Grillers	4
Blue Buffalo Lamb and Rice Adult Recipe	2
American Jerky Bison Bars	2
Dave's 95% Premium Beef	1
Green Tripe w/ Trachea & Gullet	1
Real Meat Beef/Lamb Jerky	1
Merrick - multiple products	1
Stella & Chewy's Meal Mixers (beef)	1
Nature's Variety Beef/Barley Raw	1
K-9 Kravings All Life Stages Dog food	1

Reports for other types of issues

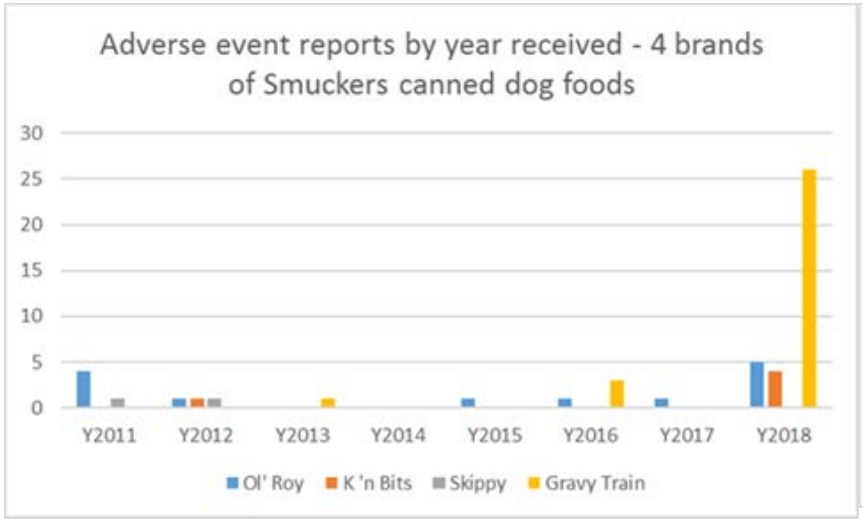


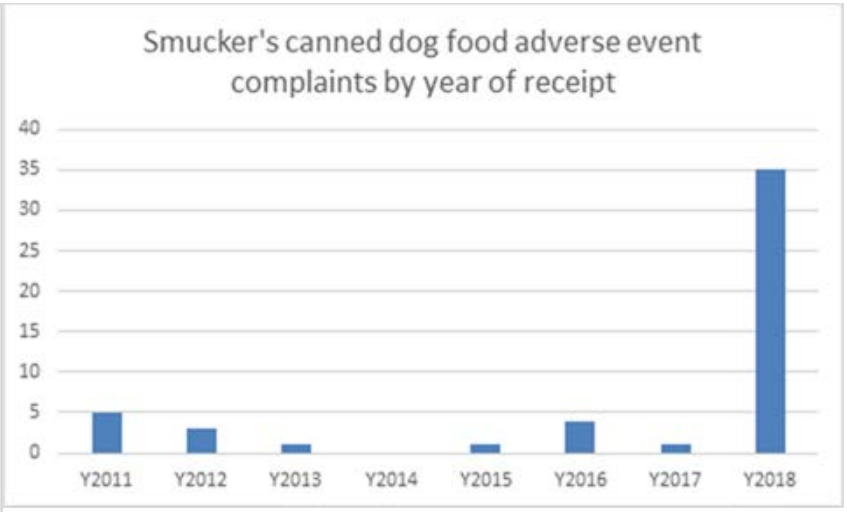




FDA-CVM-FOIA-2019-1704-000998

Adverse event reports for Smucker's canned food products by year of receipt





FDA-CVM-FOIA-2019-1704-000999

Take Home Points

- FDA regulates animal food @ federal level & AAFCO creates "model bills" for potential federal, state and international use.
- Animals can be sentinels for broader food issues
  - More limited diet generally (less variety)
- Report suspected cases to FDA!
  - We may follow up to obtain patient records, patient samples, and/or food samples.

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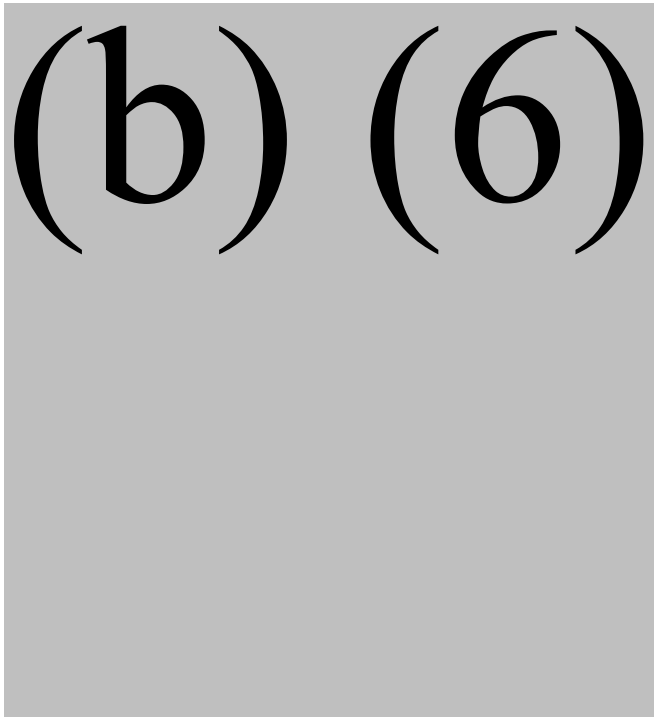

THANK YOU!

www.fda.gov/safefeed

From:	Hartogensis, Martine
To:	Milton, Nanette; Burkholder, William; DeLancey, Siobhan; Rotstein, David; McDermott, Patrick; Jones, Jennifer L; Carey, Lauren; Norris, Anne; Palmer, Lee Anne
Cc:	Edwards, David; Reimschuessel, Renate; Nemser, Sarah; Steinschneider, Janice; Baker, John D; Nelson, Eric; Bataller, Neal
Subject:	RE: Dilated Cardiomyopathy
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2018 7:10:31 PM
Attachments:	20180718 Participants list for Grain Free Diet and DCM call with FDA.DOCX

Good Evening!

I am attaching a list of PFI participants FYI. Please pass this along to anyone I may have missed.

Thank you!!

Martine

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Milton, Nanette
Sent: Friday, July 06, 2018 10:22 AM
To: Milton, Nanette; Burkholder, William; Hartogensis, Martine; DeLancey, Siobhan; Rotstein, David; McDermott, Patrick; Jones, Jennifer L; Carey, Lauren; Norris, Anne; Palmer, Lee Anne
Cc: Edwards, David; Reimschuessel, Renate; Nemser, Sarah; Steinschneider, Janice; Baker, John D; Nelson, Eric; Bataller, Neal
Subject: Dilated Cardiomyopathy
When: Thursday, July 19, 2018 10:00 AM-12:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: Webinar

Please join my meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone.
https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/ (b) (6)
You can also dial in using your phone.
United States: (b) (6)
Access Code: (b) (6)
Joining from a video-conferencing room or system?
Dial: (b) (6)
Cisco devices: (b) (6)
First GoToMeeting? Let's do a quick system check: https://link.gotomeeting.com/system-check

Hi Nanette,

Can you work with Dana Brooks from PFI to schedule a 1-2 hour webinar? The topic is Dilated Cardiomyopathy.

These folks should be included:

David Rotstein
Jennifer Jones (OR)
Lee Anne Palmer
Lauren Carey
Siobhan DeLancey
Anne Norris (in OD)
Bill Burkholder
Martine Hartogensis
Pat McDermott

Thanks very much in advance!
Martine

Member Name	Company
Royal Witcher	Sunshine Mills, Inc.
Gayan Hettiarachchi	Champion Pet Foods LP
Carlos Gonzalez	Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc.
Bill Behnken	American Nutrition, Inc.
Sarah Barrett	Barrett Petfood Innovations
Valerie Zimmer	Perfection Pet Food
Alan Bostick	Sunshine Mills, Inc.
Jim Bolton	American Nutrition, Inc.
Chinedu Ogbonna	Champion Pet Foods LP
Jay Trivedi	Central Garden & Pet
Darren Stephens	American Nutrition, Inc.
Leslie Hancock-Monroe	The J.M. Smucker Company
Kim Spinelli	The J.M. Smucker Company
Marcie Campion	Cargill
John Dickerson	Cargill
Greg Thompson	Blue Buffalo Company
Nancy K Cook	Cook & Associates Consulting, LLC (Sunshine Mills, Inc.)
Steve Mills	American Nutrition, Inc.
Kelly Stevens	Blue Buffalo Company
Sandra Furbee	Nestle Purina PetCare Company
Jim Wagner	Champion Pet Foods LP
Todd Harper	Blue Buffalo Company
Raquel Maymir	Blue Buffalo Company
Jason Vickers	Mars Petcare US
James Chen	Central Garden & Pet
Royal Witcher	Sunshine Mills, Inc.
Kelly Stevens	Blue Buffalo Company
Stephanie Salinas	Central Garden & Pet
Gail Kuhlman	Mars Petcare US
Greg Reinhart	Blue Buffalo Company
Mark Brinkmann	Diamond Petfood
Nolan Frantz	Blue Buffalo Company
Chase Rasmussen	Tuffy's Pet Foods
Sean McNear	Blue Buffalo Company
Melissa Brookshire	Diamond Petfood
Roxanne Cool	The J.M. Smucker Company
Kelvin Hawkins	Nestle Purina PetCare Company
Heather Clarkson	Spectrum Brands, Inc.
Matt Golladay	BrightPet Nutrition Group
Christine Pendlebury	Champion Pet Foods LP
Gail Kuhlman	Mars Petcare US
David McLain	Perfection Pet Foods
Richard MacLean	Blue Buffalo Company
James Barritt	Mars Petcare US
Santo Perez	Spectrum Brands, Inc.
Allen Bingham	Bil-Jac Foods, Inc.

Natasha Bangel	Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc.
Tom Forster	Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc.
Tiffany Bierer	Mars Petcare US
Candance Sady	Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc.
Leah Lambrakis	Simmons Pet Foods, Inc.
Dave Lemmon	The J.M. Smucker Company
Michael Wood	Merrick Pet Care, Inc.
Steven Zicker	Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc.
Victoria Carmella	Blue Buffalo Company
Christina Germain	Nestle Purina PetCare Company
Brittany Vester Boler	Nestle Purina PetCare Company
Adam Ekonomon	The J.M. Smucker Company
Jay Hernandez	American Nutrition, Inc.
Kathy Gross	Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc.
Larry Thompson	Nestle Purina PetCare Company
Tim Simonds	Merrick Pet Care, Inc.
Alex Cedeno	The J.M. Smucker Company
Jeff Johnston	Champion Pet Foods LP
Brad Schulz	C.J. Foods Inc.
Bruce Blackford	Midwestern Petfoods
George Collings	Midwestern Petfoods
Jeff Nunn	Midwestern Petfoods
Dan Rice	Champion Pet Foods LP

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
4/12/2018	C	(b) (6)	MEDICAL COMMENTS ***ADDENDUM 4/20/2018 4/12/2018 13:26 FDA Safety Reporting Portal - Individual Case Safety Report Number (ICSR) 2045676 ADDENDUM on 4/20/2018 at 08:34:23 from (b) (6), BVSc, MRCVS, ACVIM permission signed and returned to (b)
3/24/2018	P	(b) (6)	1.00 [None] of Postage (UPS) -1 Lb (POSTA) Rx #: 2863492 0 Of 0 Refills ***SHIP ONLINE ORDERS UPS ONLY!!!*** Lasix
3/24/2018	C	(b)	PHARMACY NOTE TTO. Meds have been refilled
3/24/2018	P	(b) (6)	100.00 tablet of Lasix (Salix / Furosemide) 50mg Tablet (M569) Rx #: 2852561 1 Of 12 Refills Filled by: (b) 1 1/2 TABLETS BY MOUTH TWO TIMES A DAY
3/22/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 3/22/2018 13:03 dog is restless at night, making breathing sound, but sRR is consistently at 22 brpm, so i do not think do has pulmonary edema, will try melatonin, recheck in end of april Hey His Melatonin dose is 4 or 5 mg once to three times a day. Depending on size tablet you get, a 4 mg tablet or a 5 mg tablet, then start by giving 1 tablet once day, 30 minutes before bed (b)

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
3/13/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 3/13/2018 10:36 (b) (6) - Owner consented to reporting (b) (6) case to the FDA. He has been on the Zignature Kangaroo for the past 2-3 years. Treats include Milkbones and baked dog treats from pet bakery. Prior to the Zignature Kangaroo, he consumed the Acana Ranch Lamb, Natural Balance Sweet Potato and Bison, Natural Balance Sweet Potato and Fish, Zignature Trout & Salmon. He was receiving no supplements prior to his DCM diagnosis. Owner will forward me a copy of her most recent Chewy.com receipt for the Zignature. She does not have the bag anymore. I will email her for additional information. She is now feeding the Royal Canin Kangaroo and Oats.
3/1/2018	D	(b) (6)	Taurine Deficiency Final
3/1/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH DOCTOR 3/1/2018 13:22 i called vet, to let them know taurine is low, she is still on kangaroo diet from Zignature, rec to change diet. The legumes in diet are most likely preventing methionine and cystine absorption, should switch to Royal Canin kangaroo and oats, i originally lm and he called back. he said he would call owner
3/1/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 3/1/2018 13:20 i called client to let her know taurine is low, she is still on kangaroo diet from Zignature, rec she talk to her vet at last appt, and she did to day at a recheck, and told her to wait. The legumes in diet are most likely preventing methionine and cystine absorption, should switch to Royal Canin kangaroo and oats, I will call her vet.
2/27/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 2/27/2018 11:03 i called owner, dog is breathing better, eating fine, getting sRR 18-26, did have throat issues, does gagging, pred helped, increased pred again, continue as planned, waiting on taurine level. if normla will start enalapril
2/24/2018	L	(b) (6)	**Miscellaneous results from** (b) (4)

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final
Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Taurine RE: 16759 Taurine 119
Normal Values (nmols/ml)

		Normal Range	Critical Level
Cat	Plasma	60-120	Less than 40
	Whole Blood	300-600	Less than 200
Dog	Plasma	60-120	Less than 40
	Whole Blood	200-350	Less than 150

TEST PERFORMED AT (b) (4)

2/23/2018 C (b) (6)
PHARMACY NOTE
Called (b) (6) Pharmacy, spoke to (b) (6). Ordered Pimobendan 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day, #100, 8 refills

2/23/2018 D (b) (6)
Pulmonary Edema Tentative

2/23/2018 D (b) (6)
Taurine Deficiency Tentative Date Diagnosis made final: 03/01/18

2/23/2018 D (b) (6)
Dilated Cardiomyopathy Tentative

2/23/2018 I (b) (6)
Cardiology Discharge Instructions
(b) (6)
2/23/2018

A cardiologist has evaluated (b) and has diagnosed her with Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM). DCM means your pet has poor muscle contraction of the heart. This means the heart muscle does not pump as well as a normal dog. The heart has enlarged due to the poor muscle contraction. The change in the heart has caused fluid to form in the lungs, causing increased respiratory rate.

Please take a sleeping respiratory rate rate (sRR) at home. WHILE YOUR PET IS SLEEPING, count the number of times they breathe in over 15 seconds. Your pet should have 8 breathes or less over 15 seconds while sleeping. Do this once a day over the next 3 days, then 2 times a week thereafter.
The free app software for iPhone and Google Play that can help with this is Cardalis

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			I have submitted blood for a taurine level. The result may not return for 2 weeks. In the mean time, please start Taurine at home, 2 gram two times a day with food. This can be purchased at any health food store. I will call in about 2 weeks with a taurine level. MEDICATIONS: Furosemide 50 mg tablets 1 1/2 tablet two times a day Furosemide: Also called Salix or Lasix. This is a diuretic and will help clear the fluid from your pet's lungs. Your pet may drink more on this medication. Side effects include electrolyte abnormalities (if they stop eating), dehydration and kidney enzyme elevations. The blood work can be done to monitor these. This medication will be probably given for the life of your pet. YOU CAN GET REFILLS OF THIS MEDICATION FROM YOUR VETERINARIAN OR HERE. THIS SIZE TABLET IS NOT AVAILABLE IN HUMAN PHARMACIES. Pimobendan (b) (6) 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day Pimobendan is a phosphodiasterase inhibitor that gives increased contractility and arterial vasodilation. This will help the heart function better, allow you dog to feel better and live longer. Any medication can upset the stomach. This drug does not typically cause this, but if you see any changes, please stop the drug till you talk to a doctor here at (b) (6). PLEASE GIVE THIS MEDICATION WITH (b) (6) MEALS. Even though package insert recommends giving on empty stomach, we have adjusted the dose so that you can give with meals. Giving on empty stomach is more likely to make your pet nauseous. We will script this drug through (b) (6) Please call them in 4-5 days to order it, once we see that your dog will tolerate the drug. Watch for the following clinical signs and call a veterinarian if you see any of these: Excessive panting or wheezing Restlessness, unable to get comfortable Decreased appetite Lethargy/weakness, less interactive or hiding Collapse or fainting Sudden rear leg or front leg lameness Open-mouth breathing It has been a pleasure meeting you and caring for your (b). Thank you for entrusting us with her care. If you have any further questions or problems, don't hesitate to call. (b) (6)
2/23/2018	P	(b) (6)	30.00 tablet of Pimobendan 10mg tiny tab (cpd) (MMP0T8) Rx #: 2852563 0 Of 10 Refills

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client:	(b) (6)	**Patient:**	(b) (6)		
Phone:	(b) (6)	**Species:**	Canine	**Breed:**	Retriever, Golden
Address:	(b) (6)	**Age:**	6 Yrs. 2 Mos.	**Sex:**	Neutered Male
	(b) (6)	**Color:**	Blonde		

Date	Type	Staff	History
2/23/2018	P	(b) (6)	1 TABLET BY MOUTH TWO TIMES A DAY 100.00 tablet of Lasix (Salix / Furosemide) 50mg Tablet (M569) Rx #: 2852561 0 Of 12 Refills 1 1/2 TABLETS BY MOUTH TWO TIMES A DAY
2/23/2018	C	(b) (6)	CARDIAC EVALUTION - CLOSED 02/24/2018 - Cardiac Evaluation

Date of evaluation: Friday, February 23, 2018

CHIEF COMPLAINT: tachypnea

HISTORY: last 3 days has been working hard to breath. No coughing. Appetite has been poor last 2 days, usually ravenous. Energy level seems down. No cardiac medications On 1/2 10 mg pred EOD for over year, Tried thyroid medication but stopped it, did not help. Has long history of panting and swallowing disorder.

PHYSICAL EXAM: BAR. HR = 120, regular rhythm, no murmur, gallop noted, pulses normal and synchronous. Mild tachypnea but panting, when rests lying down, still tachypnea. Normal bronchovesicular sounds bilaterally, no crackles or wheezes ausculted. BCS 5/9 PCS 0/4

ECHOCARDIOGRAM 2/23/18: BW 40 kg BSA 1.14

IVSd: 10 mm	LVIDd: 64 mm	LVPWd: 9 mm	EPSS 21 mm	
IVSs: 14 mm	LVIDs: 52 mm	LVPWs: 11 mm	%FS: 19 %	Pa: 21 mm
Ao: 24 mm	LAD: 43 mm	LA:Ao ratio 1.79	LA max: 48 mm	LLAD: 56 mm

RWT = IVSd+LVPWd/LVIDd = 0.30, LVID long 90 mm, Sphericity index 1.41 (Lax/Sax,<1.65=increased sphericity).
Norm LA:Ao < 1.7, Normal LLAD < 42.93 mm, LVIDdn = 2.16 (N<1.73), LIVDsn = 1.63 (N<1.4)
MV E vel: 132, MV Dec T:89, MV A vel: 67, IVRT:71 ms, E:A 1.97 (N 1-2)E:IVRT 1.86 (N<2.5) Ea 10 E:Ea 13.2 (N<14.5)
Pa distensibility (mm): 11.7 - 5 = 57 %, PEP/ET = 96/170 = 0.56, > 0.4 is abnormal, with myocardial failure
Tricuspid peak flow velocity 3.2 m/s, gradient 41 mmHg, acceleration time 88 ms, PAET 177 ms, ratio = 0.50
(ratio greater than 0.30 is considered normal)
100% spec for PH if AT< 45 ms +/or AT:ET < 0.25, 100% spec for Normal if AT>64 ms +/or AT:ET > 0.42
Grey zone for predicting: AT <58 ms (Se 88%, Sp 80%), AT:ET < 0.31 (Se 73% and Sp 87%)
COMMENTS: dilated LV with poor systolic function. Left atrial enlargement. Large EPSS. Moderate MR and TR. Reduce aortic and pulmonic flows. no pleural or pericardial effusion

DIAGNOSIS/PROBLEM LIST: dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM), left side congestive heart failure (LCHF)

SUMMARY: The dilated cardiomyopathy may be related to diet and taurine deficiency. There have been personal communications amongst cardiologist of a rash of cases of Golden Retrievers on grain free and/or kangaroo diets that have taurine deficiency cardiomyopathy. We pulled a whole blood level taurine today and started 2 grams of taurine BID. I also started furosemide and pimobendan as below. If taurine deficiency

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
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Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

cardiomyopathy, this could be reversible. It could take 2 months to see echo changes, but dog may feel better within a month. Recheck echocardiogram in 2 months. We should recheck a taurine level in 2 weeks. They will most likely do that with (b) (6).
MEDICATIONS:
Furosemide 50 mg tablets 1 1/2 tablet two times a day
Pimobendan (b) (6) 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day
Taurine at home, 2 grams two times a day with food.

2/23/2018 V (b)

```
Feb 23, 2018 01:06 PM Staff: (b)
------------------------------
Weight            : 40.00 kilograms
   room 14
```

2/23/2018 CK (b) (6)

CHF poss, setup by rdvm
Reason for Visit: Consult
Date Patient Checked Out: 02/23/18 Practice TF

2/23/2018 CB (b) (6)

Callback - Call Client Back (CB)
---- Note from (b) (6) on 2/23/2018 at 15:51:32 ----
Called (b) (6), spoke to (b) (6).
---- Note from (b) (6), BVSc, MRCVS, ACVIM on 2/23/2018 at 15:06:34 ----
Pimobendan (b) (6) 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day, #100, 8 refills

---

2/22/2018 TC (b)

RECORDS FROM RDVM/LDVM (see attachment) - TENTATIVE
2/22/2018 14:47 rDVM records attached. - Attachment(s)

3/10/2017 C (b)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
3/10/2017 10:26
updated owner regarding (b) - recommending trial of soloxine. can be low from pred. but worth a try. can consider fluoro study in future. called into rdvm thyrotab 0.8 mg bid ; recheck t4 4 hours post pill in a month

---

3/8/2017 L

Endocrinology results from (b) (4)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Test	Result	Reference Range
TSH	<0.03 ng/mL	0 - 0.60

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: TSH

3/7/2017 C (b) (6) RADIOLOGY REVIEW - CLOSED 03/08/2017

The right lateral views of the neck and thorax obtained today have been reviewed.
There are no significant abnormalities in the extra-thoracic soft tissues, visible skeletal structures, pleural space, pulmonary parenchyma and vessels, cardiovascular structures, mediastinum, and cranial abdomen.
An endoscopic evaluation may be considered for further investigation of the previously diagnosed arytenoid nodule.

This review was written by: (b) (6), DVM, DACVR, DACVS

3/7/2017 V (b)

Mar 7, 2017 04:21 PM Staff: (b)

Weight : 41.40 kilograms

3/7/2017 CK (b)

recheck for (b) (6)
Reason for Visit: Recheck
Date Patient Checked Out: 03/07/17 Practice TF

3/7/2017 C (b)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM NEW
3/7/2017 10:10

Chief Complaint: reevaluation of hard swallowing; upper airway noise

History: (b) was originally evaluated in 2015 for hard swallowing, gagging. A laryngeal exam at that time revealed a nodule on the larynx which was biopsied as granulomatous. He has been on low dose prednisone since. Owner still notices hard swallowing and sometimes regurgitation. He also has upper airway noise when sleeping- breathes through nose and no nasal disharge. Occasional hoarse bark. No diarrhea, no pu/pd. He has gained weight. In 2015 a myasthenia titer was negative. Diet includes zignature kangeroo. unsure of current dose of pred 1 tab in morning and sometimes 1/2 tab at night unsure what strength

Previous Medical Problems:

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Patient History Report

Client:	(b) (6)	**Patient:**	(b) (6)		
Phone:	(b) (6)	**Species:**	Canine	**Breed:**	Retriever, Golden
Address:	(b) (6)	**Age:**	6 Yrs. 2 Mos.	**Sex:**	Neutered Male
	(b) (6)	**Color:**	Blonde		

Date	Type	Staff	History

Medications/Supplements:

Current Diet:
- Frequency:
- Amount:

Subjective:
Mentation: Quiet, Alert, Responsive

Objective Findings
Temperature: 101.8 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: normal
Pain Score: /4
Weight: 41.4 kilograms
Body Condition Score/Muscle Score: 8/9/
Oropharyngeal: Normal
Eyes/Ears: fundic normal
Integument: Normal
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: heart ausculted normal; lungs clear; occasionally hard swallowing in the room
Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the abdomen was non-painful.
Urogenital: Normal
Musculoskeletal/neurologic: normal ambulation; weak gag; hard swallowing during exam
Rectal: Normal

Diagnostics:
Lab Work: see below
Radiographic Findings: Thoracic radiograph unremarkable- no megaesophageous, lateral laryngeal radiograph normal
Other Diagnostics:

Problems/Differential Diagnoses/Assesssment:
Hard swallowing- rule out esophageal motility disorder, laryngeal / pharyngeal dysfunction , other types of neuromuscular condition; Low T4 consider secondary to chronic pred, hypothyroidism. Can consider trial of soloxine and recheck after a month. Other diagnostics to consider would be a fluoroscopy study of (b) swallowing.

Treatment:

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Plan/Recommendations:

3/7/2017 L

Hematology results from (b) (4) (East) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
HCT	45 %	36 - 60
HGB	14.9 g/dL	12.1 - 20.3
MCHC	33 g/dL	30 - 38
WBC	19.6 10^3/uL H	4.0 - 15.5
Bands	0 %	0 - 3
RBC	6.1 10^6/uL	4.8 - 9.3
MCV	73 fL	58 - 79
MCH	24.3 pg	19 - 28
ABS BASO	0 /uL	0 - 150
Platelet C	128 10^3/uL L	170 - 400
Platelet E	ADEQUATE	
Neutrophil	91 % H	60 - 77
Lymphocyte	6 % L	12 - 30
Monocytes	3 %	3 - 10
Eosinophil	0 % L	2 - 10
Basophils	0 %	0 - 1
Absolute N	17836 /uL H	2060 - 10600
Absolute L	1176 /uL	690 - 4500
Absolute M	588 /uL	0 - 840
Absolute E	0 /uL	0 - 1200

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Complete Blood Count

Platelet count reflects the minimum number due to platelet clumping.

3/7/2017 L

Chemistry results from (b) (4) (b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
ALB	3.8 g/dL	2.7 - 4.4
ALKP	48 IU/L	5 - 131
ALT	33 IU/L	12 - 118
AMYL	461 IU/L	290 - 1125
AST	15 IU/L	15 - 66
BUN/UREA	19 mg/dL	6 - 31
Ca	10.0 mg/dL	8.9 - 11.4
Chloride	109 mEq/L	102 - 120
CHOL	209 mg/dL	92 - 324
CK	67 IU/L	59 - 895
CREA	0.2 mg/dL L	0.5 - 1.6
GGT	2 IU/L	1 - 12

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Patient History Report

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Date	Type	Staff	History

```
GLU             72 mg/dL            70 - 138
Mg              1.9 mEq/L           1.5 - 2.5
PHOS            4.6 mg/dL           2.5 - 6.0
Potassium       4.5 mEq/L           3.6 - 5.5
Sodium          148 mEq/L           139 - 154
TBIL            0.2 mg/dL           0.1 - 0.3
TP              6.6 g/dL            5.0 - 7.4
TRIG            32 mg/dL            29 - 291
GLOB            2.8 g/dL            1.6 - 3.6
A/G Ratio       1.4                 0.8 - 2.0
B/C Ratio       95  H               4 - 27
Na/K Ratio      33                  27 - 38
```

3/7/2017 L

```
Endocrinology results from (b) (4)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6)      Posted      Final
Test            Result              Reference Range
T4              0.6 ug/dL L         0.8 - 3.5
 Ascn: (b) (6)  Profile: Total T4

 The Total T4 result is less than 1.0 mcg/dl. A Free-T4 by
equilibrium
 dialysis may be helpful in supporting the diagnosis of
hypothyroidism
 in patients demonstrating clinical signs compatible with
 hypothyroidism.Please contact Customer Service for this
additional
 testing.
```

3/7/2017 L

```
Miscellaneous results from (b) (4)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6)      Posted      Final
Ascn: (b) (6)  Profile: Superchem
RE: 1045 PrecisionP 50 U/L 24 - 140
Pancreatitis is unlikely, but a normal PrecisionPSL result
does not completely
exclude pancreatitis as a cause for gastrointestinal signs.
RE: 11067 Comment
Hemolysis 1+ No significant interference.
```

3/6/2017 C (b)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
3/6/2017 12:55
(b) confirmed appt w/ (b) @ 330 on 3/7

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
2/26/2017	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 2/26/2017 10:15 (b) (6) to confirm 3:30 pm (b) (6) appt tomorrow
2/23/2017	TC	(b)	RECORDS FROM RDVM/LDVM (see attachment) - TENTATIVE 2/23/2017 20:36 Records from (b) (6) - Attachment(s)
2/23/2017	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH DOCTOR 2/23/2017 17:18 (b) (6) of (b) (6) to request updated records from 5/3/15 forward be faxed
2/20/2016	C	(b)	RECEPTION ACTIONS NOTE faxed ref letters and labs to (b) (6) per o's req
9/28/2015	C	(b) (6)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX ***ADDENDUM 10/2/2015 - Closed Sep 30/2015 Rx #: 0172 Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: (b) (6) Pharmacy Phone #: (b) (6) Pharmacy Fax #: (b) (6) Medication: Doxycycline 100mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: #56 # of Refills: none Rx Instructions: 2t po q12h Is this medication a controlled substance?

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Additional Comments: faxed ADDENDUM on 10/1/2015 at 21:11:18 from (b) (6) Re-faxed as per request of (b) (6). ADDENDUM on 10/2/2015 at 11:27:39 from (b) (6) they only have 200mg tablets ADDENDUM on 10/2/2015 at 13:26:23 from (b) (6) Owner said (b) (6) charged more than Target, refaxing script to Target fax # (b) (6).
9/28/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 9/28/2015 13:29 (b) was good for 2 months, then small flair up, then went away again for a few months. last time, we discussed repeat abx treat may not be helpful. discussed that we can repeat abx treatment as it worked for such a long period of time. discussed dual treatment for bartonella vs considering doxycycline and niacinamide. will try doxy/niacinamide and recheck 2 wks. will rx doxy to local rdvm, niacinamide 500 mg PO q 8 hr to get at local health store (OTC)
6/1/2015	C	(b)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX - Closed Jun 04/2015 Rx #: PIYM90115000055 Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: Target Pharmacy Pharmacy Phone #: (b) (6) Pharmacy Fax #: Medication: Doxycycline 100 mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: #60/ 100 mg # of Refills: 0 Rx Instructions: Give 2 tab PO q 12hr Is this medication a controlled substance? Yes No Additional Comments: Called into Target Pharmacy in (b) (6)

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
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(b) (6)

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Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
6/1/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 6/1/2015 16:05 within the last 3 days stopped doing the neck movement/episodes that he was having. still sounds congested. when he barks there sounds like there is something in there. would continue abx for bartonella unless we are planning to rescope him. owner needs refill of doxycyline. will touch base in 1-2 wks.
5/17/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/17/2015 10:26 (b) and asked how (b) is doing, owner said she started ab's yesterday and so far he is doing well, owner will recheck in one week
5/15/2015	C	(b) (6)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX - Closed May 17/2015 Rx #: 0042 Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: (b) (6) Pharmacy Phone #: n/a Pharmacy Fax #: (b) (6) Medication: Enrofloxacin 136mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: 45 # of Refills: 0 Rx Instructions: Give 1.5 tab (204mg) po q 24hr Is this medication a controlled substance? Additional Comments: Faxed to (b) (6)
5/15/2015	C	(b)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX Rx #: 90115000043

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
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(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: Target- (b) (6) Pharmacy Phone #: (b) (6) Pharmacy Fax #: Medication: Doxycycline 100mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: #60 # of Refills: 0 Rx Instructions: Give 2 tab PO q12hr Is this medication a controlled substance? No Additional Comments:
5/15/2015	C	(b)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT ***ADDENDUM 5/15/2015 5/15/2015 16:27 (b) (6) per (b) (6), cost of bartonella test is $342 which is something she can do via tech appt. or if O would prefer (b) (6) is OK with treating with AB's w/o testing. O wanted to know how long the course of AB's would be- per (b) (6) it would be a 2-4 week course. O also wanted to know if there is a chance of needing another course of AB's after the initial 2-4wk course, per (b) (6) P would not go on another course of AB's at that point. O would like go to skip blood test due to cost and try treating with AB's first. Would like called into Target Pharmacy in (b) (6) ADDENDUM on 5/15/2015 at 18:45:06 from (b) (6) called O, there are two medications- one is only veterinary can call into (b) (6) (b) (6) and the other can be called into target in (b) (6). O OK with this plan. Called doxy into target pharm and rx to be faxed to (b) (6).
5/12/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/12/2015 14:50 called owner with results. granulomatous inflammation. can be infectious, inflammatory or immune mediated disease. discussed type of inflammation present, there is concern for possible infectious organism. discussed bartonella and that this can be difficult to diagnose. discussed triple blood draw and

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Patient History Report

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Date	Type	Staff	History
			performing PCR and serology. discussed infecitous disease CE and the recommendations for testing for bartonella. will look into cost for tests and then take it from there. this may not be the cause for his signs. discussed whether inflammation causes dysfunction or dysfunction started first. may need steroids or doxepin. will be in touch with owner as soon as i can get pricing information. last night he had the worst night. couldn't lay down. panting like crazy.
5/12/2015	C	(b) (6)	IM TREATMENT NEW 5/12/2015 Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion nodule on vocal fold with assymetry of arytenoid function: granulomatous inflammation consider infectious disease screening; however due to length of time this has been doing on this is considered less likely. Consider treatment with anti-inflammatory doses of prednisone for possible immune mediated vs sterile inflammation if no improvement with either abx therapy, anti-inflammatory to possibly immunosuppressive steroid therapy, consider doxepin Treatment: no treatment implemented today Recommended Follow-up Care: looking into pricing for bartonella testing. will recheck/touch base with owner when this is available; may go to local rDVM for testing due to proximity
(b) (6)	L		**Miscellaneous results from (b) (4)** **(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final** **Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Histopathology, Full Written Report** **RE: 7801 History:** **Nodule on glottal opening. Episodes since he was 9 months old.** **Episodes are described as extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking and swallowing. (b) would swallow hard repeatedly and**

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Patient History Report

Client:	(b) (6)	**Patient:**	(b) (6)		
Phone:	(b) (6)	**Species:**	Canine	**Breed:**	Retriever, Golden
Address:	(b) (6)	**Age:**	6 Yrs. 2 Mos.	**Sex:**	Neutered Male
	(b) (6)	**Color:**	Blonde		

Date	Type	Staff	History

have continual lip licking with a stridorous noise when breathing. He
licks the air. He will intermittently vomit, but not with every
episode. He has been treated with sucralfate, Cerenia and Pepcid. The
Cerenia seems to help, but does not completely resolve the signs.
-
Received: Multiple fragments - all processed.
RE: 601 Biopsy
DESCRIPTION/MICROSCOPIC FINDINGS/COMMENTS:

Sections of fragments of an ulcerated inflammatory mass lesion
affecting the glottal region are examined. This lesion is composed of
collagen bundles and fibroblasts arranged haphazardly among moderate
numbers of capillaries. There are moderate numbers of neutrophils in
the stroma. There also is mild edema. No neoplasia or infectious
organisms are seen.

MICROSCOPIC FINDINGS: Chronic-active, proliferative and granulomatous,
inflammation

PROGNOSIS: Good

COMMENT: No neoplasia or infectious organisms are seen. These
proliferative inflammatory lesions are common. Most of these lesions
develop secondary to ruptured ducts of submucosal glands but some are
a reaction to a small penetrating foreign body. Excision usually is
curative.

PATHOLOGIST:

PATHOLOGIST: (b) (6) DVM, PhD, DIPLOMATE ACVP
email: (b) (6).com, ph: (b) (6)

(b) (6)	I	(b) (6)	For your pet's safety, he/she was intubated for the anesthetic. You may notice

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
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Date	Type	Staff	History
			some coughing for the next couple of days. This is normal due to a small amount of irritation to the throat from the endotracheal tube. If the coughing seems excessive please contact our office.
(b) (6)	I	(b) (6)	(b) received an anesthetic. Please keep him confined until full recovery. Restrict water intake to small amounts at a time for the next 12-24 hours. Restrict food intake to small amounts also; 1/3 of the normal ration this evening. Because the anesthetic can lower his body temperature, keep him where it is warm and dry.
(b) (6)	I	(b) (6)	Today's oropharyngeal exam revealed a small white nodule, irregular on the left medial aspect, mid way up vocal fold. with suspected kissing lesion on the right aryepiglottic fold; Assymetry to the left and right arytenoid with seemingly inappropriate function of the left with collapse towards midline; both arytenoids were able to abduct when inspiring but were asymmetrical when this was occurring. edematous and swollen corniculate tubercle bilaterally; prominent tonsils which were erythematous and out of crytps - nodule on vocal fold with assymetry of arytenoid function: r/o: pharyngeal or laryngeal dysfunction secondary to inflammation, neurogenic or infitrative
(b) (6)	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT (b) (6) 14:10 (b) (6). discussed scope findings. and discussed possible causes for findings. no treatment recommended until results available. okay to d/c at 5 pm.
(b) (6)	C	(b) (6)	ENDOSCOPIC EVALUATION Upper Gastrointestinal: oropharyngeal exam: small white nodule, irregular on the left medial aspect, mid way up vocal fold. with suspected kissing lesion on the right aryepiglottic fold; Assymetry to the left and right arytenoid with seemingly inappropriate function of the left with collapse towards midline; both arytenoids were able to abduct when inspiring but were asymmetrical when this was occurring. edematous and swollen corniculate tubercle bilaterally; prominent tonsils which were erythematous and out of crytps Lower Gastrointestinal: Bronchoscopy: Rhinoscopy: Cystoscopy:

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Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
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Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Other:

Biopsies: 3 biopsies obtained with minimal bleeding

Culture/Sensitivity:
Visual Inspection: suspected dysfunction of the left arytenoid with nodule present on the left vocal fold.

Initial Recommendations: consider doxepin 100 mg PO q 12 hr pending biopsy results.

(b) (6) C (b) (6)

IM TREATMENT NEW
(b) (6)

Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion

nodule on vocal fold with assymetry of arytenoid function: r/o: pharyngeal or laryngeal dysfunction secondary to inflammation, neurogenic or infitrative

Treatment: no treatment today

Recommended Follow-up Care: pending biopsies consider doxepin 100 mg PO q 12 hr

---

(b) (6) C (b) (6)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM
Chief Complaint:

History: (b) presented for endoscopic evaluation - prior hx:

(b) is a 3 yo MN golden retriever presenting for further evaluation of episodes that he has been having since he was 9 months old. He was evaluated in May 2014 and lab work and u/s were performed but did not elucidate the cause of his episodes. He was additionally evaluated by (b) and the owner was told the problem was likely neurological but may not be treatable. The owner says the episodes are becoming more frequent and lasting longer. The episodes are described as extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking and swallowing. The owner showed a video at the consult and this behavior was witnessed where (b) would swallow hard

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Patient History Report

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repeatedly and have continual lip licking with a stridorous noise when breathing. The owner initially thought he had a hard time breathing. He licks the air. These episodes can occur anytime of day or night. It is initiated by drinking and occured in the exam room after drinking water. Eating is not as much of a trigger. He is eating dry food which the owner waters down. The owner has not tried canned food. She doesn't think that the episodes are related to consistency. He does not have episodes when active and out/about. He seems to have episodes when lying down or the owner will wake up and he will be doing this behavior. On the evening of an episode he will snore when sleeping. When he has an episode, (b) heads to the front door to go outside and eat grass. He will intermittently vomit but not with every episode. He has no diarrhea. He is eating well. He seems to be acting normally otherwise. He has been treated with sucralfate, cerenia and pepcid. The cerenia seems to help but doesn't completely resove the signs. He has no travel history. He is currently not receiving any medication. He receives flea and tick prevention. He has no other medical problems reported.

Significant Physical Exam Findings: Mentation: BAR
Temperature: 102.4 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: adequate
Weight: 36.6 kilograms
Body Condition Score: 7/9
Oropharyngeal: minimal dental disease; no lesions noted; normal nasal planum; normal cervical palpation
Eyes/Ears: clear OU; fundic exam WNL OU; clean AU
Integument: full coat; no ectoparasites
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: no murmur, no arrhythmia, ssp, normal bv sounds, eupneic
Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the abdomen was non-painful.
Urogenital: neutered male; no prepucial d/c
Musculoskeletal/neurologic: Normal ambulation 4; weak gag; remaining CN WNL; CP WNL; A complete neurologic and orthopedic exam was not performed.

Lab Work: Chemistry: BUN: 11, Creat: 1.4 - NSF
CBC: HCT: 46.9%, WBC: 8.14, neut: 4.10, PLT: 57k

Radiographic Findings: CHIEF COMPLAINT/HISTORY: 5/3/2015. Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to be "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion, primary GI disease unlikely, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure.

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Patient History Report

Client:	(b) (6)	**Patient:**	(b) (6)		
Phone:	(b) (6)	**Species:**	Canine	**Breed:**	Retriever, Golden
Address:	(b) (6)	**Age:**	6 Yrs. 2 Mos.	**Sex:**	Neutered Male
	(b) (6)	**Color:**	Blonde		

Date	Type	Staff	History

FINDINGS: Three views of the thorax are available for review.

No significant abnormalities are present in the extra-thoracic soft tissues, skeletal structures, pleural and mediastinal spaces, pulmonary and cardiovascular structures, as well as in the visible cranial abdomen.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS:

1. Normal thorax with no evidence of megaesophagus.

(b) (6) L

Chemistry results from (b) (4) In-clinic
Laboratory Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
ALB =	3.2 g/dL	2.3 - 4.0
ALKP =	73 U/L	23 - 212
ALT =	31 U/L	10 - 125
AMYL =	744 U/L	500 - 1500
BUN/UREA =	11 mg/dL	7 - 27
Ca =	9.4 mg/dL	7.9 - 12.0
Chloride =	112 mmol/L	109 - 122
CHOL =	257 mg/dL	110 - 320
CREA =	1.4 mg/dL	0.5 - 1.8
GGT <	< 0 U/L	0 - 11
GLU =	97 mg/dL	74 - 143
LIPA =	1120 U/L	200 - 1800
PHOS =	4.0 mg/dL	2.5 - 6.8
Potassium =	4.7 mmol/L	3.5 - 5.8
Sodium =	153 mmol/L	144 - 160
TBIL =	0.3 mg/dL	0.0 - 0.9
TP =	6.0 g/dL	5.2 - 8.2
GLOB =	2.8 g/dL	2.5 - 4.5
ALB/GLOB =	1.1	
BUN/CREA =	8	
Na/K =	33	
OSM calc =	303 mmol/kg	

PCV=49% TS= 6.8g/dl (serum norm)

(b) (6) V (b) (b) (6) 10:20 AM Staff: (b)

Weight : 36.60 kilograms

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```
Temperature       : 102.4
Pulse             : 100
Respiration       : pant
   mm pk, crt <2s
```

(b) (6) L

Hematology results from (b) (4) In-clinic
Laboratory Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
HCT =	46.9 %	37.3 - 61.7
HGB =	16.3 g/dL	13.1 - 20.5
MCHC =	34.8 g/dL	32.0 - 37.9
WBC =	8.14 K/uL	5.05 - 16.76
NEUT =	4.10 K/uL	2.95 - 11.64
%NEUT =	50.4 %	
EOS =	0.71 K/uL	0.06 - 1.23
%EOS =	8.7 %	
PLT *	* 57 K/uL L	148 - 484
Retics =	21.5 K/uL	10.0 - 110.0
%Retics =	0.3 %	
RBC =	6.94 M/uL	5.65 - 8.87
MCV =	67.6 fL	61.6 - 73.5
MCH =	23.5 pg	21.2 - 25.9
RDW =	18.1 %	13.6 - 21.7
MPV -	--.-- fL	8.7 - 13.2
PDW -	--.-- fL	9.1 - 19.4
PCT -	--.-- %	0.14 - 0.46
LYMPHS =	2.88 K/uL	1.05 - 5.10
%LYMPHS =	35.4 %	
MONOS =	0.43 K/uL	0.16 - 1.12
%MONOS =	5.3 %	
BASO =	0.02 K/uL	0.00 - 0.10
%BASO =	0.2 %	

(b) (6) C (b) RADIOLOGY REPORT - FINAL (b) (6)
RADIOGRAPHIC REPORT

CHIEF COMPLAINT/HISTORY: 5/3/2015. Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to be "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion, primary GI disease unlikely, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure.

FINDINGS: Three views of the thorax are available for review.

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Patient History Report

Client:	(b) (6)	**Patient:**	(b) (6)		
Phone:	(b) (6)	**Species:**	Canine	**Breed:**	Retriever, Golden
Address:	(b) (6)	**Age:**	6 Yrs. 2 Mos.	**Sex:**	Neutered Male
	(b) (6)	**Color:**	Blonde		

Date	Type	Staff	History

No significant abnormalities are present in the extra-thoracic soft tissues, skeletal structures, pleural and mediastinal spaces, pulmonary and cardiovascular structures, as well as in the visible cranial abdomen.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS:

1. Normal thorax with no evidence of megaesophagus.

(b) (6)	CK	(b) (6)	Drop off for procedure w/ (b) (6) - CXR, chem III, CBC Reason for Visit: Medicine Procedure Date Patient Checked Out: (b) (6) Practice TF
(b) (6)	C	(b)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT (b) (6) 11:48 Spoke to O and confirmed (b) (6) procedure for tomorrow. Dropping off between 9:30 -10am. Told O no food after midnight and no water after 6am tomorrow. O knows she will not speak to (b) (6) at drop off. She thanked me for calling.
5/3/2015	C	(b) (6)	IM TREATMENT NEW 5/3/2015 Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion, primary GI disease unlikely, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure recommend further evaluation including thoracic radiographs, sedated oral exam and endoscopy +/- fluoroscopy and esophagram. Treatment: no treatment implemented Recommended Follow-up Care: to return (b) (6) for further evaluation - chemistry, CBC thoracic radiographs, (b) (6)

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

5/3/2015 C (b) (6)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM
Chief Complaint:

History: (b) is a 3 yo MN golden retriever presenting for further evaluation of episodes that he has been having since he was 9 months old. He was evaluated in May 2014 and lab work and u/s were performed but did not elucidate the cause of his episodes. He was additionally evaluated by (b) and the owner was told the problem was likely neurological but may not be treatable. The owner says the episodes are becoming more frequent and lasting longer. The episodes are described as extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking and swallowing. The owner showed a video at the consult and this behavior was witnessed where (b) would swallow hard repeatedly and have continual lip licking with a stridorous noise when breathing. The owner initially thought he had a hard time breathing. He licks the air. These episodes can occur anytime of day or night. It is initiated by drinking and occured in the exam room after drinking water. Eating is not as much of a trigger. He is eating dry food which the owner waters down. The owner has not tried canned food. She doesn't think that the episodes are related to consistency. He does not have episodes when active and out/about. He seems to have episodes when lying down or the owner will wake up and he will be doing this behavior. On the evening of an episode he will snore when sleeping. When he has an episode, (b) heads to the front door to go outside and eat grass. He will intermittently vomit but not with every episode. He has no diarrhea. He is eating well. He seems to be acting normally otherwise. He has been treated with sucralfate, cerenia and pepcid. The cerenia seems to help but doesn't completely resove the signs. He has no travel history. He is currently not receiving any medication. He receives flea and tick prevention. He has no other medical problems reported.

Significant Physical Exam Findings: Mentation: BAR
Temperature: 101.7 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: adequate
Weight: 36.7 kilograms
Body Condition Score: 7.9
Oropharyngeal: minimal dental disease; no lesions noted; normal nasal planum; normal cervical palpation
Eyes/Ears: clear OU; fundic exam WNL OU; clean AU
Integument: full coat; no ectoparasites
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: no murmur, no arrhythmia, ssp, normal bv sounds, eupneic

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the abdomen was non-painful. Urogenital: neutered male; no prepucial d/c Musculoskeletal/neurologic: Normal ambulation 4; weak gag; remaining CN WNL; CP WNL; A complete neurologic and orthopedic exam was not performed. Lab Work: none performed today Radiographic Findings: none performed today
5/3/2015	CK	(b) (6)	Reason for Visit: Recheck Date Patient Checked Out: 05/03/15 Practice TF
11/21/2014	C	(b)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 11/21/2014 13:54 (b) (6) - Myasthenia gravis test was negative, and so the next step for (b) would be an esophageal scope to determine the cause for his clinical signs. Owner thankful, will call and schedule with IM after thanksgiving.
11/14/2014	CK	(b)	swallowing issues Reason for Visit: Consult Date Patient Checked Out: 11/14/14 Practice TF
5/31/2014	C	(b) (6)	IM TREATMENT NEW 5/31/2014 Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with usual episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, primary GI disease, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure Chemistry - NSF CBC - NSF T4: WNL No evidence of endocrine or metabolic disease based on screening labs.

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Treatment: no treatment implemented at this time

Recommended Follow-up Care: recheck after owner discusses steps with insurance company - to consider chest radiographs, neuro consult, sedated oral exam and endoscopy

5/31/2014 C (b) (6)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
5/31/2014 11:29
Spoke with owner and relayed that blood results are all normal. owner would like to speak with insurance prior to scheduling appt. next steps could be to get neuro consult, sedated oral exam and endoscopy

5/31/2014 L

Hematology results from (b) (4) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
HCT	46 %	36 - 60
HGB	15.9 g/dL	12.1 - 20.3
MCHC	34.6 g/dL	30 - 38
WBC	8.1 10^3/uL	4.0 - 15.5
Bands	0 %	0 - 3
RBC	6.3 10^6/uL	4.8 - 9.3
MCV	73 fL	58 - 79
MCH	25.2 pg	19 - 28
Platelet C	158 10^3/uL L	170 - 400
Platelet E	ADEQUATE	ADEQUATE -
Neutrophil	49 % L	60 - 77
Lymphocyte	46 % H	12 - 30
Monocytes	4 %	3 - 10
Eosinophil	1 % L	2 - 10
Basophils	0 %	0 - 1
Absolute N	3969 /uL	2060 - 10600
Absolute B	0 /uL	0 - 150
Absolute L	3726 /uL	690 - 4500
Absolute M	324 /uL	0 - 840
Absolute E	81 /uL	0 - 1200

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: CBC

Platelet count reflects the minimum number due to platelet clumping.

5/31/2014 L

Chemistry results from (b) (4) Requisition

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
ALB	3.5 g/dL	2.7 - 4.4
ALKP	42 U/L	5 - 131
ALT	28 U/L	12 - 118
AMYL	515 U/L	290 - 1125
AST	20 U/L	15 - 66
BUN/UREA	14 mg/dL	6 - 31
Ca	11.1 mg/dL	8.9 - 11.4
Chloride	109 mEq/L	102 - 120
CHOL	298 mg/dL	92 - 324
CK	40 U/L L	59 - 895
CREA	1.2 mg/dL	0.5 - 1.6
GGT	6 U/L	1 - 12
GLU	91 mg/dL	70 - 138
LIPA	428 U/L	77 - 695
Mg	1.7 mEq/L	1.5 - 2.5
PHOS	4.0 mg/dL	2.5 - 6.0
Potassium	4.8 mEq/L	3.6 - 5.5
Sodium	145 mEq/L	139 - 154
TBIL	0.1 mg/dL	0.1 - 0.3
TP	5.9 g/dL	5.0 - 7.4
TRIG	113 mg/dL	29 - 291
GLOB	2.4 g/dL	1.6 - 3.6
A/G Ratio	1.5 Ratio	0.8 - 2.0
B/C Ratio	12 Ratio	4 - 27

5/31/2014 L

Endocrinology results from (b) (4)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
T4	1.6 ug/dL	0.8 - 3.5

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Total T4

5/31/2014 L

Miscellaneous results from (b) (4)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final
Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Superchem
RE: 1050 Na/K Ratio 30
RE: 11067 Comment
Hemolysis 1+. No significant analyte interference.

5/30/2014 C (b) (6) ULTRASOUND REPORT NEW

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Referring Vet: Hospital:

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDING: # of Films:
Written: 5/30/2014

Liver The liver appeared diffusely normal; the liver margins were smooth.
Gallbladder The gall bladder appeared normal-the visible biliary tree is not dilated.
Spleen The spleen appeared normal.
Right Kidney The right kidney had good corticomedullary distinction; Smooth capsule; there were no nephroliths and the renal pelvis was not dilated. The right kidney measured: 6.73 cm
Left Kidney The left kidney had good corticomedullary distinction, Smooth capsule; there were no nephroliths and the renal pelvis was not dilated. The left kidney measured: 6.55 cm
Urinary Bladder The urinary bladder appeared normal; no urolith or masses seen.
Right Adrenal The right adrenal was normal size and shape measuring: 0.45 cm
Left Adrenal The left adrenal was normal size and shape measuring: 0.54 cm
Stomach The stomach appeared normal and empty of ingesta
Small Intestines The small intestine appeared normal in layering and thickness measuring 0.51 - duodenum
Colon The colon appeared normal.
Pancreas The pancreatic region appeared normal.
Lymph Nodes There was no obvious mesenteric or sublumbar lymphadenopathy.
Prostate Appeared small and symmetrical for a neutered male.
Uterus
Testicles Not visualized - neutered.
Ovaries

Additional Comments: There was no free fluid noted. There were no overt abnormalities noted to explain patient's clinical signs.

5/30/2014 C (b) (6) IM TREATMENT NEW
5/30/2014

Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with usual episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, primary GI disease, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure

Treatment: no treatment implemented at this time

Recommended Follow-up Care: pending lab results; consider fluroscopy, sedated oral exam and endoscopy with neuro exam prior.

5/30/2014 C (b) (6)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM NEW
5/30/2014 22:58

Presenting Complaint:

History: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever presenting for episodes that the owner describes and extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking. The owner initially thought he had a hard time breathing. He licks the air. These episodes can occur anytime of day or night. It is not associated with eating or drinking specifically but does occur after drinking. He seems to have episodes when lying down or the owner will wake up and he will be doing this behavior. When he has an episode, (b) heads to the front door to go outside and eat grass. He will intermittently vomit but not with every episode. He has no diarrhea. He used to have diarrhea until his diet was switched to natural balance fish and sweet potato. He has been treated with sucralfate, cerenia and pepcid. The cerenia seems to help but doesn't completely resove the signs. These episodes seemed to start when (b) was 9 mo old and has been progressively more frequent. The last 1-2 weeks he is having daily signs. He has no travel history. He is currently not receiving any medication. He receives flea and tick prevention. He has no other medical problems reported.

Mentation: BAR
Temperature: 102 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: adequate
Weight: 37.3 kilograms
Body Condition Score: 7.9
Oropharyngeal: minimal dental disease; no lesions noted; normal nasal planum; normal thyroid palpation
Eyes/Ears: clear OU; fundic exam WNL OU; clean AU
Integument: full coat; no ectoparasites
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: no murmur, no arrhythmia, ssp, normal bv sounds, eupneic
Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			abdomen was non-painful. Urogenital: neutered male; no prepucial d/c Musculoskeletal/neurologic: Normal ambulation 4; weak gag; remaining CN WNL; CP WNL; A complete neurologic and orthopedic exam was not performed. Rectal: Normal Lab Work: cbc, superchem, T4 pending to (b) (4) Radiographic Findings: none performed
5/30/2014	I	(b) (6)	(b) has unusual signs that appear to be a lot of swallowing air. At this time it is not clear why this is happening; however, our plans to further evaluate this include lab work to rule out metabolic abnormalites, Gi malabsorption or thyroid problems. These tests are pending and I will call you when results are available. The next steps would include a neurology consultation, sedated oral exam followed by endoscopy to evaluate his clinical signs +/- chest radiographs.
5/30/2014	V	(b)	May 30, 2014 12:26 PM Staff: (b) ---------- Weight : 37.30 kilograms
5/30/2014	V		May 30, 2014 12:26 PM ----------
5/30/2014	CK	(b) (6)	Consult for possible scope Reason for Visit: Consult Date Patient Checked Out: 05/30/14 Practice TF
5/30/2014	L	(b) (6)	**Chemistry results from (b) (4) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final** **Test Result Reference Range** **COBALAMIN 442 ng/L 284 - 836** **FOLATE 6.9 ug/L 4.8 - 19.0** **Ascn: (b) (6)** **SS MN CANINE**
5/29/2014	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/29/2014 11:08 (b) (6) confirmed 5/30 apt at 1130

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
5/27/2014	C	(b) (6)	RECEPTION ACTIONS NOTE Recevied fax from (b) (6). Placed in box under "(b) (6)
5/27/2014	C	(b) (6)	RECEPTION ACTIONS NOTE ***ADDENDUM 5/27/2014 recv'd fax from (b) (6) and (b) (6) in black bx under "(b) (6). ADDENDUM on 5/27/2014 at 12:49:24 from (b) (6) Recv'd fax from (b) (6). Placed in black box under "(b) (6)

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

From:	Milton, Nanette
To:	Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David; McDermott, Patrick; DeLancey, Siobhan; Burkholder, William; Hartogensis, Martine; Norris, Anne; Jones, Jennifer L; Carey, Lauren
Subject:	Information: PFI & CVM Webinar on July 19 (pre-meeting)
Attachments:	PFI Questions for CVM Regarding DCM.docx

Hi Nanette,

Please send the attached questions to the CVM folks attending the webinar on the 19th.

Can you set up a pre-meeting from CVM so we can discuss?

Also, let PFI know who will be attending from CVM.

Thanks!
Martine

From: Dana Brooks [mailto:Dana@petfoodinstitute.org <mailto:Dana@petfoodinstitute.org>]
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 9:23 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov <mailto:Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov> >
Cc: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org <mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org> >
Subject: Information: PFI & CVM Webinar on July 19
Importance: High

Martine,

I wanted to reconfirm the webinar is scheduled for July 19. I'm sharing some questions with you in advance that may be asked by our members. These are the questions that our producer members presented to PFI as we informed them of the DCM incidents. I hope this is helpful to your team.

Please let us know who will be joining the call. We will do the same from our end.

Thank you so much,
Dana Brooks

-- Do not delete or change any of the following text. --

Join WebEx meeting <https://fda1.webex.com/fda1/j.php?MTID=md1669c061ce203d0436a270da081f36e>
Meeting number (access code): (b) (6)
Meeting password: (b) (6)

Join by phone
+1-877-465-7975 US Toll Free
Global call-in numbers <https://fda1.webex.com/fda1/globalcallin.php?serviceType=MC&ED=7002862&tollFree=1> | Toll-free calling restrictions <https://e-meetings.verizonbusiness.com/global/pdf/Verizon_Audio_Conferencing_Global_Access_Information_August2017.pdf>

Can't join the meeting? <https://collaborationhelp.cisco.com/article/WBX000029055>

If you are a host, go here <https://fda1.webex.com/fda1/j.php?MTID=m0dab1d42838e7d6c5224d9d372e353d1> to view host information.

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PFI Questions for FDA CVM Regarding DCM

Questions Regarding the Language and Overall Scope of the Investigation

Is "grain-free" an adequate descriptor of the category of diets being examined?

Dr. Lisa Freeman at Tufts University indicates the incidence of DCM is associated with more than just grain-free diets: http://vetnutrition.tufts.edu/2018/06/a-broken-heart-risk-of-heart-disease-in-boutique-or-grain-free-diets-and-exotic-ingredients/.

Will FDA CVM consider the need for further evaluation of any link between pet food diets and incidence of DCM before deciding whether to issue a public notice?

Questions Regarding Investigation History

Can FDA CVM share more information regarding the breeds of dogs and ages involved in its observations, including information on which breeds it believes are predisposed to DCM? Also, has FDA CVM looked into the relationships between dogs exhibiting DCM to determine whether/how genetics could be playing a role in the observed cases of DCM?

Can the FDA share the details around the formal diagnoses of DCM in these dogs? Were the diagnoses based on clinical pathology blood or serum samples alone? Was there any supporting electrocardiographic data for these animals? Similarly, were the diagnoses confirmed with medical imaging data or post-mortem gross pathology/histopathology evaluations?

Can FDA CVM share the comprehensive diet histories of the impacted animals and the total dietary fiber, soluble fiber and viscous fiber content of the diets tested?

Is a nutritionist gathering diet history information as part of FDA's investigation?

What were the protein sources and digestibility in each of these diets?

Were any (paired or whole) blood or plasma tests for taurine performed? Was any urine taurine measured before or after treatment?

In the case of the dog that improved with a diet change from one grain-free diet to another, what were the dietary taurine levels, total dietary fiber levels and digestibility percentages of the implicated and treatment diets?

In dogs whose condition improved, in addition to diet change, what level of taurine supplementation was given?

How much of the research presented at the ACVIM forum (on June 14) represents the full series of complaints that FDA CVM is investigating?

Does FDA CVM believe that other brands are implicated as well, and, if so, what are the data used by the agency to reach this conclusion?

Is there a common supplier or co-manufacturer of ingredients and/or products?

Given that not all grain-free diets are linked to an increase in DCM, has the agency evaluated other grain-free diets that share the same legume sources as the diets consumed by dogs that developed DCM?

Are there other pathologies being considered?

Research presented at ACVIM did not definitively conclude that the recently observed increase in DCM is a taurine issue (although low taurine has previously been linked to increased incidence of DCM).

What is known about the formulations, ingredient handling and processing conditions for the diets that FDA CVM considers possibly associated with DCM?

What is known about the amino acid balance in the diets containing pulses?

Questions Regarding Certain Product Attributes and the Incidence of DCM

Has FDA CVM considered whether there might be a connection between products that are not adding sufficient sources of vitamins and minerals and the incidence of DCM?

What evaluations have been done to determine the presence/absence of sufficient vitamins and minerals in any of the diets identified as linked to incidents of DCM?

Has FDA CVM considered what impact other dietary factors have on the intestinal tract in light of the tendency of many grain-free diets to contain higher levels of soluble fiber as compared to conventional diets?

If taurine is not recognized as an essential nutrient for dogs and there is no standard developed, is FDA CVM considering recommending a minimum taurine level for all dog food diets?

If a taurine requirement were to be proposed for dogs, would the requirement be based on repletion data or data shown to maintain normal blood taurine levels?

Since the whole blood taurine was normal in tested dogs that were fed a grain-free diet, is taurine supplementation through food effective?

Are the taurine dosage levels used in the treatment of DCM cases safe for long-term use?

Is FDA CVM examining the presence of certain legumes and their levels as potentially impacting the synthesis of taurine? If so, what conclusions have been drawn?

What other anti-nutrient factors may be present in legumes, tubers and other non-grain-type ingredients? Can these factors be measured in the finished product and can safe-levels be set against these?

Green peas have been a common ingredient in single animal protein source diets since the 1990s. Have there been any proposed mechanisms to explain why there is an emergence of pea- association in DCM?

Given the growing trend today toward pet food recipes that utilize novel ingredients over conventional ingredient diets (such as corn, wheat, soy, chicken, pork), is there consideration that the current generation of pet foods will require a unique set of nutrient requirements based on new knowledge of ingredient-nutrient interactions and manufacturing capabilities? What efforts would be needed to redefine nutrient requirements?

Diets reported in cases received by FDA-CVM between 7/12/2018 and 8/14/2018 per online searches

4Health GF Beef & Potato:

Ingredients:
Beef, Beef Meal, Pea Protein, Dried Peas, Whole Potato, Pea Flour, Poultry Fat (preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Dried Plain Beet Pulp, Natural Flavor, Whole Flaxseed, Salt, Potassium Chloride, Brewers Dried Yeast, Zinc Proteinate, Vitamin E Supplement, Iron Proteinate, L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate (source of Vitamin C), Choline Chloride, Manganese Proteinate, Dried Bacillus Coagulans Fermentation Product, Copper Proteinate, Niacin, d-Calcium Pantothenate, Biotin, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Calcium Iodate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (source of Vitamin B6), Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid.

4Health GF Large breed formula:

Ingredients:
Turkey, Turkey Meal, Garbanzo Beans, Lentils, Peas, Potatoes, Tapioca, Chicken Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Egg Product, Tomato Pomace, Natural Flavor, Flaxseed, Ocean Fish Meal, Salt, Choline Chloride, Glucosamine Hydrochloride, Dried Chicory Root, Tomatoes, Blueberries, Raspberries, Chondroitin Sulfate, Yucca Schidigera Extract, Dried Lactobacillus Acidophilus Fermentation Product, Dried Bifidobacterium Animalis Fermentation Product, Dried Lactobacillus Reuteri Fermentation Product, Vitamin E Supplement, Beta Carotene, Iron Proteinate, Zinc Proteinate, Copper Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Potassium Iodide, Thiamine Mononitrate (Vitamin B1), Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Ascorbic Acid, Vitamin A Supplement, Biotin, Niacin, Calcium Pantothenate, Manganese Sulfate, Sodium Selenite, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6), Vitamin B12 Supplement, Riboflavin (Vitamin B2), Vitamin D Supplement, Folic Acid.

ALL Acana products are grain-free per their website

Acana Singles Lamb & Apple (single protein source):

ACANA Lamb & Apple features one single, easily digestible animal protein. Fresh and raw lamb meat, organs and cartilage are delivered in WholePrey ratios and supply virtually all the necessary nutrients, vitamins and amino acids naturally and completely.
Deboned lamb, lamb meal, whole lentils, whole peas, lamb liver, pollock oil, lentil fiber, pea starch, lamb fat, apples, natural lamb flavor, lamb cartilage, lamb tripe, pumpkin, salt, mixed tocopherols (preservative), zinc proteinate, dried kelp, calcium pantothenate, taurine, freeze dried lamb liver, copper proteinate, chicory root, turmeric, dried lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, dried lactobacillus casei fermentation product.

Acana Pork & Squash Singles:

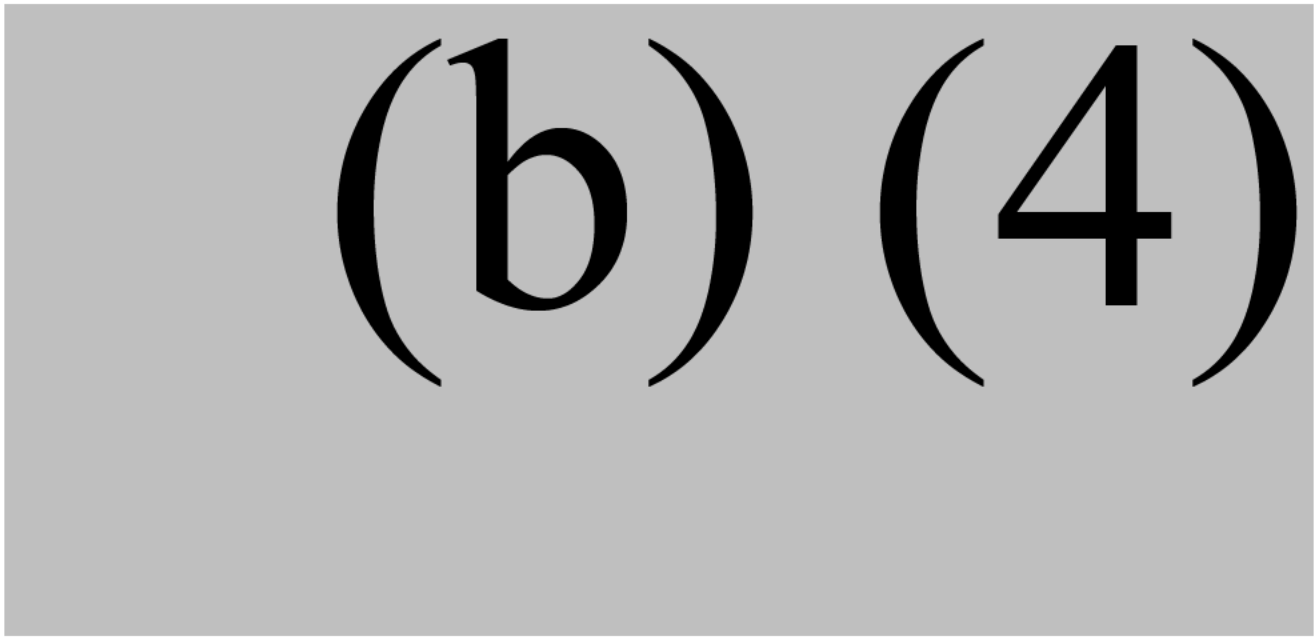
Deboned pork, pork meal, whole lentils, pork liver, pork fat, whole peas, lentil fiber, pea starch, butternut squash, pollock oil, natural pork flavor, pork cartilage, pumpkin, salt, mixed tocopherols (preservative), zinc proteinate, dried kelp, calcium pantothenate, taurine, freeze dried pork liver, copper proteinate, chicory root, turmeric, dried lactobacillus acidophilus

fermentation product, dried bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, dried lactobacillus casei fermentation product

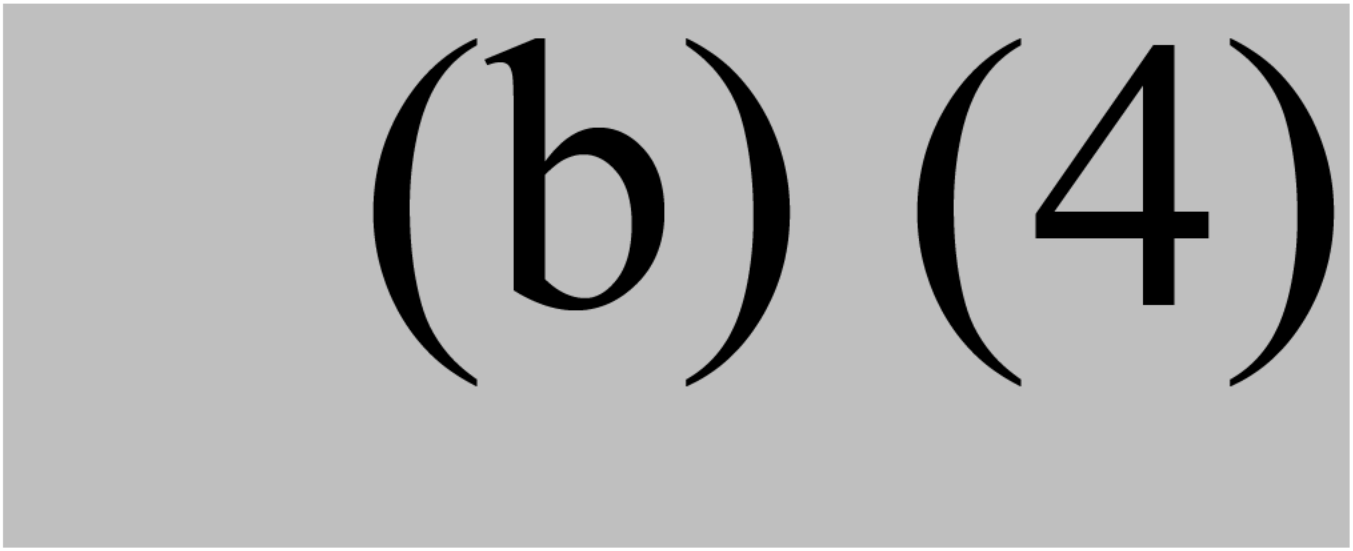
Acana Duck & Pear Singles:

Deboned duck, duck meal, whole lentils, whole peas, duck liver, duck fat, lentil fiber, pears, pollock oil, pea starch, natural duck flavor, duck cartilage, pumpkin, salt, mixed tocopherols (preservative), zinc proteinate, dried kelp, calcium pantothenate, vitamin A acetate, freeze dried duck liver, copper proteinate, chicory root, turmeric, dried lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, dried lactobacillus casei fermentation product.

Blue Buffalo Life Protection Formula Chicken & Brown Rice NOT GF:



Blue Buffalo Freedom Chicken (GF)

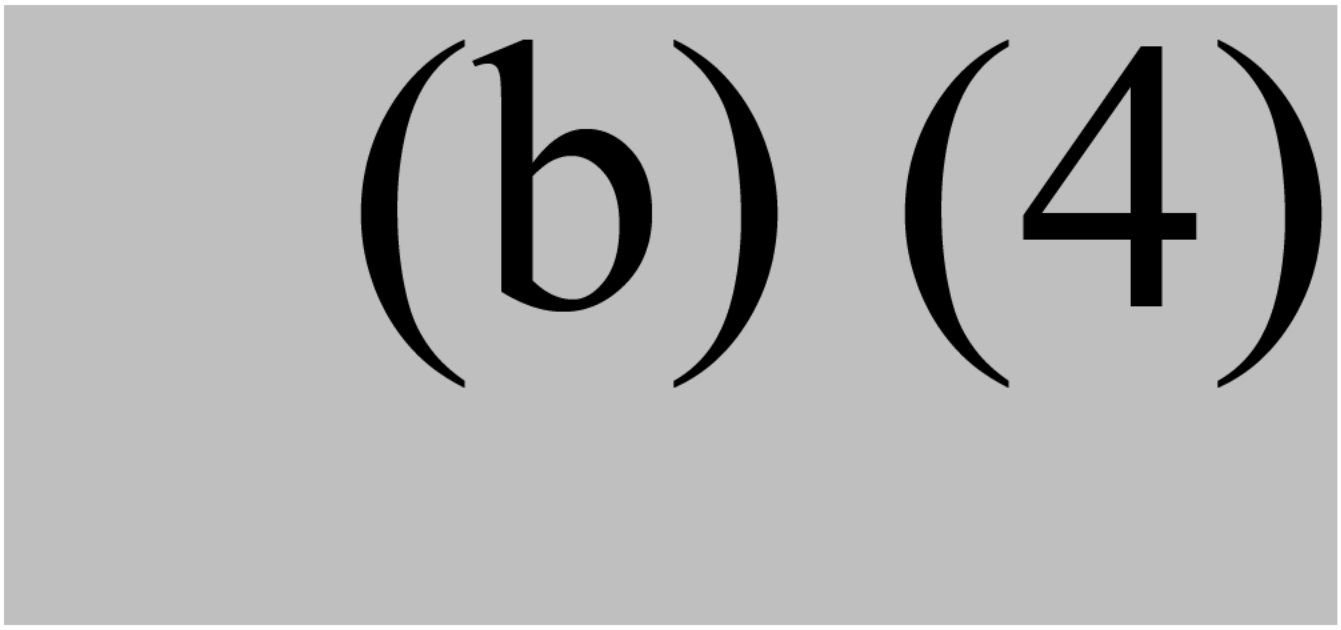


(b) (4)

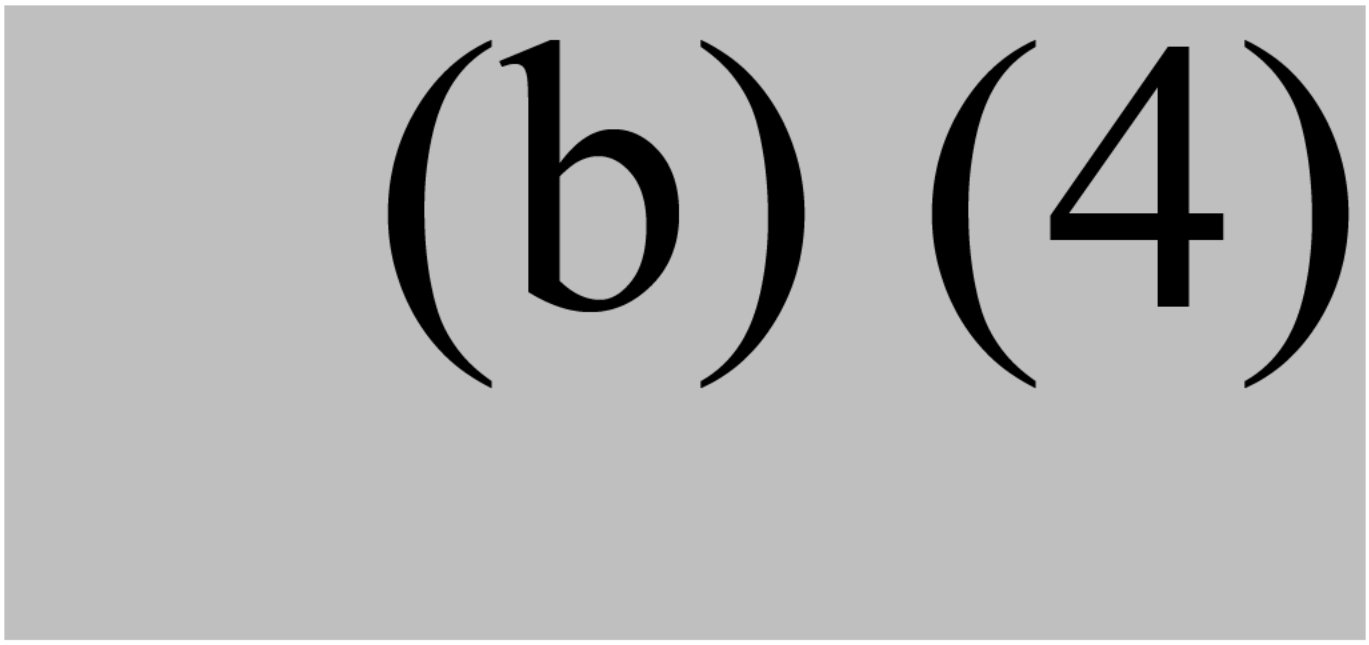
Blue Buffalo Blue Basics Salmon & Potato Recipe Adult (Limited-Ingredient, Grain Free)

Blue Buffalo Life Protection Lamb (NOT GF):

Blue Buffalo Wilderness Chicken



Blue Buffalo Wilderness Salmon:



California Natural – LID – GF – Kangaroo Red Lentils

Ingredients

Kangaroo; Red Lentils; Green Lentils; Peas; Sunflower Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols); Flaxseed; Pea Fiber; Dicalcium Phosphate; Natural Flavors; Calcium Carbonate; Salt; DL-Methionine; Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Iron Proteinate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Calcium Iodate); Vitamins (Betaine Hydrochloride, Vitamin A Supplement, Niacin Supplement, Calcium Pantothenate, Beta

Carotene, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Thiamine Mononitrate, Biotin, Folic Acid); Vitamin E Supplement; Rosemary Extract

Cal Naturals Venison and Green Lentils:

Ingredients

Venison, Green Lentils, Red Lentils, Peas, Sunflower Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Flaxseed, Pea Fiber, Calcium Carbonate, Dicalcium Phosphate, Natural Flavors, Salt, Potassium Chloride, DL-Methionine, Taurine, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Iron Proteinate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Calcium Iodate)Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamins (Betaine Hydrochloride, Vitamin A Supplement, Niacin Supplement, Calcium Pantothenate, Beta Carotene, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Thiamine Mononitrate, Biotin, Folic Acid)Rosemary Extract

Canidae GF Pure Land Bison LID

Bison, lamb meal, sweet potatoes, peas, lentils, carrots, pork meal, tapioca, canola oil, suncured alfalfa, natural flavor, minerals (iron proteinate, zinc proteinate, copper proteinate, ferrous sulfate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, manganese proteinate, manganous oxide, manganese sulfate, sodium selenite), vitamins (vitamin E supplement, thiamine mononitrate, ascorbic acid, vitamin A supplement, biotin, niacin, calcium pantothenate, pyridoxine hydrochloride, vitamin B12 supplement, riboflavin, vitamin D3 supplement, folic acid), choline chloride, mixed tocopherols (a preservative), dried enterococcus faecium fermentation product, dried lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried lactobacillus casei fermentation product, dried lactobacillus plantarum fermentation product, dried trichoderma longibrachiatum fermentation extract.

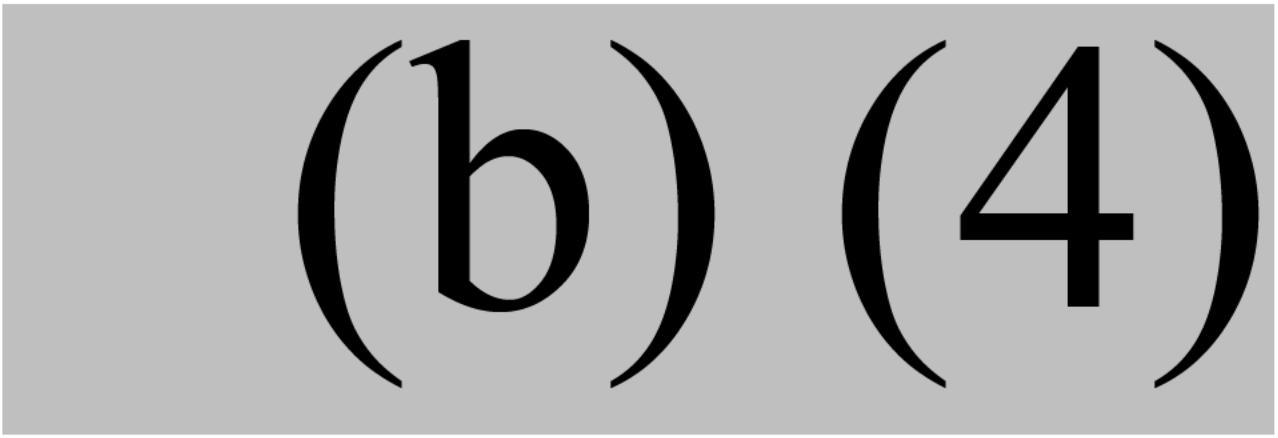
Canidae GF Pure Fields Small Breed:

(b) (4)

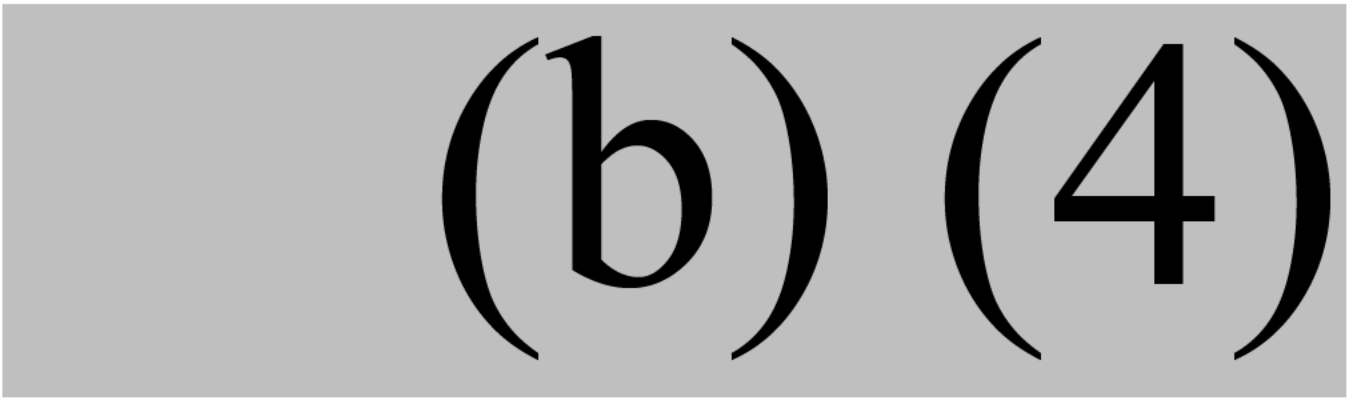
Diamond Naturals Grain-free: example – chose beef, but chicken & white fish flavors also had same top pulses

Beef, lamb meal, sweet potatoes, peas, lentils, pea flour, canola oil (preserved with mixed tocopherols), tomato pomace, flaxseed, fish meal, natural flavor, salmon oil (source of DHA), salt, DL-methionine, choline chloride, taurine, dried chicory root, yucca schidigera extract, tomatoes, blueberries, raspberries, dried Lactobacillus plantarum fermentation product, dried Bacillus subtilis fermentation product, dried Lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried Enterococcus faecium fermentation product, dried Bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, vitamin E supplement, iron proteinate, zinc proteinate, copper proteinate, ferrous sulfate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, thiamine mononitrate (vitamin B1), manganese proteinate, manganous oxide, ascorbic acid, vitamin A supplement, biotin, niacin, calcium pantothenate, manganese sulfate, sodium selenite, pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), vitamin B12 supplement, riboflavin (vitamin B2), vitamin D supplement, folic acid.

Earthborn Holistic Coastal Catch: (Grain-free Formulas – ALL their dry foods)



Earthborn Holistic Meadow Feast (GF):



Earthborn Holistic Great Plains (GF):

(b) (4)

First-Mate Weight Control Senior Pacific Ocean Fish Meal Formula LID GF dry

Ingredients

(b) (4)

(b) (4)

Fromm:

Fromm Heartland Gold Large Breed (GF)

(b) (4)

(b) (4)

Fromm Four Star Lamb & Lentil (GF)

(b) (4)

Fromm Four Star Surf & Turf (GF)

(b) (4)

Farmina – Chicken and Pomegranate – has both no grain and low grain dry foods (not sure which fed)

Halo Salmon (no other info)

Ingredients

(b) (4)

(b) (4)

Halo Salmon GF – ingredients not given

Kirkland Signature Healthy Weight Formula:

Chicken meal, brown rice, peas, cracked pearled barley, millet, powdered cellulose, oatmeal, chicken, rice bran, potatoes, dried beet pulp, chicken fat (preserved with natural tocopherols), natural flavor, flaxseed, fish meal, egg product, choline chloride, glucosamine hydrochloride, dried chicory root, chondroitin sulfate, L-Carnitine, dried Lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried Bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, dried Lactobacillus reuteri fermentation product, carrots, dried kelp, apples, cranberries, rosemary extract, parsley flake, vitamin E supplement, iron proteinate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, thiamine mononitrate, manganese proteinate, manganous oxide, ascorbic acid, vitamin A supplement, biotin, niacin, calcium pantothenate, manganese sulfate, sodium selenite, pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), vitamin B12 supplement, riboflavin, vitamin D supplement, folic acid.

Lotus Oven-Baked Fish Recipe Grain-free Dry dog food:

Sardine, Pollock, Dried Potato, Dried Peas, Dried Egg Product, Pea Fiber, Tapioca Flour, Organic Soybean Oil(Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols and Citric Acid) Brewers Dried Yeast, Dicalcium Phosphate, Sweet Potatoes, Monosodium Phosphate, Whole Ground Flaxseed, Calcium Carbonate, Sea Salt, Salmon Oil, Olive Oil, Carrots, Apples, Garlic, Spinach, Pumpkin, Blueberries, Dried Kelp, Zinc Proteinate, Iron Proteinate, Vitamin E Supplement, Copper Proteiante, Manganese Proteinate, Niacin, Sodium Selenite, Calcium Pantothenate, Inulin, Yucca Schidigera, Dried Lactobacillus Acidophilus Fermentation Solubles, Lactobacillus Lactis Fermentation Solubles and Lactobacillus Casei Fermentation Solubles, Folic Acid, Vitamin A Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement, Calcium Iodate, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Rosemary Extract.

Merrick Lil' Plates - TUBBED: (GF) (lots of other flavors – all gf)

Petite Pot Pie: Deboned Chicken, Chicken Broth, Turkey Broth, Chicken Liver, Dried Egg Whites, Potato Starch, Potatoes, Carrots, Peas, Apples, Guar Gum, Sunflower Oil, Tricalcium Phosphate, Salt, Sodium Phosphate, Natural Flavor, Potassium Chloride, Calcium Carbonate, Minerals (Zinc Amino Acid Chelate, Iron Amino Acid Chelate, Copper Amino Acid Chelate, Manganese Amino Acid Chelate, Sodium Selenite, Cobalt Amino Acid Chelate, Potassium Iodide), Choline Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Niacin Supplement, D-Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin A Supplement, Riboflavin

Supplement, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid), Rosemary, Sage, Thyme, Xanthan Gum.

(b) (4)

(b) (4)

Merrick Grain-free Rabbit and Chickpea:

Wellness CORE Grain-free Wild Game (proteins vary)

New Formulation: Duck, Lamb Meal, Chickpeas, Peas, Turkey Meal, Lentils, Pea Protein, Chicken Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Tomato Pomace, Wild Boar, Rabbit, Ground Flaxseed, Dried Egg Product, Natural Duck Flavor, Choline Chloride, Spinach, Broccoli, Potassium Chloride, Kale, Vitamin E Supplement, Carrots, Parsley, Apples, Blueberries, Taurine, Mixed Tocopherols Added to Preserve Freshness, Zinc Proteinate, Glucosamine Hydrochloride, Chondroitin Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate, Calcium

Carbonate, Niacin, Ferrous Sulfate, Iron Proteinate, Beta-Carotene, Vitamin A Supplement, Copper Sulfate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganese Sulfate, D-Calcium Pantothenate, Sodium Selenite, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Chicory Root Extract, Yucca Schidigera Extract, Riboflavin, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Biotin, Calcium Iodate, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Folic Acid, Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C), Dried Lactobacillus Plantarum Fermentation Product, Dried Enterococcus Faecium Fermentation Product, Dried Lactobacillus Casei Fermentation Product, Dried Lactobacillus Acidophilus Fermentation Product, Rosemary Extract, Green Tea Extract, Spearmint Extract.

Old Formulation: (b) (4)

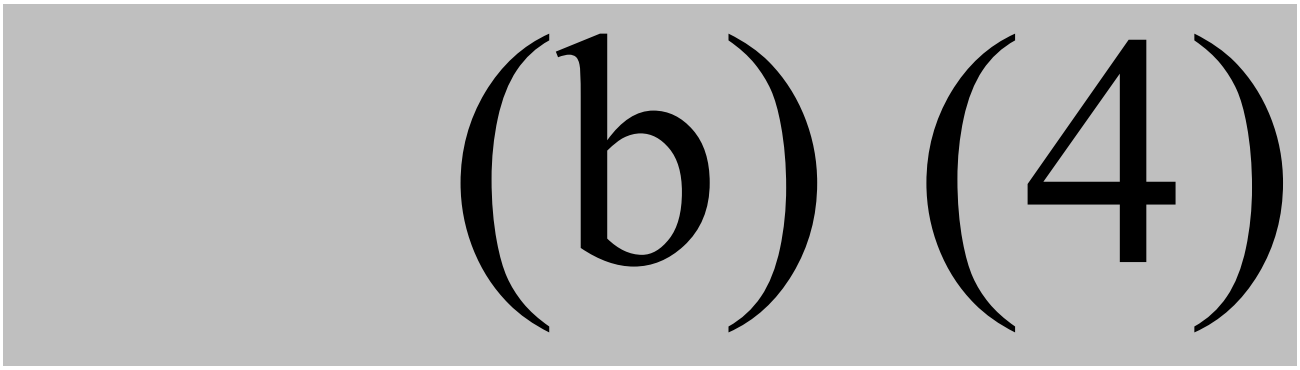
Natural Balance (Dick Van Patten's) LID Sw P & Venison

(b) (4)

Sweet Potatoes, Venison, Pea Protein, Potato Protein, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Brewers Dried Yeast, Natural Flavor, Dicalcium Phosphate, Salmon Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Flaxseed, Dried Potato Products, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Dl-Methionine, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Sulfate, Manganese Proteinate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Choline Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Niacin, D-Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin A Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12

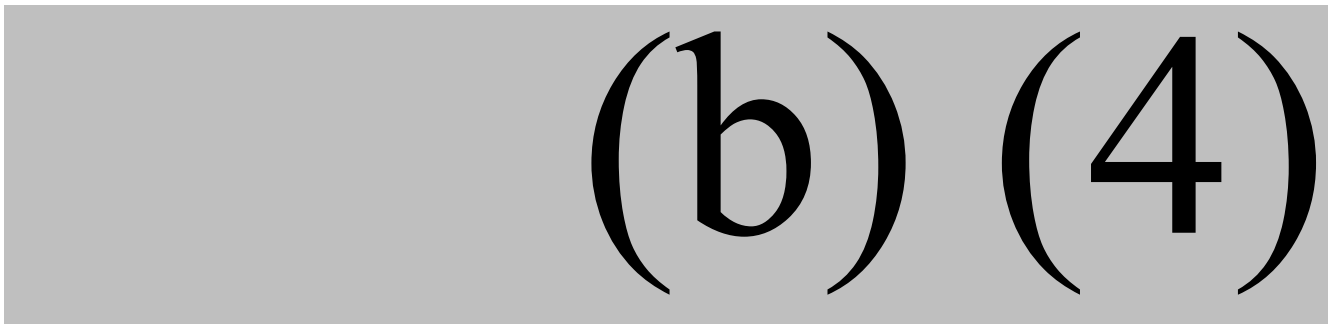
Supplement), Taurine, Mixed Tocopherols (Preservative), Rosemary Extract, Green Tea Extract, Spearmint Extract.

Natural Balance Sw P and Bison:



Old Formula: (b) (4)

Natural Balance LID chicken & sw pot gf:



Natural Balance Sw Pot and Fish LID GF

Sweet Potatoes, Salmon, Menhaden Fish Meal, Potato Protein, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Natural Flavor, Dried Potato Products, Salt, Salmon Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Dl-Methionine, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Sulfate, Manganese Proteinate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Niacin, D-Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin A Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Folic

Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Choline Chloride, Flaxseed, Potassium Chloride, Taurine, Citric Acid (Preservative), Mixed Tocopherols (Preservative), Rosemary Extract.

Nature's Domain (Kirkland – GF) Salmon & Sw P

Salmon meal, sweet potatoes, peas, potatoes, canola oil, ocean fish meal, pea protein, potato fibre, natural flavour, flaxseed, salt, choline chloride, dried chicory root, tomatoes, blueberries, raspberries, yucca schidigera extract, dried Lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried Bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, dried Lactobacillus reuteri fermentation product, vitamin E supplement, iron proteinate, zinc proteinate, copper proteinate, ferrous sulfate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, thiamine mononitrate (vitamin B1), manganese proteinate, manganous oxide, ascorbic acid, vitamin A supplement, biotin, niacin, calcium pantothenate, manganese sulfate, sodium selenite, pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), vitamin B12 supplement, riboflavin (vitamin B2), vitamin D supplement, folic acid.

Nature's Domain GF turkey meal & sw p:

Turkey meal, sweet potatoes, peas, potatoes, canola oil, tomato pomace, flaxseed, natural flavor, salmon oil (a source of DHA), salt, choline chloride, dried chicory root, tomatoes, blueberries, raspberries, yucca schidigera extract, dried Lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried Bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, dried Lactobacillus reuteri fermentation product, vitamin E supplement, iron proteinate, zinc proteinate, copper proteinate, ferrous sulfate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, thiamine mononitrate (vitamin B1), manganese proteinate, manganous oxide, ascorbic acid, vitamin A supplement, biotin, niacin, calcium pantothenate, manganese sulfate, sodium selenite, pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), vitamin B12 supplement, riboflavin (vitamin B2), vitamin D supplement, folic acid.

Nature's Domain Organic Chicken and Pea (GF):

Organic chicken, organic peas, organic lentils, organic garbanzo beans, organic sweet potatoes, organic potatoes, organic canola oil (preserved with mixed tocopherols), organic sunflower meal, organic canola meal, organic flaxseed, natural flavor, organic pea protein, calcium carbonate, choline chloride, taurine, organic kelp, vitamin E supplement, iron proteinate, zinc proteinate, copper proteinate, ferrous sulfate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, thiamine mononitrate (vitamin B1), manganese proteinate, manganous oxide, ascorbic acid, vitamin A supplement, biotin, niacin, calcium pantothenate, manganese sulfate, sodium selenite, pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), vitamin B12 supplement, riboflavin (vitamin B2), vitamin D supplement, folic acid.

Nature's Domain Beef meal and sw pot (GF):

Beef meal, sweet potatoes, garbanzo beans, peas, canola oil, egg product, pea flour, tomato pomace, flaxseed, brewers yeast, natural flavor, potato protein, pea protein, salmon oil (a source of DHA), salt, choline chloride, dried chicory root, yucca schidigera extract, tomatoes, blueberries, raspberries, dried Lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried Bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, dried Lactobacillus reuteri fermentation product, vitamin E supplement, iron proteinate, zinc proteinate, copper proteinate, ferrous sulfate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, thiamine mononitrate

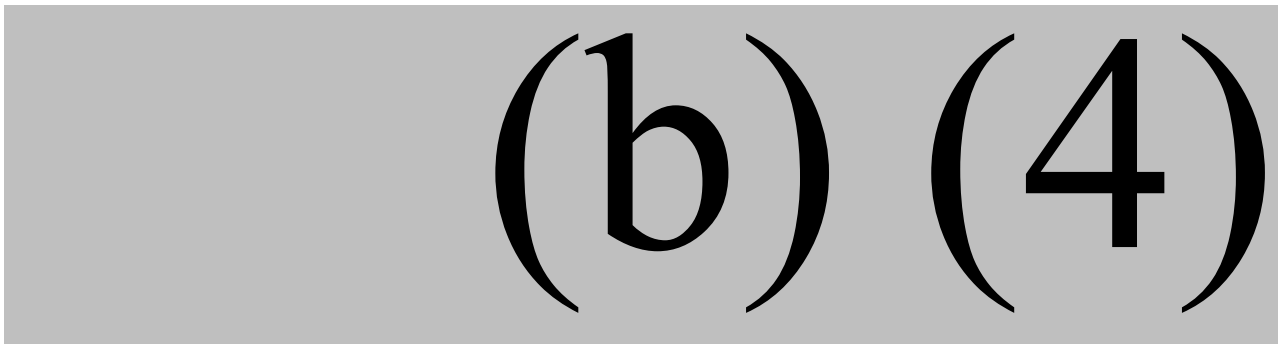
(vitamin B1), manganese proteinate, manganous oxide, ascorbic acid, vitamin A supplement, biotin, niacin, calcium pantothenate, manganese sulfate, sodium selenite, pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), vitamin B12 supplement, riboflavin (vitamin B2), vitamin D supplement, folic acid.

Nature's Recipe Easy to Digest Fish Meal & Potato Recipe (Rice, but not GF) (Says NO corn, beef, wheat)

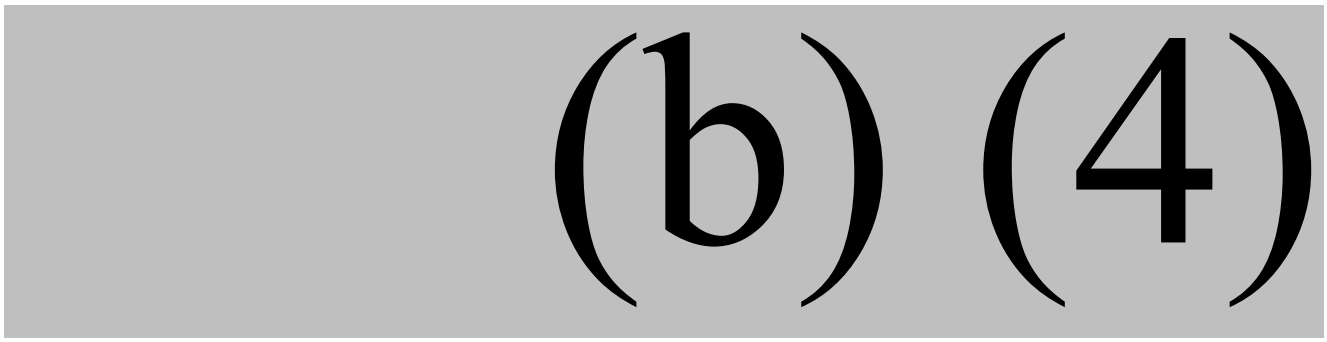
NutriSource chicken pea GF

Chicken, chicken meal, peas, pea starch, pea flour, chicken fat (preserved with mixed tocopherols and citric acid), flax seeds, alfalfa meal, natural turkey and chicken flavors, salmon meal (a source of fish oil), dried tomato pomace, sunflower oil, dried brewers yeast, dried egg product, salt, potassium chloride, minerals (zinc proteinate, iron proteinate, copper proteinate, manganese proteinate, cobalt proteinate, selenium yeast), vitamins (vitamin A acetate, vitamin D3 supplement, vitamin E supplement, niacin, d-calcium pantothenate, thiamine mononitrate, pyridoxine hydrochloride, riboflavin supplement, folic acid, biotin, vitamin B12 supplement), lactic acid, glucosamine hydrochloride, choline chloride, L-ascorbyl-2-polyphosphate (source of vitamin C), chondroitin sulfate, yucca schidigera extract, calcium iodate, rosemary extract, yeast culture (Saccharomyces cerevisiae), dried Lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried Enterococcus faecium fermentation product, dried Aspergillus niger fermentation extract, dried Trichoderma longibrachiatum fermentation extract, dried Bacillus subtilis fermentation extract.

Petcurean GO! LID Venison Sensitivity & Shine (GF, termed "zero-grain"):



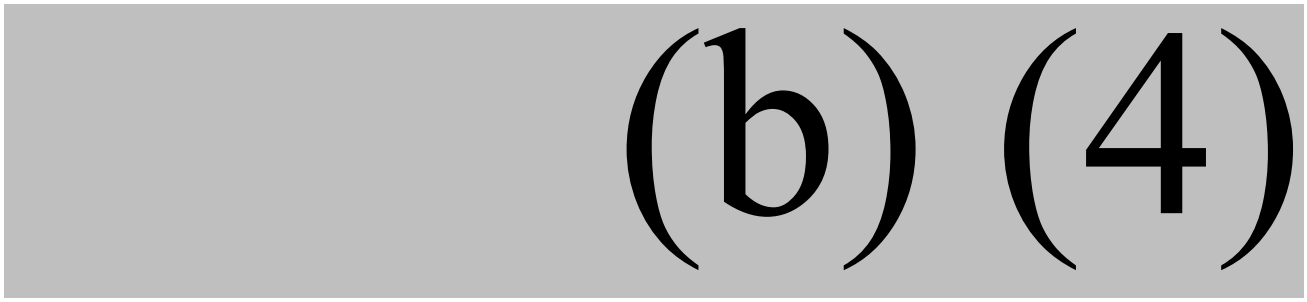
Pure Balance Wild & Free (GF) – Walmart



Purina ONE Lamb & Rice:

Lamb (Source of Glucosamine), Rice Flour, Whole Grain Corn, Whole Grain Wheat, Chicken By-Product Meal (Source of Glucosamine), Corn Gluten Meal, Soybean Meal, Beef Fat Naturally Preserved with Mixed-Tocopherols, Mono and Dicalcium Phosphate, Glycerin, Calcium Carbonate, Liver Flavor, Salt, Caramel Color, Soybean Oil, Potassium Chloride, Dried Carrots, Dried Peas, Vitamins [Vitamin E Supplement, Niacin (Vitamin B-3), Vitamin A Supplement, Calcium Pantothenate (Vitamin B-5), Thiamine Mononitrate (Vitamin B-1), Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement (Vitamin B-2), Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B-6), Folic Acid (Vitamin B-9), Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Vitamin K), Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Biotin (Vitamin B-7)], Minerals [Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Manganese Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite], Choline Chloride, L-Lysine Monohydrochloride, Sulfur. V-4162.

Rachael Ray Nutrish Zero-Grain Salmon and Sw Pot:



Taste of the Wild Sierra Mountain Lamb (All flavors of dry dog food are GF)

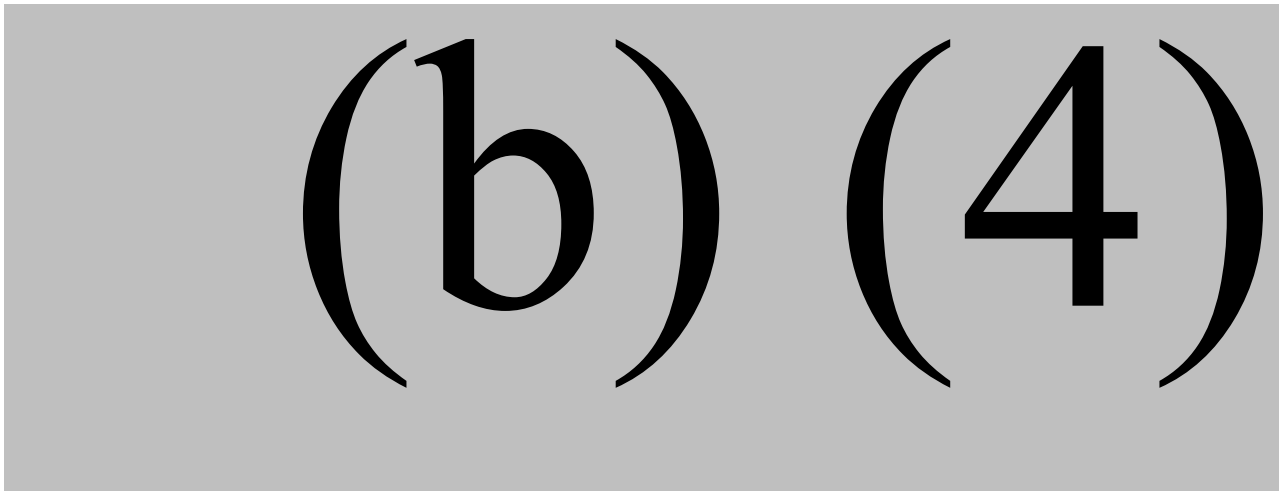
Lamb, lamb meal, sweet potatoes, egg product, lentils, peas, pea flour, canola oil, potatoes, dried yeast, roasted lamb, tomato pomace, natural flavor, salmon oil (a source of DHA), salt, DL-methionine, choline chloride, taurine, dried chicory root, tomatoes, blueberries, raspberries, yucca schidigera extract, dried Lactobacillus plantarum fermentation product, dried Bacillus subtilis fermentation product, dried Lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried Enterococcus faecium fermentation product, dried Bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, vitamin E supplement, iron proteinate, zinc proteinate, copper proteinate, ferrous sulfate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, thiamine mononitrate (vitamin B1), manganese proteinate, manganous oxide, ascorbic acid, vitamin A supplement., Biotin,

niacin, calcium pantothenate, manganese sulfate, sodium selenite, pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), vitamin B12 supplement, riboflavin (vitamin B2), vitamin D supplement, folic acid.

V-Dog Kinder Kibble Vegan Adult Dry (RICE, not really GF):

Dried Peas, Pea Protein, Brown Rice, Oatmeal, Potato Protein, Sorghum, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols) , Natural Flavor, Suncured Alfalfa Meal, Brewers Dried Yeast, Dicalcium Phosphate, Flaxseeds, Millet, Calcium Carbonate, Lentils, Peanut Hearts, Quinoa, Sunflower Chips, Salt, Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Taurine, Dried Carrots, Minerals (Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Sodium Selenite, Manganese Sulfate, Calcium Iodate), DI-methionine, Dried Parsley, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, Niacin Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Riboflavin Supplement, Vitamin D2 Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Pyridoxine Hyrdochloride, Biotin, Folic Acid), L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate (A Source Of Vitamin C), Preserved with Citric Acid, Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols, Dried Blueberries, Dried Cranberries, Dried Celery, Yucca Schidigera Extract, Dried Lettuce, L-Carnitine, Dried Watercress, Dried Spinach, Rosemary Extract.

Victor Hi-Pro Plus Formula Dry Dog food (no corn, wheat, soy or glutens) NOT GF



Whole Hearted GF Lamb and Lentil

Lamb, lamb meal, lentils, chickpeas, peas, pea flour, canola oil (preserved with mixed tocopherols), fava beans, flaxseed, tomato pomace, natural flavor, salmon oil, salt, choline chloride, dried chicory root, yucca schidigera extract, dried Lactobacillus acidophilus fermentation product, dried Bifidobacterium animalis fermentation product, dried Lactobacillus reuteri fermentation product, vitamin E supplement, iron proteinate, zinc proteinate, copper proteinate, ferrous sulfate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, thiamine mononitrate (source of vitamin B1), manganese proteinate, manganous oxide, ascorbic acid (preservative), vitamin A supplement, biotin, niacin, calcium pantothenate, manganese sulfate, sodium selenite, pyridoxine hydrochloride (source of vitamin B6), vitamin B12 supplement, riboflavin (vitamin B2), vitamin D3 supplement, folic acid.

Zignature Kangaroo LID GF dry:

Kangaroo, Kangaroo Meal, Peas, Chickpeas, Pea Flour, Sunflower Oil (preserved with Citric Acid), Flaxseed, Red Lentils, Green Lentils, Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal, Pea Protein, Natural Flavors, Salt, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Iron Proteinate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Cobalt Proteinate, Selenium Yeast), Choline Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Calcium Carbonate, Vitamins (Vitamin A, Acetate, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Niacin, d-Calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Riboflavin Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Lactic Acid, Calcium Iodate, Preserved With Mixed Tocopherols.

Zignature Whitefish LID GF dry:

(b) (4)

Zignature Venison LID GF Dry:

(b) (4)

Zignature Lamb LID GF dry:

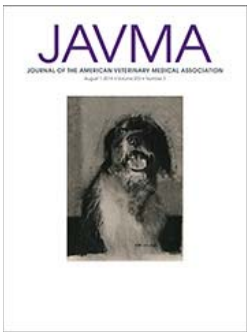
(b) (4)

Zignature Zssential LID GF dry:

(b) (4)

(b) (4)

AUGUST 01, 2018



JAVMAnews
ISSUES
August 01, 2018

Unusual pet diets may be linked to heart disease

By Greg Cima
Posted July 11, 2018

Some specialty diets may be causing heart disease in dogs, and researchers are trying to identify the connection.

Dr. Lisa M. Freeman, a nutritionist and professor at the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University, wrote June 4 on the university's Petfoodology blog about a 4-year-old Beagle-Labrador mixed-breed dog saved from life-threatening dilated cardiomyopathy with treatment and a change of diet. Before treatment, the dog had been eating grain-free pet food containing kangaroo meat and chickpeas.

"It appears that diet may be increasing dogs' risk for heart disease because owners have fallen victim to the many myths and misperceptions about pet food," she wrote. "If diet proves to be the cause, this truly is heart-breaking to me."

Anne Norris, a spokeswoman for the Food and Drug Administration's Office of Foods and Veterinary Medicine, said the agency is studying a possible connection and will share more information when possible. Dr. Freeman had noted that the FDA and cardiologists are investigating a possible link between diet and dilated cardiomyopathy.

A dog or cat with dilated cardiomyopathy has an enlarged, weak heart, which can cause abnormal rhythms, congestive heart failure, and death.

Cats and at least some dogs can develop dilated cardiomyopathy if their diets contain too little taurine, an amino acid found in meat and milk. It is a neurotransmitter and cell membrane stabilizer, among other functions, according to the National Institutes of Health.

Despite the known link between dilated cardiomyopathy and taurine deficiency, most dogs that develop the disease have taurine concentrations within reference limits. The cause of cardiomyopathy in those dogs is typically unknown, but Dr. Freeman wrote that she has seen a consistent connection with boutique diets.

The Cummings Veterinary Medical Center also is warning people that they should tell a veterinary cardiologist if their pets have heart disease and eat foods that are homemade, raw, or vegetarian or that are made by small companies.

Information from the Morris Animal Foundation, which is funding research on dilated cardiomyopathy at the University of California-Davis, indicates the number of dogs with the disease may have increased recently among Golden Retrievers. Dr. Josh Stern, a cardiologist, is studying potential genetic links between Golden Retrievers and the disease.

"I suspect that Golden Retrievers might have something in their genetic make-up that makes them less efficient at making taurine," Dr. Stern said in an article from the foundation. "Couple that with certain diets, and you've given them a double hit. If you feed them a diet that has fewer building blocks for taurine or a food component that inhibits this synthesis, they pop up with DCM."

Dr. Freeman recommends that owners submit a report to the FDA when their dogs are determined to have dilated cardiomyopathy. The **Department of Health and Human Services accepts reports to the FDA**.

From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: "Darcy Adin"; Freeman, Lisa
Cc: adind@ufl.edu
Subject: RE: checking in
Date: Thursday, November 15, 2018 10:57:00 AM
Attachments: image003.png
image004.png
image005.png

Great! I sent a calendar appointment. Please forward as necessary.
Would you be willing to forward me a copy of the DCM article for JAVMA? I'd like to share it with our communication team. They may get some inquiries after it's release, and it would help them prepare.

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421


From: Darcy Adin <dbadin@ncsu.edu>
Sent: Thursday, November 15, 2018 8:01 AM
To: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>
Cc: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; adind@ufl.edu
Subject: Re: checking in

Hi Jennifer,
Based on Lisa's times, I could do the 3rd from 9-1 and the 4th from 9-1.
Thanks!
Darcy

On Nov 15, 2018, at 7:55 AM, Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu> wrote:

> Hi Jen
> Dec 3 (9-1 or after 3), 4 (anytime), or 5 (10-3) would work for me.
> Thanks
> Lisa
>
> Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN
> Board Certified Veterinary Nutritionist™
> Professor
> Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine
> Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy
> Tufts Clinical and Translational Science Institute
> Tufts University
> www.petfoodology.org

From: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, November 15, 2018 7:44 AM
To: Darcy Adin <dbadin@ncsu.edu>
Cc: Freeman, Lisa <lisa.freeman@tufts.edu>; adind@ufl.edu
Subject: RE: checking in

Good morning Darcy and Lisa,
Yes, let's plan for a meeting after Thanksgiving. When in early December would work well for you?
Thanks,
Jen

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

<image001.png> 

From: Darcy Adin <dbadin@ncsu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, November 07, 2018 3:20 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Freeman, Lisa <lisa.freeman@tufts.edu>; adind@ufl.edu
Subject: checking in

Hi Jennifer,

I hope you are doing well! I wanted to check in with you to let you know that I have changed affiliations and am now working at the University of Florida (my new email is adind@ufl.edu, copied above).

Dr. Freeman and I wanted to check to see if your group be willing to have a follow up call regarding the dietary induced DCM issue?

Thanks!
Darcy

--
Darcy B. Adin, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)
Adjunct Clinical Assistant Professor of Cardiology
North Carolina State University
NC State Veterinary Hospital
1060 William Moore Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-513-6032

From:	Palmer, Lee Anne
To:	Jones, Jennifer L; Rotstein, David; Queen, Jackie L; Carey, Lauren
Cc:	Reimschuessel, Renate; Ceric, Olgica; Nemser, Sarah
Subject:	RE: DCM cases-food-Iodine screening results
Date:	Friday, May 04, 2018 10:20:58 AM
Attachments:	image002.png image004.png image007.png image010.png image012.png

I know dogs can synthesize taurine, so if met and cyst are adequate (b) (5)

(b) (5)

From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Friday, May 4, 2018 10:04 AM
To: Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Queen, Jackie L <Jackie.Queen@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Reimschuessel, Renate <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov>; Ceric, Olgica <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM cases-food-Iodine screening results

There is no minimum for dogs…it is apparently a conditionally essential amino acid because dogs can make it from methione and cystine.

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Palmer, Lee Anne
Sent: Friday, May 04, 2018 10:01 AM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Queen, Jackie L <Jackie.Queen@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Reimschuessel, Renate <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov>; Ceric, Olgica <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM cases-food-Iodine screening results

Interesting…so the AAFCO minimum for cats is 0.1% DMB, is there a DMB for dogs? (If not, maybe there should be…)

From: Jones, Jennifer L

Sent: Friday, May 4, 2018 9:46 AM
To: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Queen, Jackie L <Jackie.Queen@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Reimschuessel, Renate <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov>; Ceric, Olgica <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM cases-food-Iodine screening results

One more nutritional deficiency-Taurine low based on AAFCO's Feline Minimum for Extruded foods. The dog consuming the product had a low whole blood Taurine level.

- Taurine = 45.5 mg/100g = 0.0455g/100g = 0.046% As Is Basis
  If we assume a max of 10% moisture per the label (= 90% DMB),
  then 0.0455 / 0.90 = 0.05% DMB, which is less than the AAFCO minimum for cats eating extruded foods (0.1% DMB.)
- Cystine = 293 mg/100g = 0.293 g/100g = 0.29% As Is Basis
  If we assume a max of 10% moisture per the label (= 90% DMB), then 0.293 / 0.90 = 0.33% DMB
- Methionine = 358mg/100g = 0.358 g/100g = 0.36% As Is Basis
  If we assume a max of 10% moisture per the label (= 90% DMB),
  then 0.358 / 0.90 = 0.4% DMB, which is greater than the AAFCO minimum for growth & reproduction of 0.35% DMB.
  The Methionine-cystine % = 0.4% + 0.33% = 0.73% DMB, which is greater than the AAFCO minimum for growth & reproduction of 0.7% DMB.

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Monday, April 23, 2018 10:32 AM
To: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Queen, Jackie L <Jackie.Queen@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: 'Reimschuessel, Renate (Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov)' <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov>; Ceric, Olgica <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: DCM cases-food-Iodine screening results

FYI-Iodine < 10ppm for the foods tested. Exogenous thyrotoxicosis unlikely a cause of the DCM
Multiple EONs Involved:

- 800.218
  - EON-323515
  - EON-345822

- 800.261
    - EON-350158

Jennifer L. A. Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Center for Veterinary Medicine
Office of Research
Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network (Vet-LIRN)
8401 Muirkirk Road, G704
Laurel, Maryland 20708
new tel: 240-402-5421
fax: 301-210-4685
e-mail: *jennifer.jones@fda.hhs.gov*
Web: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ScienceResearch/ucm247334.htm

From:	Jones, Jennifer L
To:	Rotstein, David; Queen, Jackie L; Palmer, Lee Anne; Carey, Lauren
Cc:	"Reimschuessel, Renate (Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov)"; Ceric, Olgica; Nemser, Sarah
Subject:	RE: DCM cases-food-Iodine screening results
Date:	Friday, May 04, 2018 9:45:00 AM
Attachments:	EON-350158-Ward-case summary-5.4.2018.doc 800.261-(b) (4)-Tau-Cys-Met.PDF image001.png image002.png image003.png

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One more nutritional deficiency-Taurine low based on AAFCO's Feline Minimum for Extruded foods. The dog consuming the product had a low whole blood Taurine level.

- Taurine = 45.5 mg/100g = 0.0455g/100g = 0.046% As Is Basis
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- Cystine = 293 mg/100g = 0.293 g/100g = 0.29% As Is Basis
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- Methionine = 358mg/100g = 0.358 g/100g = 0.36% As Is Basis
  If we assume a max of 10% moisture per the label (= 90% DMB),
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  The Methionine-cystine % = 0.4% + 0.33% = 0.73% DMB, which is greater than the AAFCO minimum for growth & reproduction of 0.7% DMB.

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Monday, April 23, 2018 10:32 AM
To: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Queen, Jackie L <Jackie.Queen@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: 'Reimschuessel, Renate (Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov)' <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov>; Ceric, Olgica <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: DCM cases-food-Iodine screening results

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- 800.218
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    - EON-345822
- 800.261
    - EON-350158

Jennifer L. A. Jones, DVM
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8401 Muirkirk Road, G704
Laurel, Maryland 20708
new tel: 240-402-5421
fax: 301-210-4685
e-mail: *jennifer.jones@fda.hhs.gov*
Web: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ScienceResearch/ucm247334.htm


Vet-LIRN Case Summary Document

Vet-LIRN Case Number:	800.261
EON/CC #:	EON-350158
Owner LAST Name:	(b) (6)
Vet LAST Name:	(b) (6)
Vet-LIRN Initiation Date:	3/28/2018
MedRec: Requested:	Received with Complaint
MedRec: Received:	
MedRec: Significant finding:	

Vet-LIRN Tests (planned):	• MSU
	  ○ Iodine
	• (b) (6)
	  ○ Cys-Met-Tau

Vet-LIRN Test Results:	• Iodine < 10 ppm-no suspicion of exogenous thyroid tissue • Tau
Result Interpretation:	
IF NFA, justification:	

COMPLAINT Narrative: At the time of diagnosis (b) (6)), (b) (6) was a 13 year old female spayed Labrador retriever who had been maintained on a Zignature Kangaroo formula. She presented with a history of a progressive cough which, prior to presentation, became productive and she coughed up a small volume of pink foam (possible pulmonary edema). On examination she had a 2/6 left apical systolic heart murmur and on echo diagnosed with advanced dilated cardiomyopathy with severe left ventricular dilation, moderate to severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction, and moderate to severe left atrial dilation. Thoracic radiographs were suspicious for early congestive heart failure. A whole blood taurine level was submitted and was low at 168. She was treatment with furosemide, benazepril, pimobendan, spironolactone, taurine and l-carnitine and her diet was changed to Royal Canin Early Cardiac. At her recheck in 2/26/18, (b) (6) heart had improved significantly with now mild dilated cardiomyopathy with normalized left atrial dimensions, mild left ventricular dilation and low normal left ventricular systolic function. The furosemide was able to be discontinued at this time.

Signalment: (b) (6)-13 yr FS Lab

Signs: productive, progressive cough

Food Product: Zignature Kangaroo Formula

Plan:

- MRx
- Open product for Tau, Cysteine, Methionine, +/- Beta-Alanine

MRx summary:

Presenting complaint 10/27 to rDVM: developed a cough on 10/25, cough for 3-4 days, not lethargic, normal eating/drinking, no vomiting or diarrhea, worse when lying down, dog didn't cough while in clinic except for a tracheal cough when pulling on the leash→ treated with hydroxyzine, doxycycline, hydrocodone → stopped all 3 drugs Monday b/c cough worsened → to ER on (b) (6) after coughing up pink tinged foam; no lethargy, continues to eat and drink; UTD on vaccines and HWP, no drugs → treat with Lasix, benazepril, vetmedin, spironolactone, Tau, L-carnitine and **vet recommended a diet change** →labwork done 11/14 → to rDVM 11/16: doing well → recheck 2/26/18: intermittent cough, related to excitement, change diet to RC Early Cardiac → on recheck improved → suspect Tau responsive DCM-mild, suspect cough secondary to bronchial or primary respiratory disease → recheck 3/13: resting RR 16 rpm, minimal coughing only when excited, since switching to cardiac food BMs are dense and tenesmus, owner Is weaning dog off lasix

PE 10/27 @ rDVM: numerous lipomatous & dermal masses, no audible murmur or arrhythmia, shallow breathing

PE (b) (6) **@ specialist:** LS-OU, HR 100 bpm, mild periodontal disease, Gr II/VI, left apical protosystolic murmur, questionable mild inc bronchovesicular sounds bilaterally, SC mass left ventrum, mildly tense cranial abdominal palpation

PE 11/16 @ rDVM: mild underbite, H/L wnl

PE 2/26: Gr III/VI pansystolic, PMI MV, reg rhythm with S3 gallop, HR 130, BCS 6/9, hepatomegaly

PE 3/13: T 99.9F, RR 56, HR 124 bpm, Gr III/VI murmur, rest nsf

Labs:

10/27	CBC: Lym 1.01 (1.05-5.1)
	-3/13: Lym 1044 (1060-4950), Plt 615 (143-448), Plt inc on direct
10/27	Chem: ALP 440 (23-212), GGT 30 (0-11), rest nsf
	-11/14: Glu 51 (70-143), Glob 4.7 (2.5-4.5), ALP 621, GGT 31
	-3/13: Na:K 27, ALP 2243 (5-180), GGT 117 (0-13)
(b) (6)	BP 100 (based on Echo)
	-2/26:155 mg Hg, direct measurement
	-3/13: 130-140 mmHg, direct measurement
11/3	Tau-blood: 168 (200-350)
3/13	UA: 1.010, pH 5
3/13	TT4: 0.8 (1-4)

Rads 10/27: generalized cardiomegaly, left atrial enlargement, slight left auricular bulge, increased sternal contact & rounded heart, dorsal tracheal deviation, prominent pulmonary vasculature with questionably mild inc interstitial opacity in caudal-dorsal lungs, suggesting early CHF/PE

(b) (6) **Echo:** severe LV hypertrophy, mild-mod MV regurgitation, mod-sev LA dilation, mild TV regurg, mild RV & RA dilation, mod-sev lower systolic function values

-2/26: mild LV dilation, mild MV regurg, normal LA, mild TV regurg, normal RV & RA, low normal systolic functional indices of LV

(b) (6) **ECG:** normal sinus rhythm

Prior MHx: 7/2017: doing well at home-occasionally coughs, several SQ masses, no murmur or cough on tracheal palpation; 10/23/2017-vaccines, doing well per O, no murmur ausculted, not been getting HWP consistently,

An article about beta-alanine: https://academic.oup.com/alcalc/article/36/1/29/138000
If Tau & Cys/Met are normal, we may need to reconsider other MOA's causing this, unrelated to the food.

I emailed the vet to request the full MRx and see if lot/best by information available for the leftover food.

4/4/2018
JJ-Vet sent the full MRx available and does not have any leftover food. We will purchase the food for testing. A dog from a previous case without food (800.218-Hitchcock), Cocker Spaniel with Low Tau and also eating Zignature Essentials Kangaroo.

MRx added to above summary.

4/10/18
JG – Received the sample. Treat-sub1 (Zignature, Kangaroo formula)

4/11/2018
JJ-JG received the sample. I prepared the lab submission forms and will aliquot the sample today for testing.

4/12/2018
JJ-I prepared the samples and sent them to MSU for iodine screening and (b) (4) for Tau/Cys/Met screening.

5/4/2018
JJ-The MSU iodine results were < 10 ppm and not suspicious for exogenous thyroid tissue.

The (b) (4) results came back for Taurine, Cystine, and Methionine.

- Taurine = 45.5 mg/100g = 0.0455g/100g = 0.046% As Is Basis
  If we assume a max of 10% moisture per the label (= 90% DMB),
  then 0.0455 / 0.90 = 0.05% DMB, which is less than the AAFCO minimum for cats eating extruded foods (0.1% DMB.)
- Cystine = 293 mg/100g = 0.293 g/100g = 0.29% As Is Basis
  If we assume a max of 10% moisture per the label (= 90% DMB), then 0.293 / 0.90 = 0.33% DMB
- Methionine = 358mg/100g = 0.358 g/100g = 0.36% As Is Basis
  If we assume a max of 10% moisture per the label (= 90% DMB),
  then 0.358 / 0.90 = 0.4% DMB, which is greater than the AAFCO minimum for growth & reproduction of 0.35% DMB.
  The Methionine-cystine % = 0.4% + 0.33% = 0.73% DMB, which is greater than the AAFCO minimum for growth & reproduction of 0.7% DMB.

BLUF: Taurine was low based on the AAFCO minimum for feline extruded foods.

(b) (6)

Report Number: 2119443-0
Report Date: 01-May-2018
Report Status: Final

Certificate of Analysis

Food and Drug Administration - CVM

8401 Muirkirk Rd.
Laurel Maryland 20708 United States

Sample Name:	**1-dog food**	(b) (6) **Sample:**	**7192972**
Project ID	FDA_CVM-20180413-0004	**Receipt Date**	13-Apr-2018
PO Number	HHSF223201610005I HHSF22301003T	**Receipt Condition**	Ambient temperature
Sample Serving Size		**Login Date**	13-Apr-2018
Description	800.261-sub	**Online Order**	20

Analysis	Result
Cystine and Methionine *	
Cystine	293 mg/100g
Methionine	358 mg/100g
Taurine	
Taurine	45.5 mg/100g

Method References	Testing Location
Cystine and Methionine (AAAC_S)	(b) (6)
Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Method 982.30 E(a/b)	
Taurine (TAUR_LC_S)	(b) (6)

Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Method 999.12, AOAC International Gaithersburg, MD, USA, (Modified)

R. Schuster, "Determination of Amino Acids in Biological, Pharmaceutical, Plant and Food Samples by Automated Precolumn Derivatization and HPLC", *Journal of Chromatography, 431*:271-284, (1988) (Modified)

Henderson, J.W., Ricker, R.D. Bidlingmeyer, B.A., Woodward, C., "Rapid, Accurate, Sensitive, and Reproducible HPLC Analysis of Amino Acids, Amino Acid Analysis Using Zorbax Eclipse-AAA columns and the Agilent 1100 HPLC," Agilent Publication, 2000 (Modified)

Henderson, J.W., Books, A., "Improved Amino Acid Methods using Agilent Zorbax Eclipse Plus C18 Columns for a Variety of Agilent LC Instrumentation and Separation Goals," Agilent Application Note 5990-4547, (2010).

Testing Location(s)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

Released on Behalf of (b) (6) **by**

(b) (6)

ilac-MRA A2LA ACCREDITED

(b) (6)

*** This analysis is not ISO accredited.**

Printed: 01-May-2018 2:31 pm

From: Rotstein, David
To: Jones, Jennifer L; Norris, Anne; Carey, Lauren; Palmer, Lee Anne
Cc: DeLancey, Siobhan
Subject: RE: DCM-Follow up call?
Date: Monday, August 06, 2018 10:57:15 AM

That will work

David Rotstein, DVM, MPVM, Dipl. ACVP
CVM Vet-LIRN Liaison
CVM OSC/DC/CERT
7519 Standish Place
(b) (6) (BB)

-----Original Message-----
From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Monday, August 06, 2018 10:46 AM
To: Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: DeLancey, Siobhan <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM-Follow up call?

Would Wed from 4-5 work?

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

-----Original Message-----
From: Norris, Anne
Sent: Monday, August 06, 2018 8:34 AM
To: Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: DeLancey, Siobhan <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM-Follow up call?

I'm interested. Best times would be this morning or Tuesday afternoon. My calendar should be up to date.

Thanks!

-----Original Message-----
From: Carey, Lauren
Sent: Monday, August 06, 2018 7:10 AM
To: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee

Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: DeLancey, Siobhan <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>; Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM-Follow up call?

I'm interested. I'm free every afternoon except today and all day Friday. Lee Anne's out for the week but I'll take notes for her.

-----Original Message-----
From: Rotstein, David
Sent: Monday, August 06, 2018 6:48 AM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: DeLancey, Siobhan <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>; Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: DCM-Follow up call?

I'm interested. Vet-LIRN grants Tues and Thursday; I can do today, Wednesday, and possibly Friday.

David Rotstein, DVM, MPVM, Dipl. ACVP
CVM Vet-LIRN Liaison
CVM OSC/DC/CERT
7519 Standish Place
(b) (6) (BB)

-----Original Message-----
From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Monday, August 06, 2018 6:42 AM
To: Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: DeLancey, Siobhan <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>; Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda hhs.gov>
Subject: FW: DCM-Follow up call?

Are you folks interested in attending? Let me know your availability this week (except Thursday).

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

-----Original Message-----
From: Darcy Adin [mailto:dbadin@ncsu.edu]
Sent: Friday, August 03, 2018 11:29 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Lisa Freeman <lisa freeman@tufts.edu>
Subject: Follow up call?

Hi Dr. Jones,

Dr. Freeman and I are wondering if your group would be willing to have another conference call as a follow-up to discuss the nutritionally based DCM cases? As you know, since the release of the FDA statement, there has been much discussion among the public and the veterinary community, and we thought it could be useful to reconvene.

Thank you for your thoughts!
Darcy

From:	Rotstein, David
To:	Carey, Lauren; Ceric, Olgica; Jones, Jennifer L; Glover, Mark; Nemser, Sarah; Palmer, Lee Anne; Queen, Jackie L; Reimschuessel, Renate
Subject:	Re: Facebook Taurine Deficiency Warning
Date:	Monday, February 12, 2018 7:16:58 AM

Thanks Lauren

I agree the verdict is out on the cause, but gutsy to raise awareness like that!

From: Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Date: February 12, 2018 at 7:10:21 AM EST
To: Ceric, Olgica <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>, Glover, Mark <Mark.Glover@fda.hhs.gov>, Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>, Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>, Queen, Jackie L <Jackie.Queen@fda.hhs.gov>, Reimschuessel, Renate <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov>, Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Facebook Taurine Deficiency Warning

FYI, I saw this posted on a veterinary hospital facebook page. Apparently the post comments were overflowing with anger because the hospital warned pet owners that grain free diets were not necessarily magical or good. People do love their “grain free.”

From:	Jones, Jennifer L
To:	Carey, Lauren; Ceric, Olgica; Glover, Mark; Nemser, Sarah; Palmer, Lee Anne; Queen, Jackie L; Reimschuessel, Renate; Rotstein, David
Subject:	RE: Facebook Taurine Deficiency Warning
Date:	Monday, February 12, 2018 7:12:00 AM
Attachments:	image001.png image003.png

Yes, unfortunatley, (b) (5) ? I guess we'll see when we test…
Thanks for sharing, Lauren!

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Carey, Lauren
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 7:10 AM
To: Ceric, Olgica <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>; Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Glover, Mark <Mark.Glover@fda.hhs.gov>; Nemser, Sarah <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Queen, Jackie L <Jackie.Queen@fda.hhs.gov>; Reimschuessel, Renate <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Facebook Taurine Deficiency Warning

FYI, I saw this posted on a veterinary hospital facebook page. Apparently the post comments were overflowing with anger because the hospital warned pet owners that grain free diets were not necessarily magical or good. People do love their "grain free."

From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: Freeman, Lisa
Subject: RE: FDA Update Links-Live 6/27/2019
Date: Monday, July 15, 2019 7:05:00 AM
Attachments: image005.png
image006.png
image001.png
image002.png

Hi Lisa,
Yes, I absolutely have time. I'll gather my group here and send a few calendar appointments.
Thank you,
Jen

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421


From: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>
Sent: Friday, July 05, 2019 4:02 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: FDA Update Links-Live 6/27/2019

Hi Jen
It would probably make the most sense to schedule a time to chat with Darcy and me.
Do you have some time in the next couple weeks?
Thanks
Lisa

Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN
Board Certified Veterinary Nutritionist™
Professor
Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy
Tufts Clinical and Translational Science Institute
Tufts University
www.petfoodology.org

From: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 05, 2019 6:50 AM
To: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>
Cc: Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: RE: FDA DCM Update Links-Live 6/27/2019

Hi Lisa,

No, I did not hear about any preliminary data from Bill. I'd love to read anything you're willing to share.
Thanks again,
Jen

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421


From: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>
Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2019 11:20 AM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: FDA DCM Update Links-Live 6/27/2019

Hi Jen. I heard rumors of something coming so thanks for letting me know. Did you hear from Bill B about our preliminary data presented at ACVIM? Let me know if you'd like to discuss
Thanks. Lisa

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 27, 2019, at 11:14 AM, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov> wrote:

> Good morning,
> I wanted to let you know that FDA Consumer update about DCM when live this morning. Here are the links:
> CVM Update
>
> Web Update – DCM Investigation
>
> Web QA (Updated)
>
> Vet-LIRN Update
>
> DCM Complaint Spreadsheet – 1/1/14 - 4/30/19
>
> If you have any questions about the content, please direct them to:
> AskCVM@fda.hhs.gov
>
> Thank you and take care,
> Jen
>
> **Jennifer L. A. Jones, DVM**
> Veterinary Medical Officer
> U.S. Food & Drug Administration

Center for Veterinary Medicine
Office of Research
Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network (Vet-LIRN)
8401 Muirkirk Road, G704
Laurel, Maryland 20708
new tel: 240-402-5421
fax: 301-210-4685
e-mail: *jennifer.jones@fda.hhs.gov*
Web: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ScienceResearch/ucm247334.htm
<image005.png> <image006.png>

From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: "Darcy Adin"; Freeman, Lisa
Subject: RE: Follow up call?
Date: Tuesday, August 07, 2018 6:42:00 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image003.png

Absolutely, Darcy. Please do!

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Darcy Adin [mailto:dbadin@ncsu.edu]
Sent: Monday, August 06, 2018 7:33 PM
To: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>
Cc: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: Follow up call?

Hi Jennifer
Would it be ok to invite the others who were previously involved in our call? If so, I'll ask them if they are available at that time.
Thank you!
Darcy

On Aug 6, 2018, at 6:48 PM, Darcy Adin <dbadin@ncsu.edu> wrote:

> That would work for me as well. Thank you!
> Darcy
>
> On Mon, Aug 6, 2018 at 11:00 AM, Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu> wrote:
>
> > That works for me
> > Thanks
> > LIsa
> >
> > -----Original Message-----
> > From: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
> > Sent: Monday, August 6, 2018 10:47 AM
> > To: Darcy Adin <dbadin@ncsu.edu>
> > Cc: Freeman, Lisa <lisa.freeman@tufts.edu>
> > Subject: RE: Follow up call?
> >
> > Good morning Darcy and Lisa,
> > Would you be available Wed at 4 pm?
> > Jen

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

-----Original Message-----
From: Darcy Adin [mailto:dbadin@ncsu.edu]
Sent: Friday, August 03, 2018 11:29 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Lisa Freeman <lisa.freeman@tufts.edu>
Subject: Follow up call?

Hi Dr. Jones,

Dr. Freeman and I are wondering if your group would be willing to have another conference call as a follow-up to discuss the nutritionally based DCM cases? As you know, since the release of the FDA statement, there has been much discussion among the public and the veterinary community, and we thought it could be useful to reconvene.

Thank you for your thoughts!
Darcy

--
Darcy B. Adin, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)
Clinical Assistant Professor of Cardiology
North Carolina State University
NC State Veterinary Hospital
1060 William Moore Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-513-6032

From: (b) (6)
To: Darcy Adin
Cc: Joshua A Stern; Korinn Saker; Fries, Ryan C; Freeman, Lisa; Jones, Jennifer L
Subject: Re: hold-FDA call w/ NCSU & Tufts re: DCM
Date: Tuesday, August 07, 2018 8:30:34 AM

Hi Darcy and others,

I am on vacation this week at the (b) (6) and am not sure exactly where we will be tomorrow at 4, but will do my best1

(b) (6)

On Tue, Aug 7, 2018 at 7:08 AM, Darcy Adin <dbadin@ncsu.edu> wrote:

> Hi Josh, Korinn, Ryan and (b) (6),
>
> I know it is short notice but if any of you are available to conference with Dr. Jones and her group at the FDA, we would love to have you join us tomorrow (wednesday) at 4pm EST to discuss where we are with investigations after the FDA statement release.
>
> Thanks!
> Darcy and Lisa
>
> ---------- Forwarded message ----------
> From: **Jones, Jennifer L** <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
> Date: Mon, Aug 6, 2018 at 10:58 AM
> Subject: hold-FDA call w/ NCSU & Tufts re: DCM
> To: "Norris, Anne" <Anne.Norris@fda.hhs.gov>, "DeLancey, Siobhan" <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>, "Rotstein, David" <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>, "Palmer, Lee Anne" <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>, "Carey, Lauren" <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>, "Reimschuessel, Renate" <Renate.Reimschuessel@fda.hhs.gov>, "Ceric, Olgica" <Olgica.Ceric@fda.hhs.gov>, "Nemser, Sarah" <Sarah.Nemser@fda.hhs.gov>, Darcy Adin <dbadin@ncsu.edu>, Lisa Freeman <lisa.freeman@tufts.edu>
>
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--
Darcy B. Adin, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)
Clinical Assistant Professor of Cardiology
North Carolina State University
NC State Veterinary Hospital
1060 William Moore Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-513-6032

--
(b) (6), DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)
ACVIM Cardiology Secretary

From: Freeman, Lisa
To: Jones, Jennifer L
Subject: RE: Meeting to discuss ACVIM findings
Date: Tuesday, July 16, 2019 3:07:10 PM
Attachments: image004.png
image006.png

Hi Jen
I could make any of those work
Thanks
Lisa

Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN
Board Certified Veterinary Nutritionist™
Professor
Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy
Tufts Clinical and Translational Science Institute
Tufts University
www.petfoodology.org

From: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2019 1:23 PM
To: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>; ADIN,DARCY BRITTAIN <adind@ufl.edu>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>; Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda.hhs.gov>; DeLancey, Siobhan <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>; Rotstein, David <David.Rotstein@fda.hhs.gov>; Peloquin, Sarah <Sarah.Peloquin@fda.hhs.gov>; Burkholder, William <William.Burkholder@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Meeting to discuss ACVIM findings

Good afternoon everyone,
Lisa mentioned sharing some updates on the preliminary DCM findings from work with Darcy. The work was previously presented at ACVIM. Please reply by voting on the best day and time to meet to discuss their update.
If the voting does not work, here are the dates/times.

Tues July 30 at 2pm
Mon Aug 5 at 11am
Mon Aug 12 at 1pm

Looking forward to chatting with you.
Take care,
Jen

Jennifer L. A. Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Center for Veterinary Medicine
Office of Research

Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network (Vet-LIRN)
8401 Muirkirk Road, G704
Laurel, Maryland 20708
new tel: 240-402-5421
fax: 301-210-4685
e-mail: *jennifer.jones@fda.hhs.gov*
Web: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ScienceResearch/ucm247334.htm

From: Freeman, Lisa
To: Jones, Jennifer L
Cc: ADIN,DARCY BRITTAIN
Subject: Re: Meeting with Tufts and UFL-discuss ACVIM findings
Date: Tuesday, July 23, 2019 8:25:58 AM

Hi Jen.
Any of these work except 8/27 at 8 am
Thanks. Lisa

Sent from my iPhone

> On Jul 23, 2019, at 7:07 AM, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov> wrote:
>
> Would any of these dates work well?
> 8/13 at either 8 am or 10 am
> 8/19 at 10 am
> 8/26 at 10 am or 11 am
> 8/27 at 8 am or 10 am
>
>
> Jennifer Jones, DVM
> Veterinary Medical Officer
> Tel: 240-402-5421
>
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: ADIN,DARCY BRITTAIN <adind@ufl.edu>
> Sent: Thursday, July 18, 2019 11:00 AM
> To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>; Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>
> Subject: RE: Meeting with Tufts and UFL-discuss ACVIM findings
>
> Hi Jennifer,
>
> Monday and Tuesday mornings work best for me if there are any dates where that would work for you?
>
> Thanks!
> Darcy
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
> Sent: Thursday, July 18, 2019 10:30 AM
> To: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>; ADIN,DARCY BRITTAIN <adind@ufl.edu>
> Subject: RE: Meeting with Tufts and UFL-discuss ACVIM findings
>
> Absolutely! Darcy, when are some good dates for you in August?
>
> Jennifer Jones, DVM
> Veterinary Medical Officer
> Tel: 240-402-5421
>
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>
> Sent: Thursday, July 18, 2019 10:27 AM

> To: ADIN,DARCY BRITTAIN <adind@ufl.edu>; Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda hhs.gov>
> Subject: RE: Meeting with Tufts and UFL-discuss ACVIM findings
>
> Hi Jen
> I'd love to have Darcy there. Could we look a little farther out for a date when she is available?
> Thanks
> Lisa
>
> Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN
> Board Certified Veterinary NutritionistTM Professor Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy Tufts Clinical and Translational Science Institute Tufts University
https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A__www.petfoodology.org&d=DwIGaQ&c=sJ6xIWYx-zLMB3EPkvcnVg&r=V5a7URrvXpMRhVvlyTKAig&m=q2cdn42ly1j-4kUqufSPes05nnq2f18hE6RBLDWOVqk&s=uQ-QwXWfNT9U4KBuYqDEDHtfFvlnFDP3gFpILADaRfM&e=
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>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: ADIN,DARCY BRITTAIN <adind@ufl.edu>
> Sent: Wednesday, July 17, 2019 9:18 PM
> To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
> Cc: Freeman, Lisa <Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu>
> Subject: Re: Meeting with Tufts and UFL-discuss ACVIM findings
>
> Hi Jen,
> Unfortunately I won't be able to make the call but hopefully Dr. Freeman will be able to?
> Take care
> Darcy
>
>> On Jul 17, 2019, at 10:23 AM, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda hhs.gov> wrote:
>>
>> Please forward if I missed anyone. This time seemed to work well for most folks.
>>
>>
>> -- Do not delete or change any of the following text. --
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>> om_fda1_j.php-3FMTID-3Dm1e91ed293192a5751cf81fe0a878393f&d=DwMFAw&c=sJ
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>> Need help? Go to
>> https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A__help.webex.com&d=D
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>> <meeting.ics>

From:	Rotstein, David
To:	Jones, Jennifer L; Palmer, Lee Anne; Carey, Lauren; Peloquin, Sarah; Burkholder, William; Freeman, Lisa; ADIN,DARCY BRITTAIN; Pohl, Aurelie; Norris, Anne; DeLancey, Siobhan
Cc:	Ceric, Olgica
Subject:	RE: Meeting with Tufts and UFL-discuss ACVIM findings
Date:	Tuesday, August 13, 2019 8:43:06 AM
Attachments:	Histopathologic Findings – Confirmed and Non-Confirmed DCM [Autosaved] [Autosaved].pptx image001.png image002.jpg image003.jpg image004.jpg image005.jpg image006.jpg

---

Please do not forward.

thanks

David Rotstein, DVM, MPVM, Dipl. ACVP
CVM Vet-LIRN Liaison
CVM OSC/DC/CERRT
7519 Standish Place
(b) (6) **(BB)**

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Wednesday, July 17, 2019 10:19 AM
To: Jones, Jennifer L; Palmer, Lee Anne; Carey, Lauren; Rotstein, David; Peloquin, Sarah; Burkholder, William; Freeman, Lisa; ADIN,DARCY BRITTAIN; Pohl, Aurelie; Norris, Anne; DeLancey, Siobhan
Cc: Ceric, Olgica
Subject: Meeting with Tufts and UFL-discuss ACVIM findings
When: Tuesday, August 13, 2019 8:00 AM-9:00 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: virtual meeting

Please forward if I missed anyone.

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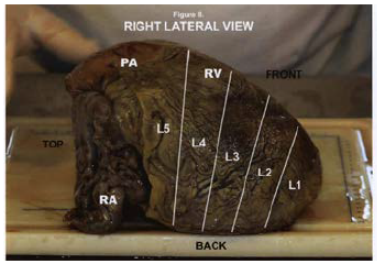
Histopathologic Findings – Confirmed and Non-Confirmed DCM

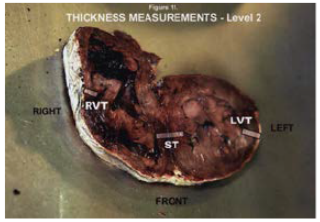
DCM & Non-DCM Cases

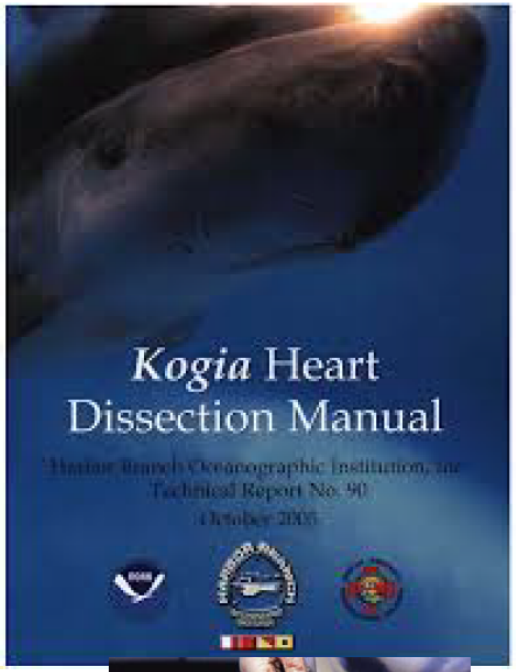
- Cases
  - Cases from CVCA and PFRs
  - Dogs:
    - 6 DCM based on echo
    - 3 non-DCM:
      - Sudden death
      - Endocardiosis with lung and bladder mass
      - Cardiomegaly with CHF

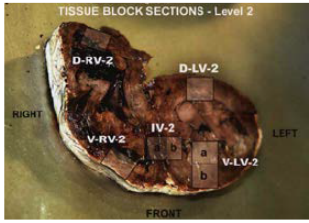
Plan

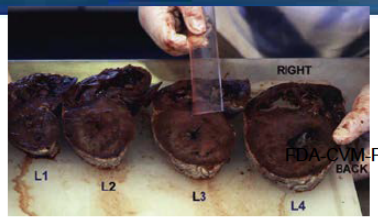
- Full necropsy and histopathologic evaluation
- Cardiac evaluation
  - Adapted Protocol – *Kogia* Cardiomyopathy
  - Weights and measurements
  - Histopathologic Findings
    - DCM
      - 2 types (with overlap)
        - Fatty change (infiltration)-degenerative
        - Wavy fiber -attenuation
- Grid Pathology
  - Individual
  - Population









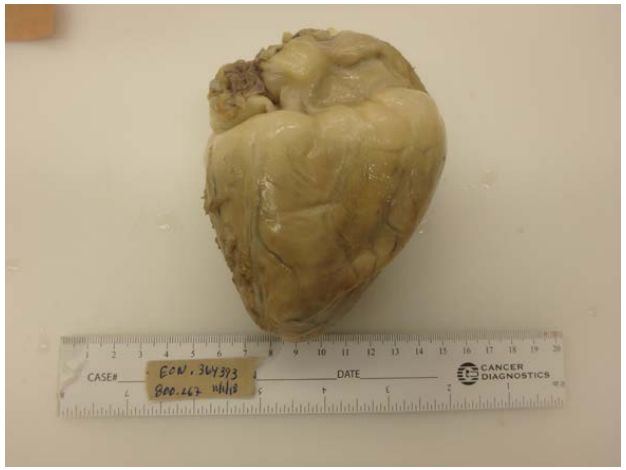


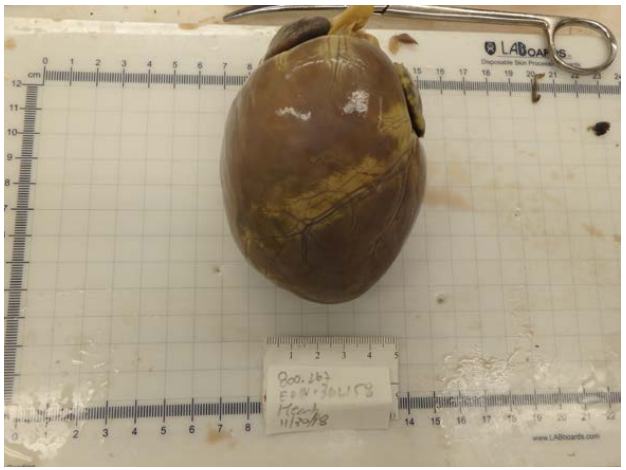
Cardiomyopathy Types: Tidholm A and Jonsson L. 2005. Vet Pathol 42: 1-8.

Histologic Findings

- Group:
  - Primary DCM (5/6)
  - Secondary DCM (1/6)- infectious
- Histo- Cardiac
  - Cardiomyocyte atrophy and degeneration (5/5)
  - Fatty infiltration (steatosis)(4/5)
  - Interstitial edema (3/5)
  - (mild) interstitial myocarditis (3/5)
  - Endocardiosis (5/5)
  - Fibrosis (4/5)
- Histo- Non-Cardiac (associated with cardiac disease)
  - Pulmonary edema (3/5)
  - Pulmonary fibrosis (3/5)
  - Hepatic chronic passive congestion (4/5)

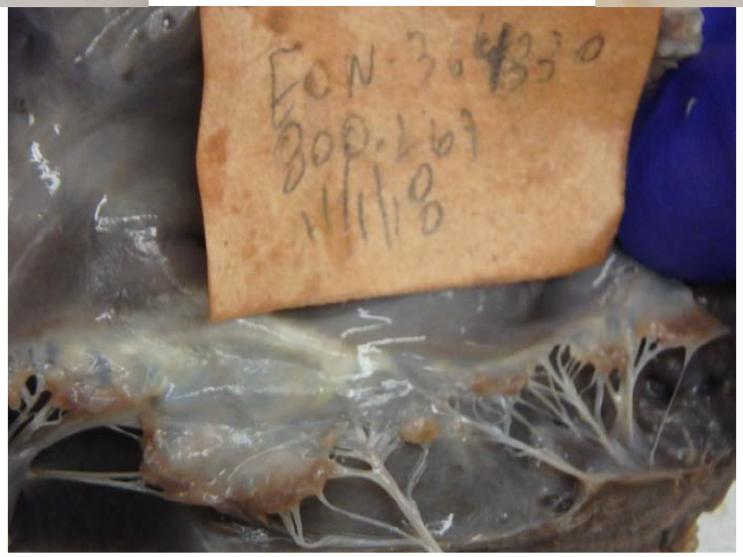
DCM: Gross

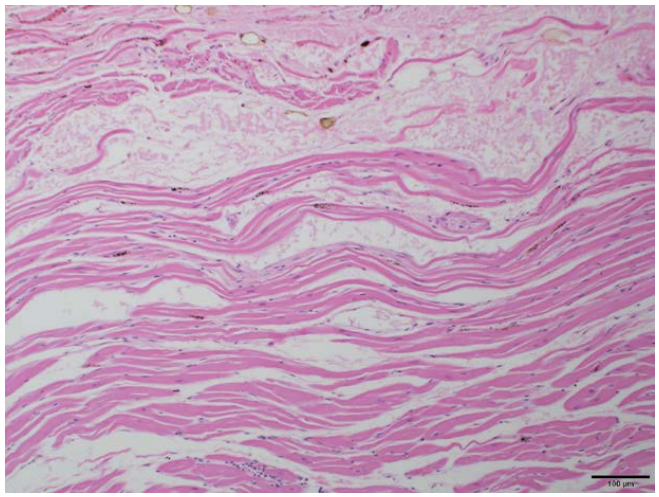




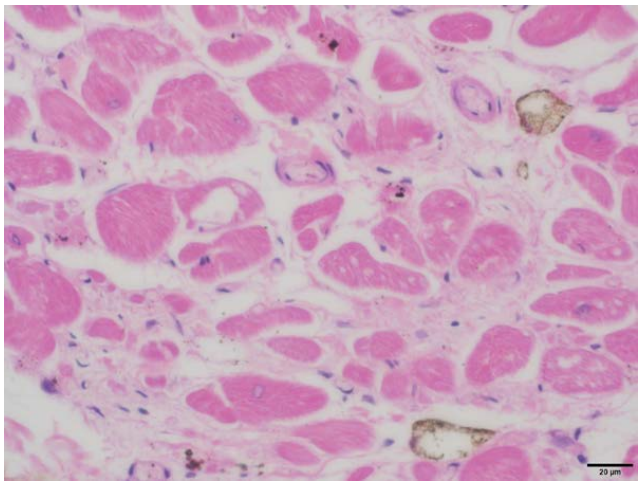

CANCER DIAGNOSTICS


CASE#
CANCER DIAGNOSTICS

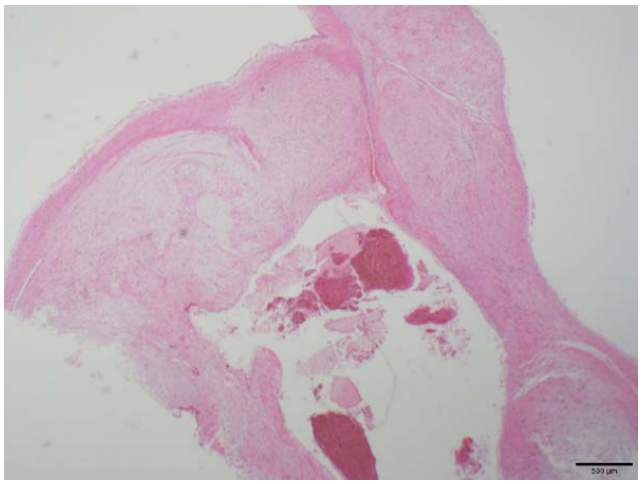

EON 36433
BOD 267
11/11/18



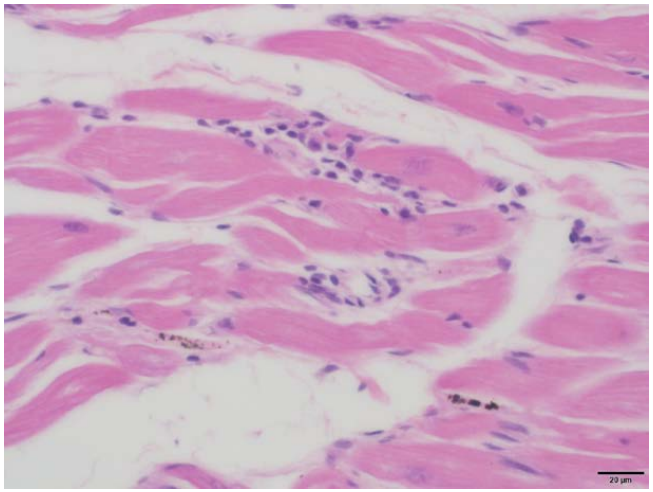
800.267-CC-092-EON-361684-Dorsal Left Ventricle Level 2 10X



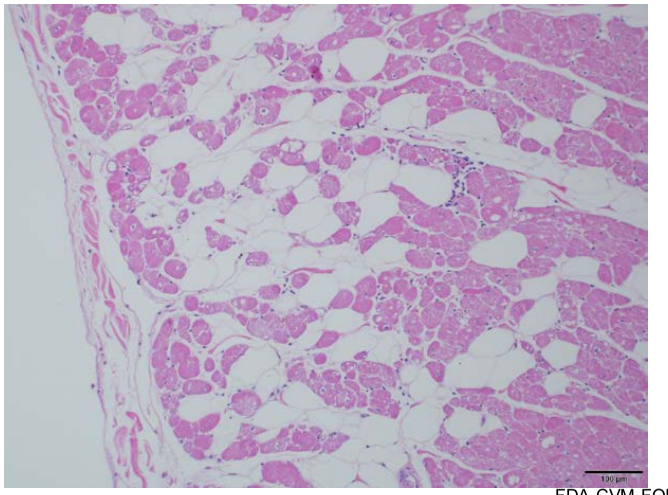
800.267-CC-092-EON-361684-Dorsal Left Ventricle Level 2 40X



800.267-CC-092-EON-361684-Left Atrioventricular Valve- 2X

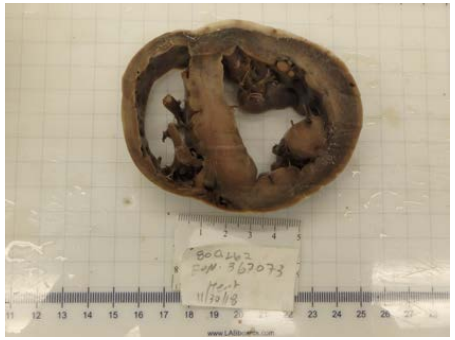


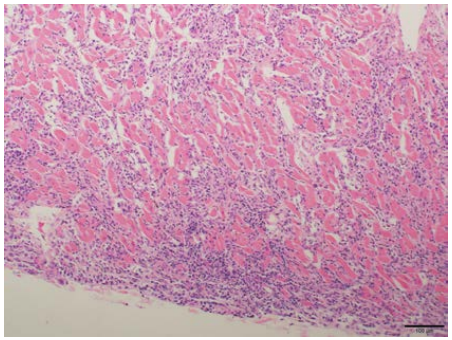
800.267-CC-092-EON-361684-Dorsal Left Ventricle Level 2 40X-b

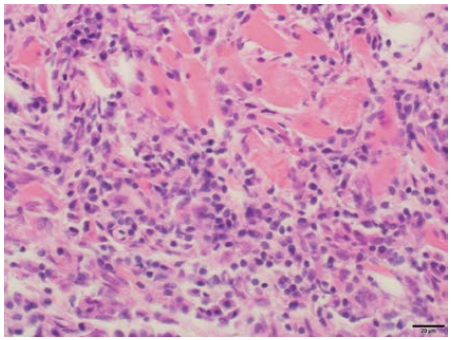


800.267-CC-191-EON-364014-Ventral Right Ventricle - 10X

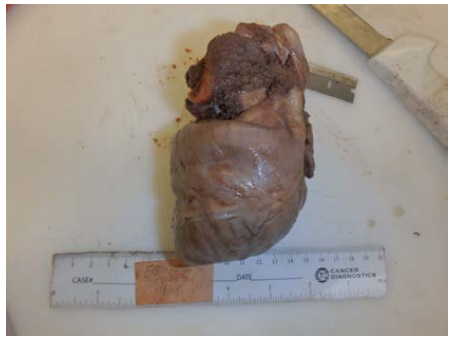
Secondary DCM & Non-DCM Cases

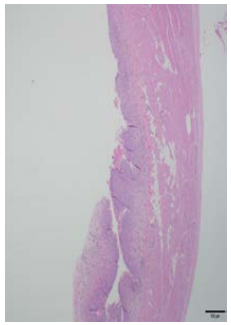


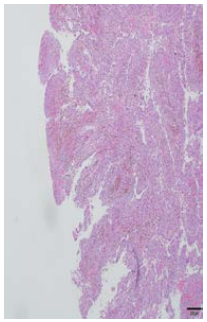


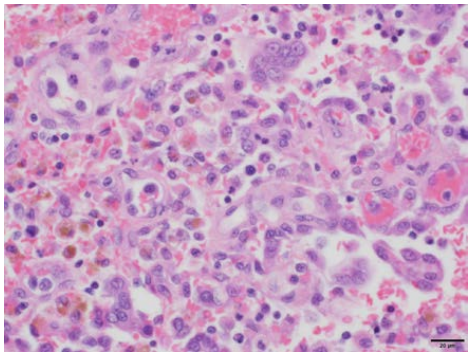


Secondary DCM- Myocarditis

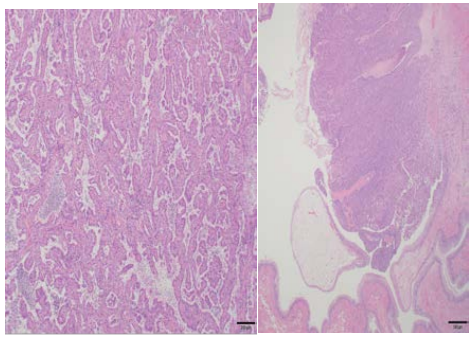


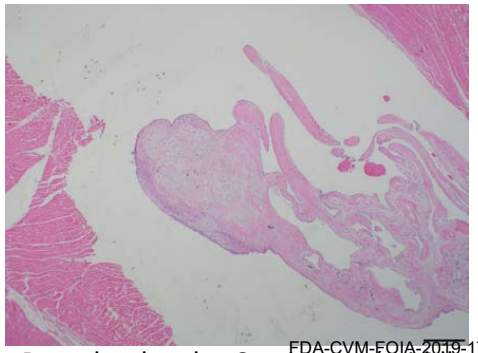






Mesothelioma





Bronchoalveolar Carcinoma (middle photo) & Endocardiosis(lower photo)

From: Hartogensis, Martine
To: Edwards, David; Palmer, Lee Anne; Burkholder, William; Jones, Jennifer L; Rotstein, David; Carey, Lauren; Norris, Anne; DeLancey, Siobhan; Conway, Charlotte
Cc: McDermott, Patrick; Reimschuessel, Renate
Subject: Weekly DCM Call with PFI :)
Date: Friday, August 17, 2018 4:02:00 PM

Hi,

I had my weekly DCM call with PFI to share our updated case numbers (thank you Lee Anne and Lauren!) with Peter Tabor. I mentioned the 94 new cases involving DCM (~92 percent labeled as grain-free).

(b) (5), (b) (4)

That's it for now and thank you all for all your help!!

Martine

Report Details - EON-351031

ICSR:	2045676
Type Of Submission:	Initial
Report Version:	FPSR.FDA.PETF.V.V1
Type Of Report:	Adverse Event (a symptom, reaction or disease associated with the product)
Reporting Type:	Voluntary
Report Submission Date:	2018-04-12 13:26:01 EDT

Reported Problem:

Problem Description:	Feb 23, 2018 Patient presented to the cardiology service at (b) (6) for tachypnea. He was diagnosed with dilated cardiomyopathy and left side congestive heart failure. Whole blood taurine level was 119 (ref 200-350, critical level <150). At the time, patient consuming Zignature Kangaroo Formula and was advised to change.
Date Problem Started:	02/22/2018
Concurrent Medical Problem:	Yes
Pre Existing Conditions:	History of swallowing disorder; on Prednisone 10mg every other day since 2015 following biopsy of nodule on larynx (granulomatous)
Outcome to Date:	Stable

Product Information:

Product Name:	Zignature Kangaroo Formula
Product Type:	Pet Food
Lot Number:	
Package Type:	BAG
Possess Unopened Product:	No
Possess Opened Product:	No

Product Use Information:

Description:	Owner feeding for 2-3 years prior to diagnosis.
Last Exposure Date:	03/01/2018
Time Interval between Product Use and Adverse Event:	3 Years
Product Use Stopped After the Onset of the Adverse Event:	Yes
Perceived Relatedness to Adverse Event:	Possibly related
Other Foods or Products Given to the Animal During This Time Period:	Yes

Manufacturer /Distributor Information:

Purchase Location Information:

Name:	Chewy.com

Animal Information:

Name:	(b)
Type Of Species:	Dog
Type Of Breed:	Retriever - Golden
Gender:	Male
Reproductive Status:	Neutered
Weight:	40 Kilogram

	Age:	6 Years
	Assessment of Prior Health:	Good
	Number of Animals Given the Product:	1
	Number of Animals Reacted:	1
	Owner Information:	**Owner Information provided:** Yes **Contact:** **Name:** (b) (6) **Phone:** (b) (6) **Address:** (b) (6) United States
	Healthcare Professional Information:	**Practice Name:** (b) (6) **Contact:** **Name:** (b) (6) **Phone:** (b) (6) **Address:** (b) (6) United States **Type of Veterinarian:** Referred veterinarian **Date First Seen:** 02/23/2018
Sender Information:	**Name:**	(b) (6)
	Address:	(b) (6) United States
	Contact:	**Phone:** (b) (6) **Email:** (b) (6)
	Reporter Wants to Remain Anonymous:	No
	Permission To Contact Sender:	Yes
	Preferred Method Of Contact:	Email
	Reported to Other Parties:	None
Additional Documents:		

From:	Palmer, Lee Anne
To:	Hartogensis, Martine
Cc:	Carey, Lauren; Rotstein, David; Jones, Jennifer L; Burkholder, William
Subject:	PFI - CVM webinar and premeeting for next week - (b) (6)...will need to miss (I had informed Nanette)
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2018 11:42:47 AM
Attachments:	Information PFI CVM Webinar on July 19 (pre-meeting).msg image001.png image002.jpg image003.jpg image004.jpg image005.jpg image006.jpg
Importance:	High

Hi – never good timing, but we have (b) (6) next week. I let Nanette know last week when the PFI meeting was scheduled. Understandably, she didn't want to move the meeting since it's hard to schedule. I will not be on either Tuesday or Thursday of next week for the meeting. Lauren should be well able to cover anything from our team.

Sorry to miss – thanks and good luck. Looks like an interesting set of questions from PFI…

Thanks, Lee Anne

Lee Anne M. Palmer, VMD, MPH
Team Leader HFV-242, Supervisory VMO

Center for Veterinary Medicine
OSC, Division of Veterinary Product Safety
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Tel: 240-402-5767
Leeanne.palmer@fda.hhs.gov

From:	Milton, Nanette
To:	Palmer, Lee Anne; Rotstein, David; McDermott, Patrick; DeLancey, Siobhan; Burkholder, William; Hartogensis, Martine; Norris, Anne; Jones, Jennifer L; Carey, Lauren
Subject:	Information: PFI & CVM Webinar on July 19 (pre-meeting)
Attachments:	PFI Questions for CVM Regarding DCM.docx

Hi Nanette,

Please send the attached questions to the CVM folks attending the webinar on the 19th.

Can you set up a pre-meeting from CVM so we can discuss?

Also, let PFI know who will be attending from CVM.

Thanks!
Martine

From: Dana Brooks [mailto:Dana@petfoodinstitute.org <mailto:Dana@petfoodinstitute.org>]
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 9:23 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov <mailto:Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov> >
Cc: Tabor, Peter <peter@petfoodinstitute.org <mailto:peter@petfoodinstitute.org> >
Subject: Information: PFI & CVM Webinar on July 19
Importance: High

Martine,

I wanted to reconfirm the webinar is scheduled for July 19. I'm sharing some questions with you in advance that may be asked by our members. These are the questions that our producer members presented to PFI as we informed them of the DCM incidents. I hope this is helpful to your team.

Please let us know who will be joining the call. We will do the same from our end.

Thank you so much,
Dana Brooks

-- Do not delete or change any of the following text. --

Join WebEx meeting <https://fda1.webex.com/fda1/j.php?MTID=md1669c061ce203d0436a270da081f36e>
Meeting number (access code) (b) (6)
Meeting password: (b) (6)

Join by phone
+1-877-465-7975 US Toll Free
Global call-in numbers <https://fda1.webex.com/fda1/globalcallin.php?serviceType=MC&ED=7002862&tollFree=1> | Toll-free calling restrictions <https://e-meetings.verizonbusiness.com/global/pdf/Verizon_Audio_Conferencing_Global_Access_Information_August2017.pdf>

Can't join the meeting? <https://collaborationhelp.cisco.com/article/WBX000029055>

If you are a host, go here <https://fda1.webex.com/fda1/j.php?MTID=m0dab1d42838e7d6c5224d9d372e353d1> to view host information.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Please note that this WebEx service allows audio and other information sent during the session to be recorded, which may be discoverable in a legal matter. By joining this session, you automatically consent to such recordings. If you do not consent to being recorded, discuss your concerns with the host or do not join the session.

PFI Questions for FDA CVM Regarding DCM

Questions Regarding the Language and Overall Scope of the Investigation

Is "grain-free" an adequate descriptor of the category of diets being examined?

Dr. Lisa Freeman at Tufts University indicates the incidence of DCM is associated with more than just grain-free diets: http://vetnutrition.tufts.edu/2018/06/a-broken-heart-risk-of-heart-disease-in-boutique-or-grain-free-diets-and-exotic-ingredients/.

Will FDA CVM consider the need for further evaluation of any link between pet food diets and incidence of DCM before deciding whether to issue a public notice?

Questions Regarding Investigation History

Can FDA CVM share more information regarding the breeds of dogs and ages involved in its observations, including information on which breeds it believes are predisposed to DCM? Also, has FDA CVM looked into the relationships between dogs exhibiting DCM to determine whether/how genetics could be playing a role in the observed cases of DCM?

Can the FDA share the details around the formal diagnoses of DCM in these dogs? Were the diagnoses based on clinical pathology blood or serum samples alone? Was there any supporting electrocardiographic data for these animals? Similarly, were the diagnoses confirmed with medical imaging data or post-mortem gross pathology/histopathology evaluations?

Can FDA CVM share the comprehensive diet histories of the impacted animals and the total dietary fiber, soluble fiber and viscous fiber content of the diets tested?

Is a nutritionist gathering diet history information as part of FDA's investigation?

What were the protein sources and digestibility in each of these diets?

Were any (paired or whole) blood or plasma tests for taurine performed? Was any urine taurine measured before or after treatment?

In the case of the dog that improved with a diet change from one grain-free diet to another, what were the dietary taurine levels, total dietary fiber levels and digestibility percentages of the implicated and treatment diets?

In dogs whose condition improved, in addition to diet change, what level of taurine supplementation was given?

How much of the research presented at the ACVIM forum (on June 14) represents the full series of complaints that FDA CVM is investigating?

Does FDA CVM believe that other brands are implicated as well, and, if so, what are the data used by the agency to reach this conclusion?

Is there a common supplier or co-manufacturer of ingredients and/or products?

Given that not all grain-free diets are linked to an increase in DCM, has the agency evaluated other grain-free diets that share the same legume sources as the diets consumed by dogs that developed DCM?

Are there other pathologies being considered?

Research presented at ACVIM did not definitively conclude that the recently observed increase in DCM is a taurine issue (although low taurine has previously been linked to increased incidence of DCM).

What is known about the formulations, ingredient handling and processing conditions for the diets that FDA CVM considers possibly associated with DCM?

What is known about the amino acid balance in the diets containing pulses?

Questions Regarding Certain Product Attributes and the Incidence of DCM

Has FDA CVM considered whether there might be a connection between products that are not adding sufficient sources of vitamins and minerals and the incidence of DCM?

What evaluations have been done to determine the presence/absence of sufficient vitamins and minerals in any of the diets identified as linked to incidents of DCM?

Has FDA CVM considered what impact other dietary factors have on the intestinal tract in light of the tendency of many grain-free diets to contain higher levels of soluble fiber as compared to conventional diets?

If taurine is not recognized as an essential nutrient for dogs and there is no standard developed, is FDA CVM considering recommending a minimum taurine level for all dog food diets?

If a taurine requirement were to be proposed for dogs, would the requirement be based on repletion data or data shown to maintain normal blood taurine levels?

Since the whole blood taurine was normal in tested dogs that were fed a grain-free diet, is taurine supplementation through food effective?

Are the taurine dosage levels used in the treatment of DCM cases safe for long-term use?

Is FDA CVM examining the presence of certain legumes and their levels as potentially impacting the synthesis of taurine? If so, what conclusions have been drawn?

What other anti-nutrient factors may be present in legumes, tubers and other non-grain-type ingredients? Can these factors be measured in the finished product and can safe-levels be set against these?

Green peas have been a common ingredient in single animal protein source diets since the 1990s. Have there been any proposed mechanisms to explain why there is an emergence of pea- association in DCM?

Given the growing trend today toward pet food recipes that utilize novel ingredients over conventional ingredient diets (such as corn, wheat, soy, chicken, pork), is there consideration that the current generation of pet foods will require a unique set of nutrient requirements based on new knowledge of ingredient-nutrient interactions and manufacturing capabilities? What efforts would be needed to redefine nutrient requirements?

From: DeLancey, Siobhan
To: Steven Rosenthal
Cc: Jones, Jennifer L
Subject: RE: FDA-CVCA Confidentiality Agreement for signature
Date: Wednesday, July 18, 2018 6:27:59 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg
image003.jpg
image004.jpg
image005.jpg
image006.jpg

Steve, can you give me a call at your convenience today? I should be at my desk most of the day. Right now the only time I know I'll be unavailable is 10:30-11:30.

Siobhan DeLancey, RVT, MPH
Senior Advisor for Strategic Initiatives
Center for Veterinary Medicine
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
O: 240-402-9973
M: 202-510-4177

Siobhan.DeLancey@fda.hhs.gov

From: Steven Rosenthal [mailto:steven.rosenthal@cvcavets.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2018 10:37 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: DeLancey, Siobhan <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: FDA-CVCA Confidentiality Agreement for signature

OK Here we go - this time it is signed
Sorry for the first mishap
Steve

Steven Rosenthal DVM Dip ACVIM, Cardiology
CVCA Cardiac Care for Pets
Annapolis, Towson, Columbia, Gaithersburg, Rockville and Frederick, MD
Vienna, Leesburg, Springfield, Fairfax and Richmond, VA
Louisville, KY
Email:steven.rosenthal@cvcavets.com
Visit our Website: www.cvcavets.com
"Like" our Fan Page: www.facebook.com/CVCAVETS
"Follow" us on Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/cvcavets

> On Jul 17, 2018, at 3:32 PM, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov> wrote:

Good afternoon Steve,

(b) (5)

Jen

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421
<image001.png> <image004.png>

From: Jones, Jennifer L
Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2018 10:11 AM
To: 'Steven Rosenthal' <steven.rosenthal@cvcavets.com>
Subject: RE: FDA-CVCA Confidentiality Agreement for signature

No worries. Please sign this copy. It has our office director's signature.

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421
<image001.png> <image003.png>

From: Steven Rosenthal [mailto:steven.rosenthal@cvcavets.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2018 10:06 AM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: FDA-CVCA Confidentiality Agreement for signature

I guess that would be a good idea - my apologies I will send it tonight - too many things on my plate - I thought I signed it before scanning

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 17, 2018, at 8:40 AM, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov> wrote:

> Good morning Dr. Rosenthal,
> Thank you for sending the agreement. I don't see a signature on the document. Can you please resend?
> Thank you again,
> Jen
>
> Jennifer Jones, DVM

Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421
<image001.png> <image003.png>

From: Steven Rosenthal [mailto:steven.rosenthal@cvcavets.com]
Sent: Monday, July 16, 2018 10:53 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Re: FDA-CVCA Confidentiality Agreement for signature

Here is the signed agreement
Thanks
Steve

Steven Rosenthal DVM Dip ACVIM, Cardiology
CVCA Cardiac Care for Pets
Annapolis, Towson, Columbia, Gaithersburg, Rockville and Frederick, MD
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Email:steven.rosenthal@cvcavets.com
Visit our Website: www.cvcavets.com
"Like" our Fan Page: www.facebook.com/CVCAVETS
"Follow" us on Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/cvcavets

On Jul 16, 2018, at 6:58 AM, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov> wrote:

Good morning Steve,
There are a few goals with the collaboration. (b) (4), (b) (5)

(b) (4), (b) (5)

(b) (4), (b) (5) I'm happy to discuss further by phone.

Have a great week,
Jen

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421
<image001.png> <image003.png>

From: Steven Rosenthal [mailto:steven.rosenthal@cvcavets.com]
Sent: Sunday, July 15, 2018 8:32 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: (b) (6) < (b) (6)@cvcavets.com>
Subject: Re: FDA-CVCA Confidentiality Agreement for signature

Just a quick question and then I can forward
I am no attorney so some of the language is legal mumbo jumbo
Will we as CVCA have (b) (5)

Steve

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"Like" our Fan Page: www.facebook.com/CVCAVETS
"Follow" us on Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/cvcavets

> On Jul 9, 2018, at 9:29 AM, Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov> wrote:
>
> Good morning Dr. Rosenthal,
> Please sign the attached confidentiality agreement. After you sign, I'll route it to our Office Director for signature. I'll send you a final version with all signatures, and we can set-up the call to discuss the case investigations.
> Thank you,

Jen

Jennifer L. A. Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Center for Veterinary Medicine
Office of Research
Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network (Vet-LIRN)
8401 Muirkirk Road, G704
Laurel, Maryland 20708
new tel: 240-402-5421
fax: 301-210-4685
e-mail: *jennifer.jones@fda.hhs.gov*
Web: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ScienceResearch/ucm247334.htm

<CVCA-FDA CDA-6.26.2018-Final.pdf>

Riera-Seivane, Jaime

From: Rotstein, David
Sent: Tuesday, June 18, 2019 8:01 AM
To: Hartogensis, Martine; Forfa, Tracey; Hodges, April; McCoig, Amber
Subject: Please confirm- Firm Contacts by CVM

Martine,

I wanted to confirm what I heard yesterday.

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

Thank you,

Dave

David Rotstein, DVM, MPVM, Dipl. ACVP
CVM Vet-LIRN Liaison
CVM OSC/DC/CERT
7519 Standish Place
(b) (6) (BB)

From: Medical Records
To: Jones, Jennifer L
Subject: (b) (6) records
Date: Friday, April 20, 2018 5:18:44 PM
Attachments: (b) (6) records.pdf

See Attached

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
4/12/2018	C	(b) (6)	MEDICAL COMMENTS ***ADDENDUM 4/20/2018 4/12/2018 13:26 FDA Safety Reporting Portal - Individual Case Safety Report Number (ICSR) 2045676 ADDENDUM on 4/20/2018 at 08:34:23 from (b) (6), BVSc, MRCVS, ACVIM permission signed and returned to (b)
3/24/2018	P	(b) (6)	1.00 [None] of Postage (UPS) -1 Lb (POSTA) Rx #: 2863492 0 Of 0 Refills ***SHIP ONLINE ORDERS UPS ONLY!!!*** Lasix
3/24/2018	C	(b)	PHARMACY NOTE TTO. Meds have been refilled
3/24/2018	P	(b) (6)	100.00 tablet of Lasix (Salix / Furosemide) 50mg Tablet (M569) Rx #: 2852561 1 Of 12 Refills Filled by: (b) 1 1/2 TABLETS BY MOUTH TWO TIMES A DAY
3/22/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 3/22/2018 13:03 dog is restless at night, making breathing sound, but sRR is consistently at 22 brpm, so i do not think do has pulmonary edema, will try melatonin, recheck in end of april Hey His Melatonin dose is 4 or 5 mg once to three times a day. Depending on size tablet you get, a 4 mg tablet or a 5 mg tablet, then start by giving 1 tablet once day, 30 minutes before bed (b)

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
3/13/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 3/13/2018 10:36 SWO - Owner consented to reporting (b) (6) case to the FDA. He has been on the Zignature Kangaroo for the past 2-3 years. Treats include Milkbones and baked dog treats from pet bakery. Prior to the Zignature Kangaroo, he consumed the Acana Ranch Lamb, Natural Balance Sweet Potato and Bison, Natural Balance Sweet Potato and Fish, Zignature Trout & Salmon. He was receiving no supplements prior to his DCM diagnosis. Owner will forward me a copy of her most recent Chewy.com receipt for the Zignature. She does not have the bag anymore. I will email her for additional information. She is now feeding the Royal Canin Kangaroo and Oats.
3/1/2018	D	(b) (6)	Taurine Deficiency Final
3/1/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH DOCTOR 3/1/2018 13:22 i called vet, to let them know taurine is low, she is still on kangaroo diet from Zignature, rec to change diet. The legumes in diet are most likely preventing methionine and cystine absorption, should switch to Royal Canin kangaroo and oats, i originally lm and he called back. he said he would call owner
3/1/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 3/1/2018 13:20 i called client to let her know taurine is low, she is still on kangaroo diet from Zignature, rec she talk to her vet at last appt, and she did to day at a recheck, and told her to wait. The legumes in diet are most likely preventing methionine and cystine absorption, should switch to Royal Canin kangaroo and oats, I will call her vet.
2/27/2018	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 2/27/2018 11:03 i called owner, dog is breathing better, eating fine, getting sRR 18-26, did have throat issues, does gagging, pred helped, increased pred again, continue as planned, waiting on taurine level. if normla will start enalapril
2/24/2018	L	(b) (6)	**Miscellaneous results from** (b) (6)

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

```
(East) Requisition ID: (b) (6)      Posted      Final
Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Taurine RE: 16759 Taurine 119
Normal Values (nmols/ml)
                      Normal Range                    Critical
Level
Cat  Plasma             60-120                        Less than
40
     Whole Blood       300-600                        Less than
200

Dog  Plasma             60-120                        Less than
40
     Whole Blood       200-350                        Less than
150
TEST PERFORMED AT                                                (b) (4)
```

2/23/2018 C (b) (6)

PHARMACY NOTE
Called (b) (6), spoke to (b) (6). Ordered Pimobendan 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day, #100, 8 refills

2/23/2018 D (b) (6) Pulmonary Edema Tentative
2/23/2018 D (b) (6) Taurine Deficiency Tentative Date Diagnosis made final: 03/01/18
2/23/2018 D (b) (6) Dilated Cardiomyopathy Tentative
2/23/2018 I (b) (6) Cardiology Discharge Instructions

Dr (b) (6)
2/23/2018

A cardiologist has evaluated (b) and has diagnosed her with Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM). DCM means your pet has poor muscle contraction of the heart. This means the heart muscle does not pump as well as a normal dog. The heart has enlarged due to the poor muscle contraction. The change in the heart has caused fluid to form in the lungs, causing increased respiratory rate.

Please take a sleeping respiratory rate rate (sRR) at home. WHILE YOUR PET IS SLEEPING, count the number of times they breathe in over 15 seconds. Your pet should have 8 breathes or less over 15 seconds while sleeping. Do this once a day over the next 3 days, then 2 times a week thereafter.
The free app software for iPhone and Google Play that can help with this is Cardalis

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			I have submitted blood for a taurine level. The result may not return for 2 weeks. In the mean time, please start Taurine at home, 2 gram two times a day with food. This can be purchased at any health food store. I will call in about 2 weeks with a taurine level. MEDICATIONS: Furosemide 50 mg tablets 1 1/2 tablet two times a day Furosemide: Also called Salix or Lasix. This is a diuretic and will help clear the fluid from your pet's lungs. Your pet may drink more on this medication. Side effects include electrolyte abnormalities (if they stop eating), dehydration and kidney enzyme elevations. The blood work can be done to monitor these. This medication will be probably given for the life of your pet. YOU CAN GET REFILLS OF THIS MEDICATION FROM YOUR VETERINARIAN OR HERE. THIS SIZE TABLET IS NOT AVAILABLE IN HUMAN PHARMACIES. Pimobendan ((b) (6)) 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day Pimobendan is a phosphodiasterase inhibitor that gives increased contractility and arterial vasodilation. This will help the heart function better, allow you dog to feel better and live longer. Any medication can upset the stomach. This drug does not typically cause this, but if you see any changes, please stop the drug till you talk to a doctor here at (b) (6). PLEASE GIVE THIS MEDICATION WITH (b) (6) MEALS. Even though package insert recommends giving on empty stomach, we have adjusted the dose so that you can give with meals. Giving on empty stomach is more likely to make your pet nauseous. We will script this drug through (b) (6) Please call them in 4-5 days to order it, once we see that your dog will tolerate the drug. Watch for the following clinical signs and call a veterinarian if you see any of these: Excessive panting or wheezing Restlessness, unable to get comfortable Decreased appetite Lethargy/weakness, less interactive or hiding Collapse or fainting Sudden rear leg or front leg lameness Open-mouth breathing It has been a pleasure meeting you and caring for your (b) (6) Thank you for entrusting us with her care. If you have any further questions or problems, don't hesitate to call. (b) (6) (b) (6)
2/23/2018	P	(b) (6)	30.00 tablet of Pimobendan 10mg tiny tab (cpd) (MMP0T8) Rx #: 2852563 0 Of 10 Refills

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)2)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
2/23/2018	P	(b) (6)	1 TABLET BY MOUTH TWO TIMES A DAY 100.00 tablet of Lasix (Salix / Furosemide) 50mg Tablet (M569) Rx #: 2852561 0 Of 12 Refills 1 1/2 TABLETS BY MOUTH TWO TIMES A DAY
2/23/2018	C	(b) (6)	CARDIAC EVALUTION - CLOSED 02/24/2018 - Cardiac Evaluation

Date of evaluation: Friday, February 23, 2018

CHIEF COMPLAINT: tachypnea

HISTORY: last 3 days has been working hard to breath. No coughing. Appetite has been poor last 2 days, usually ravenous. Energy level seems down. No cardiac medications On 1/2 10 mg pred EOD for over year, Tried thyroid medication but stopped it, did not help. Has long history of panting and swallowing disorder.

PHYSICAL EXAM: BAR. HR = 120, regular rhythm, no murmur, gallop noted, pulses normal and synchronous. Mild tachypnea but panting, when rests lying down, still tachypnea. Normal bronchovesicular sounds bilaterally, no crackles or wheezes ausculted. BCS 5/9 PCS 0/4

ECHOCARDIOGRAM 2/23/18: BW 40 kg BSA 1.14

IVSd: 10 mm	LVIDd: 64 mm	LVPWd: 9 mm	EPSS 21 mm	
IVSs: 14 mm	LVIDs: 52 mm	LVPWs: 11 mm	%FS: 19 %	Pa: 21 mm
Ao: 24 mm	LAD: 43 mm	LA:Ao ratio 1.79	LA max: 48 mm	LLAD: 56 mm

RWT = IVSd+LVPWd/LVIDd = 0.30, LVID long 90 mm, Sphericity index 1.41 (Lax/Sax,<1.65=increased sphericity).
Norm LA:Ao < 1.7, Normal LLAD < 42.93 mm, LVIDdn = 2.16 (N<1.73), LIVDsn = 1.63 (N<1.4)
MV E vel: 132, MV Dec T:89, MV A vel: 67, IVRT:71 ms, E:A 1.97 (N 1-2)E:IVRT 1.86 (N<2.5) Ea 10 E:Ea 13.2 (N<14.5)
Pa distensibility (mm): 11.7 - 5 = 57 %, PEP/ET = 96/170 = 0.56, > 0.4 is abnormal, with myocardial failure
Tricuspid peak flow velocity 3.2 m/s, gradient 41 mmHg, acceleration time 88 ms, PAET 177 ms, ratio = 0.50
(ratio greater than 0.30 is considered normal)
100% spec for PH if AT< 45 ms +/or AT:ET < 0.25, 100% spec for Normal if AT>64 ms +/or AT:ET > 0.42
Grey zone for predicting: AT <58 ms (Se 88%, Sp 80%), AT:ET < 0.31 (Se 73% and Sp 87%)
COMMENTS: dilated LV with poor systolic function. Left atrial enlargement. Large EPSS. Moderate MR and TR. Reduce aortic and pulmonic flows. no pleural or pericardial effusion

DIAGNOSIS/PROBLEM LIST: dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM), left side congestive heart failure (LCHF)

SUMMARY: The dilated cardiomyopathy may be related to diet and taurine deficiency. There have been personal communications amongst cardiologist of a rash of cases of Golden Retrievers on grain free and/or kangaroo diets that have taurine deficiency cardiomyopathy. We pulled a whole blood level taurine today and started 2 grams of taurine BID. I also started furosemide and pimobendan as below. If taurine deficiency

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
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(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

cardiomyopathy, this could be reversible. It could take 2 months to see echo changes, but dog may feel better within a month. Recheck echocardiogram in 2 months. We should recheck a taurine level in 2 weeks. They will most likely do that with (b) (6).
MEDICATIONS:
Furosemide 50 mg tablets 1 1/2 tablet two times a day
Pimobendan ((b) (6)) 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day
Taurine at home, 2 grams two times a day with food.

2/23/2018 V (b)

```
Feb 23, 2018 01:06 PM Staff: (b)
------------------------------
Weight              : 40.00 kilograms
   room 14
```

2/23/2018 CK (b) (6)

CHF poss, setup by rdvm
Reason for Visit: Consult
Date Patient Checked Out: 02/23/18 Practice TF

2/23/2018 CB (b) (6)

Callback - Call Client Back (CB)
---- Note from (b) (6) on 2/23/2018 at 15:51:32 ----
Called (b) (6), spoke to (b) (6).
---- Note from (b) (6), BVSc, MRCVS, ACVIM on 2/23/2018 at 15:06:34 ----
Pimobendan ((b) (6)) 10 mg tiny tablets - 1 tablet two times a day, #100, 8 refills

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2/22/2018 TC (b)

RECORDS FROM RDVM/LDVM (see attachment) - TENTATIVE
2/22/2018 14:47 rDVM records attached. - Attachment(s)

3/10/2017 C (b)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
3/10/2017 10:26
updated owner regarding (b) - recommending trial of soloxine. can be low from pred. but worth a try. can consider fluoro study in future. called into rdvm thyrotab 0.8 mg bid ; recheck t4 4 hours post pill in a month

---

3/8/2017 L

Endocrinology results from (b) (6)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Test	Result	Reference Range
TSH	<0.03 ng/mL	0 - 0.60

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: TSH

3/7/2017 C (b) (6) RADIOLOGY REVIEW - CLOSED 03/08/2017

The right lateral views of the neck and thorax obtained today have been reviewed.
There are no significant abnormalities in the extra-thoracic soft tissues, visible skeletal structures, pleural space, pulmonary parenchyma and vessels, cardiovascular structures, mediastinum, and cranial abdomen.
An endoscopic evaluation may be considered for further investigation of the previously diagnosed arytenoid nodule.

This review was written by: (b) (6), DVM, DACVR, DACVS

3/7/2017 V (b)

Mar 7, 2017 04:21 PM Staff: (b)

Weight : 41.40 kilograms

3/7/2017 CK (b)

recheck for (b) (6)
Reason for Visit: Recheck
Date Patient Checked Out: 03/07/17 Practice TF

3/7/2017 C (b)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM NEW
3/7/2017 10:10

Chief Complaint: reevaluation of hard swallowing; upper airway noise

History: (b) was originally evaluated in 2015 for hard swallowing, gagging. A laryngeal exam at that time revealed a nodule on the larynx which was biopsied as granulomatous. He has been on low dose prednisone since. Owner still notices hard swallowing and sometimes regurgitation. He also has upper airway noise when sleeping- breathes through nose and no nasal disharge. Occasional hoarse bark. No diarrhea, no pu/pd. He has gained weight. In 2015 a myasthenia titer was negative. Diet includes zignature kangeroo. unsure of current dose of pred 1 tab in morning and sometimes 1/2 tab at night unsure what strength

Previous Medical Problems:

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
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(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Medications/Supplements:

Current Diet:
- Frequency:
- Amount:

Subjective:
Mentation: Quiet, Alert, Responsive

Objective Findings
Temperature: 101.8 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: normal
Pain Score: /4
Weight: 41.4 kilograms
Body Condition Score/Muscle Score: 8/9/
Oropharyngeal: Normal
Eyes/Ears: fundic normal
Integument: Normal
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: heart ausculted normal; lungs clear; occasionally hard swallowing in the room
Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the abdomen was non-painful.
Urogenital: Normal
Musculoskeletal/neurologic: normal ambulation; weak gag; hard swallowing during exam
Rectal: Normal

Diagnostics:
Lab Work: see below
Radiographic Findings: Thoracic radiograph unremarkable- no megaesophageous, lateral laryngeal radiograph normal
Other Diagnostics:

Problems/Differential Diagnoses/Assesssment:
Hard swallowing- rule out esophageal motility disorder, laryngeal / pharyngeal dysfunction , other types of neuromuscular condition; Low T4 consider secondary to chronic pred, hypothyroidism. Can consider trial of soloxine and recheck after a month. Other diagnostics to consider would be a fluoroscopy study of (b) swallowing.

Treatment:

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Plan/Recommendations:

3/7/2017 L

Hematology results from (b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
HCT	45 %	36 - 60
HGB	14.9 g/dL	12.1 - 20.3
MCHC	33 g/dL	30 - 38
WBC	19.6 10^3/uL H	4.0 - 15.5
Bands	0 %	0 - 3
RBC	6.1 10^6/uL	4.8 - 9.3
MCV	73 fL	58 - 79
MCH	24.3 pg	19 - 28
ABS BASO	0 /uL	0 - 150
Platelet C	128 10^3/uL L	170 - 400
Platelet E	ADEQUATE	
Neutrophil	91 % H	60 - 77
Lymphocyte	6 % L	12 - 30
Monocytes	3 %	3 - 10
Eosinophil	0 % L	2 - 10
Basophils	0 %	0 - 1
Absolute N	17836 /uL H	2060 - 10600
Absolute L	1176 /uL	690 - 4500
Absolute M	588 /uL	0 - 840
Absolute E	0 /uL	0 - 1200

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Complete Blood Count

Platelet count reflects the minimum number due to platelet clumping.

3/7/2017 L

Chemistry results from (b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
ALB	3.8 g/dL	2.7 - 4.4
ALKP	48 IU/L	5 - 131
ALT	33 IU/L	12 - 118
AMYL	461 IU/L	290 - 1125
AST	15 IU/L	15 - 66
BUN/UREA	19 mg/dL	6 - 31
Ca	10.0 mg/dL	8.9 - 11.4
Chloride	109 mEq/L	102 - 120
CHOL	209 mg/dL	92 - 324
CK	67 IU/L	59 - 895
CREA	0.2 mg/dL L	0.5 - 1.6
GGT	2 IU/L	1 - 12

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Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

```
GLU            72 mg/dL            70 - 138
Mg             1.9 mEq/L           1.5 - 2.5
PHOS           4.6 mg/dL           2.5 - 6.0
Potassium      4.5 mEq/L           3.6 - 5.5
Sodium         148 mEq/L           139 - 154
TBIL           0.2 mg/dL           0.1 - 0.3
TP             6.6 g/dL            5.0 - 7.4
TRIG           32 mg/dL            29 - 291
GLOB           2.8 g/dL            1.6 - 3.6
A/G Ratio      1.4                 0.8 - 2.0
B/C Ratio      95  H               4 - 27
Na/K Ratio     33                  27 - 38
```

3/7/2017 L

```
Endocrinology results from (b) (6)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6)      Posted      Final
Test           Result               Reference Range
T4             0.6 ug/dL L          0.8 - 3.5
 Ascn: (b) (6)  Profile: Total T4

 The Total T4 result is less than 1.0 mcg/dl. A Free-T4 by
equilibrium
 dialysis may be helpful in supporting the diagnosis of
hypothyroidism
 in patients demonstrating clinical signs compatible with
 hypothyroidism.Please contact Customer Service for this
additional
 testing.
```

3/7/2017 L

```
Miscellaneous results from (b) (6)
(East) Requisition ID: (b) (6)      Posted      Final
Ascn: (b) (6)  Profile: Superchem
RE: 1045 PrecisionP 50 U/L 24 - 140
Pancreatitis is unlikely, but a normal PrecisionPSL result
does not completely
exclude pancreatitis as a cause for gastrointestinal signs.
RE: 11067 Comment
Hemolysis 1+ No significant interference.
```

3/6/2017 C (b)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
3/6/2017 12:55
(b) confirmed appt w/ gr @ 330 on 3/7

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
2/26/2017	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 2/26/2017 10:15 (b) (6) to confirm 3:30 pm (b) (6) appt tomorrow
2/23/2017	TC	(b)	RECORDS FROM RDVM/LDVM (see attachment) - TENTATIVE 2/23/2017 20:36 Records from (b) (6) - Attachment(s)
2/23/2017	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH DOCTOR 2/23/2017 17:18 SW (b) (6) of (b) (6) to request updated records from 5/3/15 forward be faxed
2/20/2016	C	(b)	RECEPTION ACTIONS NOTE faxed ref letters and labs to (b) (6) per o's req
9/28/2015	C	(b) (6)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX ***ADDENDUM 10/2/2015 - Closed Sep 30/2015 Rx #: 0172 Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: (b) (6) Pharmacy Phone #: (b) (6) Pharmacy Fax #: (b) (6) Medication: Doxycycline 100mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: #56 # of Refills: none Rx Instructions: 2t po q12h Is this medication a controlled substance?

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
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Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

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Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Additional Comments: faxed ADDENDUM on 10/1/2015 at 21:11:18 from (b) (6) Re-faxed as per request of (b) (6). ADDENDUM on 10/2/2015 at 11:27:39 from (b) (6) they only have 200mg tablets ADDENDUM on 10/2/2015 at 13:26:23 from (b) (6) Owner said (b) (6) charged more than Target, refaxing script to Target fax #(b) (6).
9/28/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 9/28/2015 13:29 (b) was good for 2 months, then small flair up, then went away again for a few months. last time, we discussed repeat abx treat may not be helpful. discussed that we can repeat abx treatment as it worked for such a long period of time. discussed dual treatment for bartonella vs considering doxycycline and niacinamide. will try doxy/niacinamide and recheck 2 wks. will rx doxy to local rdvm, niacinamide 500 mg PO q 8 hr to get at local health store (OTC)
6/1/2015	C	(b)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX - Closed Jun 04/2015 Rx #: PIYM90115000055 Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: Target Pharmacy Pharmacy Phone #: (b) (6) Pharmacy Fax #: Medication: Doxycycline 100 mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: #60/ 100 mg # of Refills: 0 Rx Instructions: Give 2 tab PO q 12hr Is this medication a controlled substance? Yes No Additional Comments: Called into Target Pharmacy in (b) (6)

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
6/1/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 6/1/2015 16:05 within the last 3 days stopped doing the neck movement/episodes that he was having. still sounds congested. when he barks there sounds like there is something in there. would continue abx for bartonella unless we are planning to rescope him. owner needs refill of doxycyline. will touch base in 1-2 wks.
5/17/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/17/2015 10:26 swo and asked how (b) is doing, owner said she started ab's yesterday and so far he is doing well, owner will recheck in one week
5/15/2015	C	(b) (6)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX - Closed May 17/2015 Rx #: 0042 Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: (b) (6) Pharmacy Phone #: n/a Pharmacy Fax #: (b) (6) Medication: Enrofloxacin 136mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: 45 # of Refills: 0 Rx Instructions: Give 1.5 tab (204mg) po q 24hr Is this medication a controlled substance? Additional Comments: Faxed to (b) (6)
5/15/2015	C	(b)	OUTSIDE PHARMACY RX Rx #: 90115000043

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Prescribing doctor: (b) (6) Pharmacy prescription called in to: Target- (b) (6) Pharmacy Phone #: (b) (6) Pharmacy Fax #: Medication: Doxycycline 100mg Quantity and Unit of Measure: #60 # of Refills: 0 Rx Instructions: Give 2 tab PO q12hr Is this medication a controlled substance? No Additional Comments:
5/15/2015	C	(b)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT ***ADDENDUM 5/15/2015 5/15/2015 16:27 SWO per (b) (6), cost of bartonella test is $342 which is something she can do via tech appt. or if O would prefer (b) (6) is OK with treating with AB's w/o testing. O wanted to know how long the course of AB's would be- per (b) (6) it would be a 2-4 week course. O also wanted to know if there is a chance of needing another course of AB's after the initial 2-4wk course, per (b) (6) P would not go on another course of AB's at that point. O would like go to skip blood test due to cost and try treating with AB's first. Would like called into Target Pharmacy in (b) (6) ADDENDUM on 5/15/2015 at 18:45:06 from (b) (6) called O, there are two medications- one is only veterinary can call into (b) (6) animal hospital and the other can be called into target in (b) (6). O OK with this plan. Called doxy into target pharm and rx to be faxed to (b) (6) animal hospital.
5/12/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/12/2015 14:50 called owner with results. granulomatous inflammation. can be infectious, inflammatory or immune mediated disease. discussed type of inflammation present, there is concern for possible infectious organism. discussed bartonella and that this can be difficult to diagnose. discussed triple blood draw and

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Patient History Report

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Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
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Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			performing PCR and serology. discussed infecitous disease CE and the recommendations for testing for bartonella. will look into cost for tests and then take it from there. this may not be the cause for his signs. discussed whether inflammation causes dysfunction or dysfunction started first. may need steroids or doxepin. will be in touch with owner as soon as i can get pricing information. last night he had the worst night. couldn't lay down. panting like crazy.
5/12/2015	C	(b) (6)	IM TREATMENT NEW 5/12/2015 Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion nodule on vocal fold with assymetry of arytenoid function: granulomatous inflammation consider infectious disease screening; however due to length of time this has been doing on this is considered less likely. Consider treatment with anti-inflammatory doses of prednisone for possible immune mediated vs sterile inflammation if no improvement with either abx therapy, anti-inflammatory to possibly immunosuppressive steroid therapy, consider doxepin Treatment: no treatment implemented today Recommended Follow-up Care: looking into pricing for bartonella testing. will recheck/touch base with owner when this is available; may go to local rDVM for testing due to proximity
5/8/2015	L		**Miscellaneous results from (b) (6) (b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Histopathology, Full Written Report** **RE: 7801 History:** **Nodule on glottal opening. Episodes since he was 9 months old.** **Episodes are described as extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking and swallowing. (b) would swallow hard repeatedly and**

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

have continual lip licking with a stridorous noise when breathing. He
licks the air. He will intermittently vomit, but not with every
episode. He has been treated with sucralfate, Cerenia and Pepcid. The
Cerenia seems to help, but does not completely resolve the signs.
-
Received: Multiple fragments - all processed.
RE: 601 Biopsy
DESCRIPTION/MICROSCOPIC FINDINGS/COMMENTS:

Sections of fragments of an ulcerated inflammatory mass lesion
affecting the glottal region are examined. This lesion is composed of
collagen bundles and fibroblasts arranged haphazardly among moderate
numbers of capillaries. There are moderate numbers of neutrophils in
the stroma. There also is mild edema. No neoplasia or infectious
organisms are seen.

MICROSCOPIC FINDINGS: Chronic-active, proliferative and granulomatous,
inflammation

PROGNOSIS: Good

COMMENT: No neoplasia or infectious organisms are seen. These
proliferative inflammatory lesions are common. Most of these lesions
develop secondary to ruptured ducts of submucosal glands but some are
a reaction to a small penetrating foreign body. Excision usually is
curative.

PATHOLOGIST:

PATHOLOGIST: (b) (6) DVM, PhD, DIPLOMATE ACVP
email: (b) (6).com, ph: (b) (6)

5/7/2015 I (b) (6) For your pet's safety, he/she was intubated for the anesthetic. You may notice

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
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Address: (b) (6)
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Patient: (b) (6)
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Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
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Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			some coughing for the next couple of days. This is normal due to a small amount of irritation to the throat from the endotracheal tube. If the coughing seems excessive please contact our office.
5/7/2015	I	(b) (6)	(b) received an anesthetic. Please keep him confined until full recovery. Restrict water intake to small amounts at a time for the next 12-24 hours. Restrict food intake to small amounts also; 1/3 of the normal ration this evening. Because the anesthetic can lower his body temperature, keep him where it is warm and dry.
5/7/2015	I	(b) (6)	Today's oropharyngeal exam revealed a small white nodule, irregular on the left medial aspect, mid way up vocal fold. with suspected kissing lesion on the right aryepiglottic fold; Assymetry to the left and right arytenoid with seemingly inappropriate function of the left with collapse towards midline; both arytenoids were able to abduct when inspiring but were asymmetrical when this was occurring. edematous and swollen corniculate tubercle bilaterally; prominent tonsils which were erythematous and out of crytps - nodule on vocal fold with assymetry of arytenoid function: r/o: pharyngeal or laryngeal dysfunction secondary to inflammation, neurogenic or infitrative
5/7/2015	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/7/2015 14:10 called owner post procedure. discussed scope findings. and discussed possible causes for findings. no treatment recommended until results available. okay to d/c at 5 pm.
5/7/2015	C	(b) (6)	ENDOSCOPIC EVALUATION Upper Gastrointestinal: oropharyngeal exam: small white nodule, irregular on the left medial aspect, mid way up vocal fold. with suspected kissing lesion on the right aryepiglottic fold; Assymetry to the left and right arytenoid with seemingly inappropriate function of the left with collapse towards midline; both arytenoids were able to abduct when inspiring but were asymmetrical when this was occurring. edematous and swollen corniculate tubercle bilaterally; prominent tonsils which were erythematous and out of crytps Lower Gastrointestinal: Bronchoscopy: Rhinoscopy: Cystoscopy:

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Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
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Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Other:

Biopsies: 3 biopsies obtained with minimal bleeding

Culture/Sensitivity:
Visual Inspection: suspected dysfunction of the left arytenoid with nodule present on the left vocal fold.

Initial Recommendations: consider doxepin 100 mg PO q 12 hr pending biopsy results.

5/7/2015 C (b) (6)

IM TREATMENT NEW
5/7/2015

Internal Medicine Assessment (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion

nodule on vocal fold with assymetry of arytenoid function: r/o: pharyngeal or laryngeal dysfunction secondary to inflammation, neurogenic or infitrative

Treatment: no treatment today

Recommended Follow-up Care: pending biopsies consider doxepin 100 mg PO q 12 hr

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5/7/2015 C (b) (6)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM
Chief Complaint:

History: (b) presented for endoscopic evaluation - prior hx:

(b) is a 3 yo MN golden retriever presenting for further evaluation of episodes that he has been having since he was 9 months old. He was evaluated in May 2014 and lab work and u/s were performed but did not elucidate the cause of his episodes. He was additionally evaluated by (b) and the owner was told the problem was likely neurological but may not be treatable. The owner says the episodes are becoming more frequent and lasting longer. The episodes are described as extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking and swallowing. The owner showed a video at the consult and this behavior was witnessed where (b) would swallow hard

Patient History Report

Client:	(b) (6)	**Patient:**	(b) (6)		
Phone:	(b) (6)	**Species:**	Canine	**Breed:**	Retriever, Golden
Address:	(b) (6)	**Age:**	6 Yrs. 2 Mos.	**Sex:**	Neutered Male
	(b) (6)	**Color:**	Blonde		

Date	Type	Staff	History

repeatedly and have continual lip licking with a stridorous noise when breathing. The owner initially thought he had a hard time breathing. He licks the air. These episodes can occur anytime of day or night. It is initiated by drinking and occured in the exam room after drinking water. Eating is not as much of a trigger. He is eating dry food which the owner waters down. The owner has not tried canned food. She doesn't think that the episodes are related to consistency. He does not have episodes when active and out/about. He seems to have episodes when lying down or the owner will wake up and he will be doing this behavior. On the evening of an episode he will snore when sleeping. When he has an episode, (b) heads to the front door to go outside and eat grass. He will intermittently vomit but not with every episode. He has no diarrhea. He is eating well. He seems to be acting normally otherwise. He has been treated with sucralfate, cerenia and pepcid. The cerenia seems to help but doesn't completely resove the signs. He has no travel history. He is currently not receiving any medication. He receives flea and tick prevention. He has no other medical problems reported.

Significant Physical Exam Findings: Mentation: BAR
Temperature: 102.4 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: adequate
Weight: 36.6 kilograms
Body Condition Score: 7/9
Oropharyngeal: minimal dental disease; no lesions noted; normal nasal planum; normal cervical palpation
Eyes/Ears: clear OU; fundic exam WNL OU; clean AU
Integument: full coat; no ectoparasites
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: no murmur, no arrhythmia, ssp, normal bv sounds, eupneic
Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the abdomen was non-painful.
Urogenital: neutered male; no prepucial d/c
Musculoskeletal/neurologic: Normal ambulation 4; weak gag; remaining CN WNL; CP WNL; A complete neurologic and orthopedic exam was not performed.

Lab Work: Chemistry: BUN: 11, Creat: 1.4 - NSF
CBC: HCT: 46.9%, WBC: 8.14, neut: 4.10, PLT: 57k

Radiographic Findings: CHIEF COMPLAINT/HISTORY: 5/3/2015. Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to be "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion, primary GI disease unlikely, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure.

Patient History Report

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Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

FINDINGS: Three views of the thorax are available for review.

No significant abnormalities are present in the extra-thoracic soft tissues, skeletal structures, pleural and mediastinal spaces, pulmonary and cardiovascular structures, as well as in the visible cranial abdomen.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS:

1. Normal thorax with no evidence of megaesophagus.

5/7/2015 L

Chemistry results from (b) (6) **In-clinic**
Laboratory Requisition ID: (b) (6) **Posted** **Final**

Test	Result	Reference Range
ALB =	3.2 g/dL	2.3 - 4.0
ALKP =	73 U/L	23 - 212
ALT =	31 U/L	10 - 125
AMYL =	744 U/L	500 - 1500
BUN/UREA =	11 mg/dL	7 - 27
Ca =	9.4 mg/dL	7.9 - 12.0
Chloride =	112 mmol/L	109 - 122
CHOL =	257 mg/dL	110 - 320
CREA =	1.4 mg/dL	0.5 - 1.8
GGT <	< 0 U/L	0 - 11
GLU =	97 mg/dL	74 - 143
LIPA =	1120 U/L	200 - 1800
PHOS =	4.0 mg/dL	2.5 - 6.8
Potassium =	4.7 mmol/L	3.5 - 5.8
Sodium =	153 mmol/L	144 - 160
TBIL =	0.3 mg/dL	0.0 - 0.9
TP =	6.0 g/dL	5.2 - 8.2
GLOB =	2.8 g/dL	2.5 - 4.5
ALB/GLOB =	1.1	
BUN/CREA =	8	
Na/K =	33	
OSM calc =	303 mmol/kg	

PCV=49% TS= 6.8g/dl (serum norm)

5/7/2015 V (b)

May 7, 2015 10:20 AM Staff: (b)

Weight : 36.60 kilograms

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Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

```
Temperature       : 102.4
Pulse             : 100
Respiration       : pant
   mm pk, crt <2s
```

5/7/2015 L

Hematology results from (b) (6) In-clinic
Laboratory Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
HCT =	46.9 %	37.3 - 61.7
HGB =	16.3 g/dL	13.1 - 20.5
MCHC =	34.8 g/dL	32.0 - 37.9
WBC =	8.14 K/uL	5.05 - 16.76
NEUT =	4.10 K/uL	2.95 - 11.64
%NEUT =	50.4 %	
EOS =	0.71 K/uL	0.06 - 1.23
%EOS =	8.7 %	
PLT *	* 57 K/uL L	148 - 484
Retics =	21.5 K/uL	10.0 - 110.0
%Retics =	0.3 %	
RBC =	6.94 M/uL	5.65 - 8.87
MCV =	67.6 fL	61.6 - 73.5
MCH =	23.5 pg	21.2 - 25.9
RDW =	18.1 %	13.6 - 21.7
MPV -	--.-- fL	8.7 - 13.2
PDW -	--.-- fL	9.1 - 19.4
PCT -	--.-- %	0.14 - 0.46
LYMPHS =	2.88 K/uL	1.05 - 5.10
%LYMPHS =	35.4 %	
MONOS =	0.43 K/uL	0.16 - 1.12
%MONOS =	5.3 %	
BASO =	0.02 K/uL	0.00 - 0.10
%BASO =	0.2 %	

5/7/2015 C FAC RADIOLOGY REPORT - FINAL 05/07/2015
RADIOGRAPHIC REPORT

CHIEF COMPLAINT/HISTORY: 5/3/2015. Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to be "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion, primary GI disease unlikely, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure.

FINDINGS: Three views of the thorax are available for review.

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Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

No significant abnormalities are present in the extra-thoracic soft tissues, skeletal structures, pleural and mediastinal spaces, pulmonary and cardiovascular structures, as well as in the visible cranial abdomen.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS:

1. Normal thorax with no evidence of megaesophagus.

5/7/2015 CK (b) (6)

Drop off for procedure w/ (b) (6) - CXR, chem III, CBC
Reason for Visit: Medicine Procedure
Date Patient Checked Out: 05/07/15 Practice TF

5/6/2015 C (b)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
5/6/2015 11:48
Spoke to O and confirmed (b) (6) procedure for tomorrow. Dropping off between 9:30 -10am. Told O no food after midnight and no water after 6am tomorrow. O knows she will not speak to (b) (6) at drop off. She thanked me for calling.

5/3/2015 C (b) (6)

IM TREATMENT NEW
5/3/2015

Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, epiglottal entrapment, epiglottal retroversion, primary GI disease unlikely, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure

recommend further evaluation including thoracic radiographs, sedated oral exam and endoscopy +/- fluoroscopy and esophagram.

Treatment: no treatment implemented

Recommended Follow-up Care: to return Thursday for further evaluation - chemistry, CBC thoracic radiographs, oral exam and endoscopy

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B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

5/3/2015 C (b) (6)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM
Chief Complaint:

History: (b) is a 3 yo MN golden retriever presenting for further evaluation of episodes that he has been having since he was 9 months old. He was evaluated in May 2014 and lab work and u/s were performed but did not elucidate the cause of his episodes. He was additionally evaluated by (b) and the owner was told the problem was likely neurological but may not be treatable. The owner says the episodes are becoming more frequent and lasting longer. The episodes are described as extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking and swallowing. The owner showed a video at the consult and this behavior was witnessed where (b) would swallow hard repeatedly and have continual lip licking with a stridorous noise when breathing. The owner initially thought he had a hard time breathing. He licks the air. These episodes can occur anytime of day or night. It is initiated by drinking and occured in the exam room after drinking water. Eating is not as much of a trigger. He is eating dry food which the owner waters down. The owner has not tried canned food. She doesn't think that the episodes are related to consistency. He does not have episodes when active and out/about. He seems to have episodes when lying down or the owner will wake up and he will be doing this behavior. On the evening of an episode he will snore when sleeping. When he has an episode, (b) heads to the front door to go outside and eat grass. He will intermittently vomit but not with every episode. He has no diarrhea. He is eating well. He seems to be acting normally otherwise. He has been treated with sucralfate, cerenia and pepcid. The cerenia seems to help but doesn't completely resove the signs. He has no travel history. He is currently not receiving any medication. He receives flea and tick prevention. He has no other medical problems reported.

Significant Physical Exam Findings: Mentation: BAR
Temperature: 101.7 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: adequate
Weight: 36.7 kilograms
Body Condition Score: 7.9
Oropharyngeal: minimal dental disease; no lesions noted; normal nasal planum; normal cervical palpation
Eyes/Ears: clear OU; fundic exam WNL OU; clean AU
Integument: full coat; no ectoparasites
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: no murmur, no arrhythmia, ssp, normal bv sounds, eupneic

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Patient History Report

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Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the abdomen was non-painful. Urogenital: neutered male; no prepucial d/c Musculoskeletal/neurologic: Normal ambulation 4; weak gag; remaining CN WNL; CP WNL; A complete neurologic and orthopedic exam was not performed. Lab Work: none performed today Radiographic Findings: none performed today
5/3/2015	CK	(b) (6)	Reason for Visit: Recheck Date Patient Checked Out: 05/03/15 Practice TF
11/21/2014	C	(b)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 11/21/2014 13:54 SWO - Myasthenia gravis test was negative, and so the next step for (b) would be an esophageal scope to determine the cause for his clinical signs. Owner thankful, will call and schedule with (b) (4) after thanksgiving.
11/14/2014	CK	(b)	swallowing issues Reason for Visit: Consult Date Patient Checked Out: 11/14/14 Practice TF
5/31/2014	C	(b) (6)	IM TREATMENT NEW 5/31/2014 Internal Medicine Assessment (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with usual episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, primary GI disease, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure Chemistry - NSF CBC - NSF T4: WNL No evidence of endocrine or metabolic disease based on screening labs.

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Patient History Report

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Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Treatment: no treatment implemented at this time

Recommended Follow-up Care: recheck after owner discusses steps with insurance company - to consider chest radiographs, neuro consult, sedated oral exam and endoscopy

5/31/2014 C (b) (6)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT
5/31/2014 11:29
Spoke with owner and relayed that blood results are all normal. owner would like to speak with insurance prior to scheduling appt. next steps could be to get neuro consult, sedated oral exam and endoscopy

5/31/2014 L

Hematology results from (b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
HCT	46 %	36 – 60
HGB	15.9 g/dL	12.1 – 20.3
MCHC	34.6 g/dL	30 – 38
WBC	8.1 10^3/uL	4.0 – 15.5
Bands	0 %	0 – 3
RBC	6.3 10^6/uL	4.8 – 9.3
MCV	73 fL	58 – 79
MCH	25.2 pg	19 – 28
Platelet C	158 10^3/uL L	170 – 400
Platelet E	ADEQUATE	ADEQUATE –
Neutrophil	49 % L	60 – 77
Lymphocyte	46 % H	12 – 30
Monocytes	4 %	3 – 10
Eosinophil	1 % L	2 – 10
Basophils	0 %	0 – 1
Absolute N	3969 /uL	2060 – 10600
Absolute B	0 /uL	0 – 150
Absolute L	3726 /uL	690 – 4500
Absolute M	324 /uL	0 – 840
Absolute E	81 /uL	0 – 1200

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: CBC

Platelet count reflects the minimum number due to platelet clumping.

5/31/2014 L

Chemistry results from (b) (6) Requisition

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Patient History Report

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Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
ALB	3.5 g/dL	2.7 - 4.4
ALKP	42 U/L	5 - 131
ALT	28 U/L	12 - 118
AMYL	515 U/L	290 - 1125
AST	20 U/L	15 - 66
BUN/UREA	14 mg/dL	6 - 31
Ca	11.1 mg/dL	8.9 - 11.4
Chloride	109 mEq/L	102 - 120
CHOL	298 mg/dL	92 - 324
CK	40 U/L L	59 - 895
CREA	1.2 mg/dL	0.5 - 1.6
GGT	6 U/L	1 - 12
GLU	91 mg/dL	70 - 138
LIPA	428 U/L	77 - 695
Mg	1.7 mEq/L	1.5 - 2.5
PHOS	4.0 mg/dL	2.5 - 6.0
Potassium	4.8 mEq/L	3.6 - 5.5
Sodium	145 mEq/L	139 - 154
TBIL	0.1 mg/dL	0.1 - 0.3
TP	5.9 g/dL	5.0 - 7.4
TRIG	113 mg/dL	29 - 291
GLOB	2.4 g/dL	1.6 - 3.6
A/G Ratio	1.5 Ratio	0.8 - 2.0
B/C Ratio	12 Ratio	4 - 27

5/31/2014 L

Endocrinology results from (b) (6)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final

Test	Result	Reference Range
T4	1.6 ug/dL	0.8 - 3.5

Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Total T4

5/31/2014 L

Miscellaneous results from (b) (6)
(b) (6) Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final
Ascn: (b) (6) Profile: Superchem
RE: 1050 Na/K Ratio 30
RE: 11067 Comment
Hemolysis 1+. No significant analyte interference.

5/30/2014 C (b) (6) ULTRASOUND REPORT NEW

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Patient History Report

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Phone: (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
Species: Canine
Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

Referring Vet: Hospital:

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDING: # of Films:
Written: 5/30/2014

Liver The liver appeared diffusely normal; the liver margins were smooth.
Gallbladder The gall bladder appeared normal-the visible biliary tree is not dilated.
Spleen The spleen appeared normal.
Right Kidney The right kidney had good corticomedullary distinction; Smooth capsule; there were no nephroliths and the renal pelvis was not dilated. The right kidney measured: 6.73 cm
Left Kidney The left kidney had good corticomedullary distinction, Smooth capsule; there were no nephroliths and the renal pelvis was not dilated. The left kidney measured: 6.55 cm
Urinary Bladder The urinary bladder appeared normal; no urolith or masses seen.
Right Adrenal The right adrenal was normal size and shape measuring: 0.45 cm
Left Adrenal The left adrenal was normal size and shape measuring: 0.54 cm
Stomach The stomach appeared normal and empty of ingesta
Small Intestines The small intestine appeared normal in layering and thickness measuring 0.51 - duodenum
Colon The colon appeared normal.
Pancreas The pancreatic region appeared normal.
Lymph Nodes There was no obvious mesenteric or sublumbar lymphadenopathy.
Prostate Appeared small and symmetrical for a neutered male.
Uterus
Testicles Not visualized - neutered.
Ovaries

Additional Comments: There was no free fluid noted. There were no overt abnormalities noted to explain patient's clinical signs.

5/30/2014 C (b) (6) IM TREATMENT NEW
5/30/2014

Internal Medicine Assessment: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever with usual episodes of swallowing and what appears to he "air sucking" behavior. ddx include

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Patient History Report

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Patient: (b) (6)
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Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History

laryngeal, pharyngeal disease, esophageal disease, primary GI disease, neuro disease -functional problem vs focal seizure

Treatment: no treatment implemented at this time

Recommended Follow-up Care: pending lab results; consider fluroscopy, sedated oral exam and endoscopy with neuro exam prior.

5/30/2014 C (b) (6)

IM PHYSICAL EXAM NEW
5/30/2014 22:58

Presenting Complaint:

History: (b) is a 2 yo MN golden retriever presenting for episodes that the owner describes and extending his neck repeatedly and gagging/choking. The owner initially thought he had a hard time breathing. He licks the air. These episodes can occur anytime of day or night. It is not associated with eating or drinking specifically but does occur after drinking. He seems to have episodes when lying down or the owner will wake up and he will be doing this behavior. When he has an episode, (b) heads to the front door to go outside and eat grass. He will intermittently vomit but not with every episode. He has no diarrhea. He used to have diarrhea until his diet was switched to natural balance fish and sweet potato. He has been treated with sucralfate, cerenia and pepcid. The cerenia seems to help but doesn't completely resove the signs. These episodes seemed to start when (b) was 9 mo old and has been progressively more frequent. The last 1-2 weeks he is having daily signs. He has no travel history. He is currently not receiving any medication. He receives flea and tick prevention. He has no other medical problems reported.

Mentation: BAR
Temperature: 102 Pulse: 100 Respiration: panting MM: Pink/CRT < 1 sec.
Hydration Status: adequate
Weight: 37.3 kilograms
Body Condition Score: 7.9
Oropharyngeal: minimal dental disease; no lesions noted; normal nasal planum; normal thyroid palpation
Eyes/Ears: clear OU; fundic exam WNL OU; clean AU
Integument: full coat; no ectoparasites
Peripheral Lymph Nodes: Normal size
Cardiovascular/Respiratory: no murmur, no arrhythmia, ssp, normal bv sounds, eupneic
Abdominal Palpation: There was no obvious mass or organomegaly, and the

Patient History Report

Client: (b) (6)
Phone: (b) (6)
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(b) (6)

Patient: (b) (6)
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Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
			abdomen was non-painful. Urogenital: neutered male; no prepucial d/c Musculoskeletal/neurologic: Normal ambulation 4; weak gag; remaining CN WNL; CP WNL; A complete neurologic and orthopedic exam was not performed. Rectal: Normal Lab Work: cbc, superchem, T4 pending to (b) (4) Radiographic Findings: none performed
5/30/2014	I	(b) (6)	(b) has unusual signs that appear to be a lot of swallowing air. At this time it is not clear why this is happening; however, our plans to further evaluate this include lab work to rule out metabolic abnormalites, Gi malabsorption or thyroid problems. These tests are pending and I will call you when results are available. The next steps would include a neurology consultation, sedated oral exam followed by endoscopy to evaluate his clinical signs +/- chest radiographs.
5/30/2014	V	(b)	May 30, 2014 12:26 PM Staff: (b) ---------- Weight : 37.30 kilograms
5/30/2014	V		May 30, 2014 12:26 PM ----------
5/30/2014	CK	(b) (6)	Consult for possible scope Reason for Visit: Consult Date Patient Checked Out: 05/30/14 Practice TF
5/30/2014	L	(b) (6)	**Chemistry results from (b) (6) Services Requisition ID: (b) (6) Posted Final** **Test Result Reference Range** **COBALAMIN 442 ng/L 284 - 836** **FOLATE 6.9 ug/L 4.8 - 19.0** **Ascn: (b) (6)** **SS MN CANINE**
5/29/2014	C	(b) (6)	COMMUNICATIONS WITH CLIENT 5/29/2014 11:08 swo confirmed 5/30 apt at 1130

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Age: 6 Yrs. 2 Mos.
Color: Blonde

Breed: Retriever, Golden
Sex: Neutered Male

Date	Type	Staff	History
5/27/2014	C	(b) (6)	RECEPTION ACTIONS NOTE Recevied fax from (b) (6). Placed in box under "(b)"
5/27/2014	C	(b) (6)	RECEPTION ACTIONS NOTE ***ADDENDUM 5/27/2014 recv'd fax from (b) (6) and (b) (6) in black bx under (b)". ADDENDUM on 5/27/2014 at 12:49:24 from (b) (6) Recv'd fax from (b) (6). Placed in black box under (b)

B:Billing, C:Med note, CB:Call back, CK:Check-in, CM:Communications, D:Diagnosis, DH:Declined to history, E:Examination, ES:Estimates, I:Departing instr, L:Lab result, M:Image cases, P:Prescription, PA:PVL Accepted, PB:problems, PP:PVL Performed, PR:PVL Recommended, R:Correspondence, T:Images, TC:Tentative medl note, V:Vital signs

From: Jones, Jennifer L
To: "Freeman, Lisa"
Subject: RE: as promised
Date: Wednesday, August 08, 2018 5:15:00 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image003.png

Thank you!

Jennifer Jones, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Tel: 240-402-5421

From: Freeman, Lisa [mailto:Lisa.Freeman@tufts.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, August 08, 2018 4:43 PM
To: Jones, Jennifer L <Jennifer.Jones@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: as promised

Hi Jennifer
Below are the WSAVA guidelines and also my blog that expands on the quality control measures.
https://www.wsava.org/WSAVA/media/Arpita-and-Emma-editorial/Selecting-the-Best-Food-for-your-Pet.pdf
http://vetnutrition.tufts.edu/2016/12/questions-you-should-be-asking-about-your-pets-food/

Also, I think I sent the attached to you before but resending in case.
Thanks
Lisa

Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN
Board Certified Veterinary Nutritionist™
Professor
Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy
Tufts Clinical and Translational Science Institute
Tufts University
www.petfoodology.org

From: Conway, Charlotte
To: Edwards, David
Subject: FW: DCM Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 04, 2019 1:55:00 PM
Attachments: DCM Project Plan.docx

---

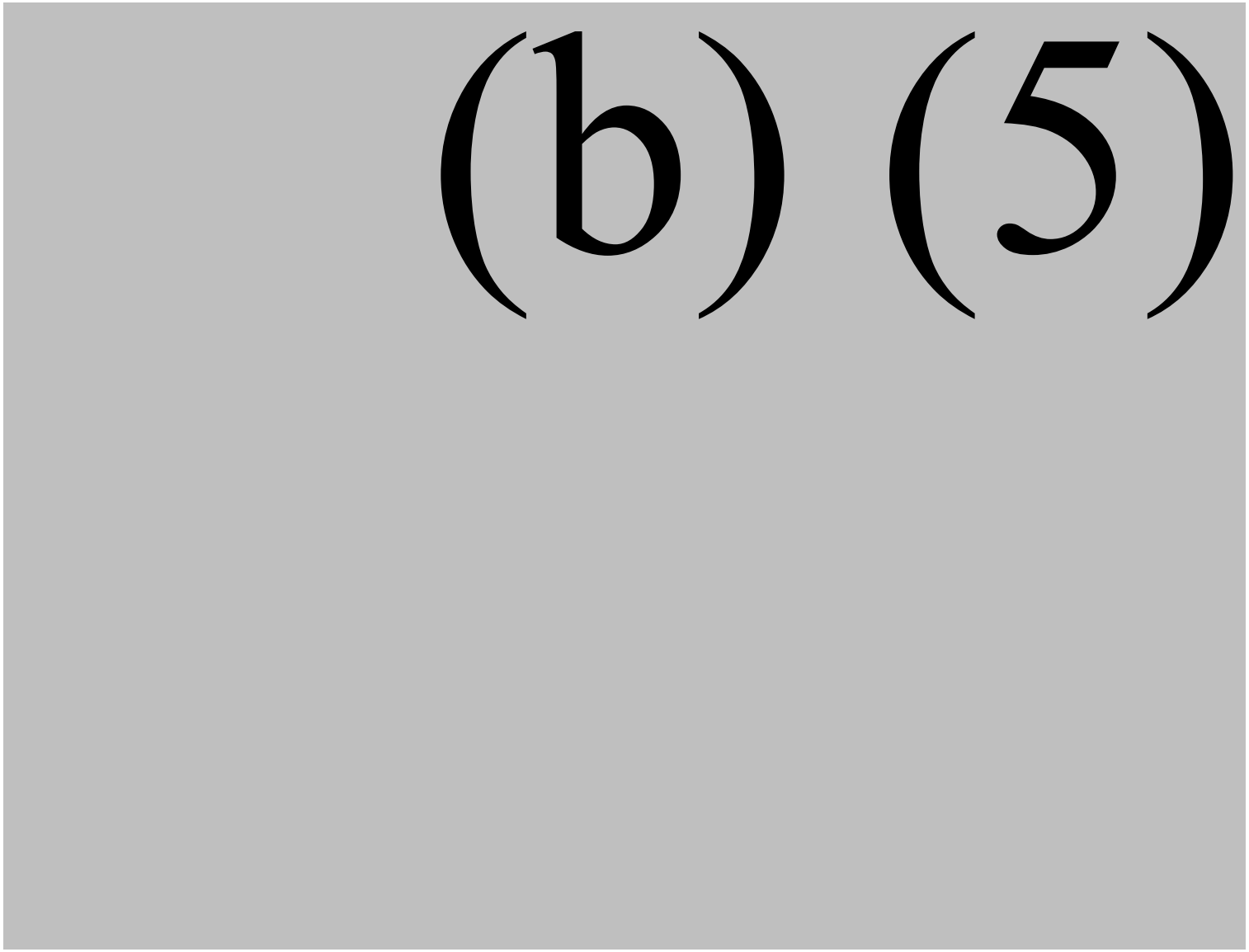
fyi

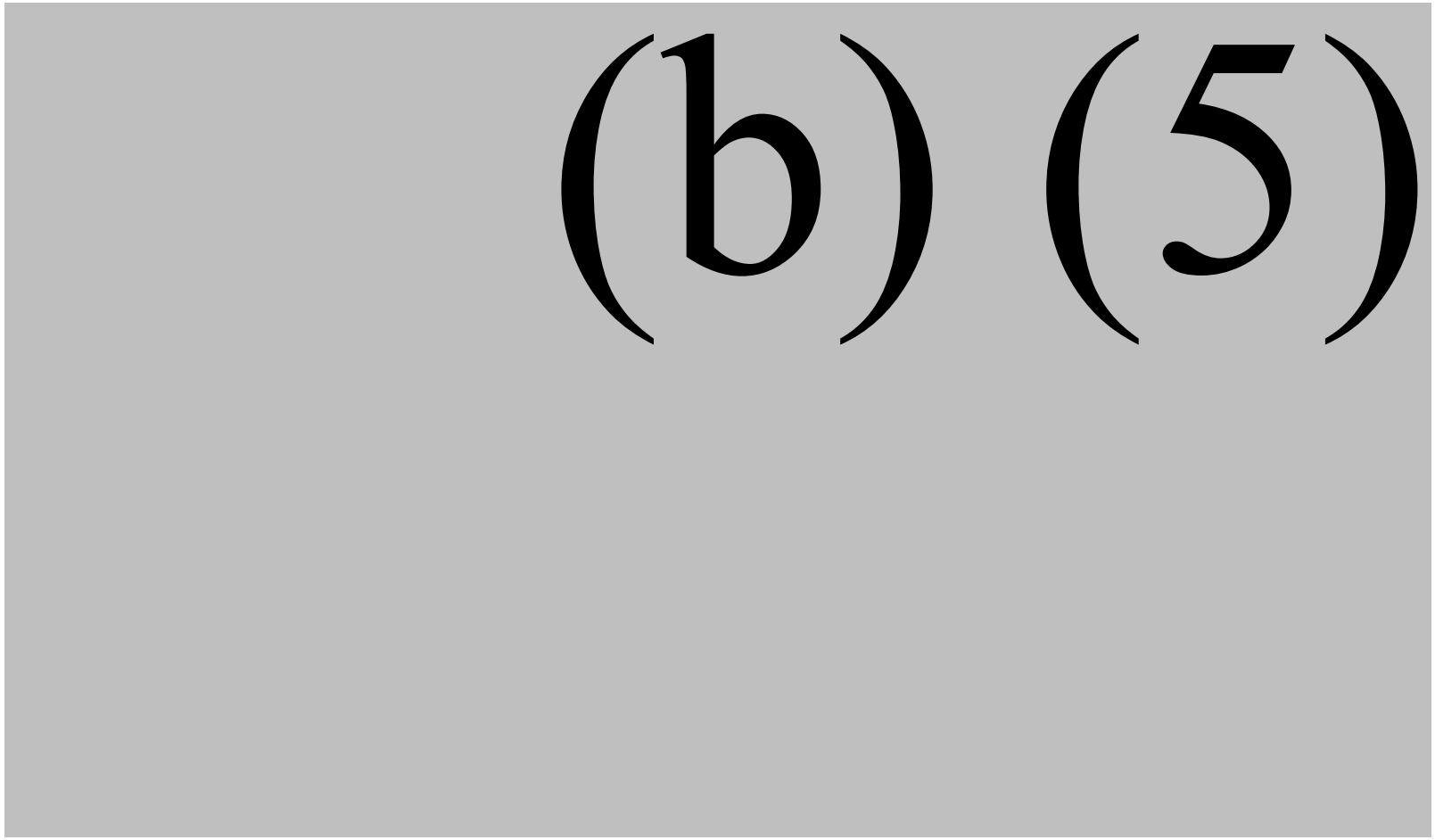
From: Forfa, Tracey
Sent: Tuesday, June 04, 2019 12:22 PM
To: Steinberg, Nadine <Nadine.Steinberg@fda.hhs.gov>; DeLancey, Siobhan <Siobhan.Delancey@fda.hhs.gov>; Norris, Anne <Anne.Norris@fda.hhs.gov>; Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>; Palmer, Lee Anne <LeeAnne.Palmer@fda.hhs.gov>; Carey, Lauren <Lauren.Carey@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Dewitt, Susan J <Susan.Dewitt@fda.hhs.gov>; Cepeda, Sandra <Sandra.Cepeda@fda.hhs.gov>; Murphy, Jeanette <Jenny.Murphy@fda.hhs.gov>; Conway, Charlotte <Charlotte.Conway@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: DCM Plan

(b) (5)

Thank you!!!

DCM Plan




(b) (5)

From: Cepeda, Sandra
To: Palmer, Lee Anne
Cc: Hartogensis, Martine
Subject: RE: Copy of DCM Complaint File - 4-24-2019.xls FOR REDACTION
Date: Thursday, April 25, 2019 9:44:10 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg
image003.jpg
image004.jpg
image005.jpg
image006.jpg

Good morning Lee Anne – We'll start working on this.

I can convert it to PDF.

Thanks!
Sandra

From: Palmer, Lee Anne
Sent: Thursday, April 25, 2019 9:18 AM
To: Cepeda, Sandra <Sandra.Cepeda@fda.hhs.gov>
Cc: Hartogensis, Martine <Martine.Hartogensis@fda.hhs.gov>
Subject: Copy of DCM Complaint File - 4-24-2019.xls FOR REDACTION

Hi Sandra – the Center has request we prepare a file of DCM complaints for webposting (b) (5) [redacted]. If not, just let me know what you prefer.

Thank you so much!

Lee Anne

Lee Anne M. Palmer, VMD, MPH
Team Leader HFV-242, Supervisory VMO

Center for Veterinary Medicine
OSC, Division of Veterinary Product Safety
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Tel: 240-402-5767
Leeanne.palmer@fda.hhs.gov