Tetralogy of Fallot is a complex congenital heart disease that typically consists of a VSD, override of the interventricular septum by the aortic root, obstruction of the right ventricular outflow tract, and secondary hypertrophy of the right ventricle. The disease is caused by an anterior deviation and abnormal septation of the conal septum during the embryonic period. This combination of conotruncal abnormalities was first described in 1888 by Etienne-Louis Arthur Fallot as la maladie bleue (“blue baby syndrome”).

**OBJECTIVE**
To characterize the epidemiological, clinical, and echocardiographic features of dogs and cats with tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) and determine their survival times.

**DESIGN**
Retrospective case series.

**ANIMALS**
15 dogs and 16 cats with a diagnosis of TOF as determined via echocardiography.

**PROCEDURES**
Medical records of dogs and cats were reviewed to extract information on signalment, clinical status at the time of TOF diagnosis, echocardiographic findings, and any outcome data.

**RESULTS**
The most common canine breeds were terrier types (n = 7). Most animals (28/31 [90%]) had clinical signs of TOF at the time of diagnosis, including cyanosis (16/31 [52%]). Pulmonic stenosis was characterized by a variable systolic Doppler-derived pressure gradient (median [range], 108 mm Hg [26 to 255 mm Hg]). Most ventricular septal defects were large, with a median (range) ratio of the diameter of the ventricular septal defect to that of the aorta of 0.60 (0.18 to 1.15). Median age at cardiac-related death was 23.4 months, with no significant difference between dogs and cats. Median survival time from TOF diagnosis to cardiac-related death was briefer for animals with no or low-grade heart murmur (3.4 months) than for those with higher-grade heart murmur (16.4 months). After adjustment for age and sex, having a lack of or a low- to mild-grade systolic heart murmur was significantly associated with a briefer survival time.

**CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE**
With a few exceptions, cardiac-related death occurred predominantly in young adult dogs and cats with TOF, and most animals had severe clinical signs at the time of TOF diagnosis. (J Am Vet Med Assoc 2016;249:909–917)
epidemiological, clinical, and conventional and Doppler echocardiographic features of dogs and cats with TOF and determine their clinical outcomes and survival times.

Materials and Methods

Medical records review

Paper and electronic medical records were identified of client-owned dogs and cats that had received a conventional (ie, M-mode and 2-D) and standard Doppler echocardiographic examination resulting in a diagnosis of TOF at the Cardiology Unit of Alfort at the National Veterinary School of Alfort, France, and at the Centre Hospitalier Vétérinaire des Cordeliers in Meaux, France, between April 1, 2003, and June 30, 2014. All animals with TOF confirmed by conventional and Doppler echocardiography were included in the study. Animals with equivocal echocardiographic findings were excluded.

Data were obtained from the medical records regarding patient species, breed, age, sex, and body weight. Clinical status at the time of TOF diagnosis, echocardiographic findings (including measurements and presence and types of concomitant congenital heart disease), and any outcome data included in the records were also extracted.

Standard and Doppler echocardiography

Standard 2-D, M-mode, and Doppler echocardiographic examinations were performed while dogs and cats were awake and standing by trained observers at the Cardiology Unit of Alfort and the Centre Hospitalier Vétérinaire des Cordeliers, as described elsewhere. Continuous ECG monitoring was provided throughout the examinations. Characteristics of the 4 components of TOF (VSD, overriding aorta, right ventricular outflow tract obstruction, and secondary right ventricular hypertrophy) were assessed on standard parasternal views (Figure 1). Presence of VSD was assessed by

---

Figure 1—Representative M-mode (A), 2-D (B), and color-flow Doppler (C and D) echocardiographic views of a cat with TOF. A—The M-mode image reveals severe right ventricular myocardial hypertrophy (double-headed arrow), with a high ratio of right ventricular free wall (RVFW) to left ventricular free wall (LVFW) thickness (1.43). B—The 2-D left parasternal short-axis view at the level of the aortic valve reveals severe hypoplasia of the pulmonary trunk (arrows), characterized by a PT:Ao of 0.52 without any poststenotic dilatation. Notice also the enlarged right atrial (RA) chamber. This cat was characterized as having a high ∆P value (169 mm Hg) as assessed by continuous wave Doppler mode. C—A right parasternal 5-chamber Doppler view shows the left-to-right component of a bidirectional shunt through a large VSD, located just below the overriding aortic root. D—Another right parasternal 5-chamber Doppler view shows the right-to-left component of the same bidirectional shunt. Ao = Aorta. IVS = Interventricular septum. LA = Left atrium. LV = Left ventricle. PT = Pulmonary trunk. RV = Right ventricle.
examination of the interventricular septum on right and left parasternal long-axis, short-axis, and oblique views. Transverse views of the heart base, just proximal to the pulmonic valve within the right ventricular outflow tract, were also examined. Color-flow Doppler mode was used to identify and confirm the presence of VSD. Both color-flow and continuous-wave Doppler modes were used to assess the shunt direction (left-to-right, right-to-left, or bidirectional), as described elsewhere. Continuous-wave Doppler mode was also used to measure the maximal velocity through the defect.

Maximal size of the defect (ie, VSD diameter) was measured from Doppler color-flow map echocardiograms at the level of the defect through the interventricular septum. As described elsewhere, color-flow Doppler images were analyzed frame by frame to compute the maximum area of the VSD jet signal. The largest color-flow Doppler diameter was then measured. Lastly, the transverse aortic diameter was measured along the commissure between the non-coronary and left coronary aortic valve cusps in late diastole by use of a 2-D method, as described elsewhere. The VSD:Ao was then calculated.

Right parasternal long-axis 5-chamber echocardiographic views were also used to confirm override of the aorta, which was defined as a displacement of the aorta to the right so that it appeared to have a biventricular connection overriding the muscular ventricular septum. Right ventricular outflow tract obstruction and obstructive abnormalities of the pulmonic valve and pulmonary trunk (all hereafter referred to as pulmonic stenosis) were diagnosed by means of right and left parasternal short-axis views at the level of the aortic valve. Morphological features of pulmonic stenosis (valvular, subvalvular, and supravalvular obstruction) were assessed from the same views by use of 2-D and color-flow Doppler modes.

Measurements of the diameters of the aorta and pulmonary trunk were obtained by means of a 2-D method and a right parasternal transaortic short-axis view, as described elsewhere. Briefly, the end-diastolic diameter of the pulmonary trunk was measured just under the closed pulmonic valve, the aortic diameter was measured on the same view, and the PT:Ao was then calculated. The PT:Ao was considered unremarkable when values in dogs were between 0.80 and 1.15, and hypoplasia of the pulmonary trunk was diagnosed when the PT:Ao was < 0.80. A similar cutoff was applied to cats.

Additionally, continuous-wave Doppler mode was used to assess the maximal systolic velocity through the pulmonic stenosis. The modified Bernoulli equation was then applied to calculate the peak ΔP and to grade the severity of pulmonic stenosis. Pulmonic stenosis was considered mild for ΔP values ≤ 50 mm Hg, moderate for ΔP values between 50 and 80 mm Hg, and severe for ΔP values > 80 mm Hg.

Thicknesses of the RVFWs and LVFWs were measured by means of 2-D-guided M-mode echocardiography on the right parasternal ventricular short-axis view, in accordance with the recommendations of the American Society of Echocardiography. The ratio of the thickness of the RVFWs to that of the LVFWs was then calculated to assess the severity of right ventricular hypertrophy. Hypertrophy was considered severe when the ratio was ≥ 1.5. Concomitant congenital heart diseases were also recorded.

**Follow-up data collection**

Follow-up data were collected by a review of the paper and electronic records of only animals with TOF without any other concomitant congenital heart disease. At the time of diagnosis, dogs and cats were classified as clinically or subclinically affected (ie, with or without clinical signs attributed to TOF). Clinical signs for this purpose included exercise intolerance, dyspnea, syncope, and cyanosis. Owners of dogs and cats for which an outcome could not be found in the records at the time the study concluded were contacted by telephone, mail, or email to determine whether their animals were alive (clinically or subclinically affected) or dead (date and cause of death, if known). Dogs and cats for which the outcome could not be obtained at the time the study concluded were considered lost to follow-up and were consequently censored at the time of their last examination on record.

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analyses were performed by use of statistical software. Categorical data are reported as proportions or percentages, and continuous or ordinal data for all variables but survival time are reported as median (range). The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to assess normality of distribution of heart murmur grades and imaging values. Because none of these variables was normally distributed, values were compared between dogs and cats by means of non-parametric Mann-Whitney analysis. Spearman analysis (r) was used to evaluate correlations between heart murmur grade and ΔP.

Two survival analyses were performed: one for the interval from date of birth to date of cardiac-related death to determine median age at cardiac-related death and the other to assess potential risk factors for cardiac-related death at the time of diagnosis of TOF. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard modeling was performed to identify factors associated with survival time. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate median times to cardiac-related death, and these survival times were compared between dogs and cats by use of the log-rank test. Because of the low number of animals, separate multivariate models were developed for each factor hypothesized to be associated with survival time and were systematically adjusted for confounding factors (age and sex). The proportional hazard assumption was checked by including a linear-dependent interaction term, and results (P > 0.13) indicated no deviation from that
assumption. Survival times are reported as median (IQR). Values of \( P < 0.05 \) were considered significant for all analyses.

**Results**

**Epidemiological features**

Fifteen dogs (8 males and 7 females) and 16 cats (11 males and 5 females) with TOF were included in the study, for a total of 31 animals. Twenty-one had received a TOF diagnosis at the Cardiac Unit of Alfort, and 10 had received their diagnosis at the Centre Hospitalier Vétérinaire des Cordeliers.

Dogs were of 9 breeds, with terrier types predominating (\( n = 7 \); 3 Jack Russell Terriers, 2 Maltese Terriers, and 2 Border Terriers), followed by French Bulldog (2), Chihuahua (2), and English Bulldog, Boxer, Cane Corso, and Malamute (1 each). Median body weight of the dogs was 3 kg (6.6 lb), with a range of 0.5 to 15.2 kg (1.1 to 33.4 lb).

Cats were of 5 breeds, with domestic shorthair predominating (\( n = 12 \)). Other cat breeds included Persian, Ragdoll, Siamese, and British Blue (1 each). Median body weight of the cats was 3.2 kg (7.0 lb), with a range of 1.2 to 5.2 kg (2.6 to 11.4 lb).

Overall median (range) age at the time of TOF diagnosis was 7.0 months (1.7 to 54.0 months). Median (range) age at time of TOF diagnosis for dogs specifically was 3.6 months (1.7 to 49.4 months) and for cats was 9.8 months (2.9 to 54.0 months).

**Clinical features**

One dog (French Bulldog) and 1 cat (Persian) had concomitant congenital heart disease, consisting for both of an atrial septal defect and subaortic stenosis; values of \( ∆P \) were 64 mm Hg and 38 mm Hg, respectively. The remaining 29 (94%) animals had no heart disease other than TOF.

Data obtained from cardiac auscultation at the time of TOF diagnosis were available for 27 (87%) animals (12 dogs and 15 cats). A heart murmur was detected in most (\( n = 25 \) [93%]) of these animals. A left systolic basal or midthoracic heart murmur (median grade, 4 [2 to 6]) was detected in 24 (89%) animals, either alone (\( n = 17 \) [71%]) or associated with another heart murmur (ie, right systolic midthoracic heart murmur) with a median grade of 4 (2 to 5; \( n = 7 \) [29%]), including the dog and cat with concomitant congenital heart disease. One cat had only a systolic right midthoracic heart murmur (grade 5/6).

Most animals (28 [90%]) had clinical signs of TOF at the time of diagnosis (Table 1). The most common clinical signs were exercise intolerance, observed in all clinically affected animals, respiratory signs (eg, dyspnea and panting), and cyanosis.

Treatment status at the time of TOF diagnosis was known for all animals. Twenty one (68%; 11 dogs and 10 cats) were not being treated, and 10 (32%; 4 dogs and 6 cats) were receiving 1 or a combination of the following drugs that had been previously prescribed by referring veterinarians: benazepril or enalapril (4 cats and 1 dog), furosemide (1 dog and 2 cats), atenolol (2 dogs), pimobendan (1 cat), acetylsalicylic acid (1 cat), and spironolactone (1 cat).

**Echocardiographic features**

The location of the pulmonary stenosis was known for 28 of 31 (90%) animals (15 dogs and 13 cats). Subvalvular stenosis was identified in 9 (32%) of these animals (2 dogs and 7 cats), valvular stenosis was identified in 8 (29%) animals (5 dogs and 3 cats), and supravalvular stenosis was identified in 1 (4%) animal (1 cat). Both subvalvular and valvular stenosis were identified in 4 of 28 (14%) animals (3 dogs and 1 cat), and both valvular and supravalvular stenosis were identified in 1 (4%) animal (1 cat). Combined subvalvular, valvar, and supravalvular stenosis was identified in 5 (18%) animals (all dogs).

A description of the pulmonary trunk at the time of TOF diagnosis was available for 28 of 31 (90%) animals (15 dogs and 13 cats). Hypoplasia of the pulmonary trunk was present in 10 (36%) animals (5 dogs and 5 cats). Values for PT:Ao were available for 13 (42%) animals (5 dogs and 8 cats), with a median (range) value of 0.62 (0.31 to 1.22) for dogs and 0.82 (0.52 to 1.40) for cats. The difference between species was not significant (\( P = 0.51 \)). Three dogs and 4 cats had a PT:Ao < 0.80 (reference range for dogs, 0.80 to 1.15\(^5\); reference range for cats unknown).

Values for \( ∆P \) at the time of TOF diagnosis were available for 22 of 31 (71%) animals (12 dogs and 10 cats), with median of 108 mm Hg (range, 26 to 255 mm Hg) for all animals. The median value for dogs (106 mm Hg [range, 39 to 255 mm Hg]) did not differ significantly (\( P = 0.62 \)) from the median value for cats (108 mm Hg [range, 26 to 169 mm Hg]). Pulmonic stenosis was considered mild for 1 dog and 2 cats, moderate for 4 dogs and 2 cats, and severe for 7 dogs and 6 cats. No significant (\( P = 0.24 \)) correlation was detected between heart murmur grade and \( ∆P \) (\( r_s = 0.29 \)).

Data regarding the ratio of the thickness of the RVFWs to that of the LVFWs at the time of TOF diagnosis were available for 17 of 31 (55%) animals with TOF (9 dogs and 8 cats), with a median (range) value of 1.42 (0.89 to 1.94). No significant (\( P = 0.67 \)) difference in median ratio values was identified between dogs (1.34 [range, 1.25 to 1.94]) and cats (1.42 [range, 1.00 to 1.73]).

**Table 1**—Number (%) of dogs (\( n = 15 \)) and cats (\( n = 16 \)) with various clinical signs of TOF at the time of diagnosis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical sign</th>
<th>All animals</th>
<th>Dogs</th>
<th>Cats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exercise intolerance</td>
<td>28 (90)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspnea or panting</td>
<td>18 (58)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanosis</td>
<td>16 (52)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow growth rate</td>
<td>5 (19)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syncope</td>
<td>5 (16)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight loss</td>
<td>5 (16)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>3 (10)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 3 of 31 (10%) animals (2 dogs and 1 cat), no clinical signs were reported.
All 9 dogs and most (6) cats had a ratio > 1, and 7 animals (4 dogs and 3 cats) had severe right ventricular hypertrophy characterized by a ratio > 1.5 (1.67 [range, 1.56 to 1.94]) and (1.79 [range, 1.51 to 1.88]) for dogs and cats, respectively.

A unique perimembranous and membranous VSD was detected in all animals. Data regarding VSD diameter, assessed by color-flow Doppler mode, were available for 26 (84%) animals (12 dogs and 14 cats), with median value of 6.1 mm (range, 1.7 to 15.0 mm). No significant (P = 0.64) difference in median values was identified between dogs (7.7 mm [range, 3.7 to 11.4 mm]) and cats (5.4 mm [range, 1.7 to 15.0 mm]). The median (range) VSD:Ao calculated for 24 of 31 (77%) animals (10 dogs and 14 cats) was 0.60 (0.18 to 1.15), with no significant (P = 0.64) difference between dogs (0.60 [range, 0.35 to 1.02]) and cats (0.58 [range, 0.18 to 1.15]). Twenty-one of 24 (88%) animals (9 dogs and 12 cats) had a VSD:Ao > 0.40, and 17 (71%) animals (7 dogs and 10 cats) had a VSD:Ao ≥ 0.50.

The direction of the shunt, assessed by use of combined color-flow and continuous-wave Doppler modes, was available for 29 of 31 (94%) animals (15 dogs and 14 cats). The shunt was bidirectional for 15 (52%) of these animals (7 dogs and 8 cats), left-to-right for 7 (24%) animals (3 dogs and 4 cats), and right-to-left for 7 (24%) animals (5 dogs and 2 cats). No animals with left-to-right shunt were cyanotic. All but 1 animal had clinical signs at the time of diagnosis, including exercise intolerance (2 dogs and 4 cats), dyspnea or panting (1 dog and 2 cats), weight loss (1 dog), and slow growth rate (1 dog and 1 cat).

Cardiac events and survival time
Two animals with TOF (1 French Bulldog and 1 Persian cat) were excluded from subsequent statistical analyses because of other concomitant congenital heart diseases (subaortic stenosis and atrial septal defect for each). The dog was euthanized at 75.4 months of age because of right-sided congestive heart failure. The cat died suddenly at 12 months of age.

Of the remaining 29 animals (14 dogs and 15 cats), 25 received a follow-up examination after TOF diagnosis. Eighteen (72%) of these animals remained untreated, and treatment of the other 7 (28%) animals remained unchanged. Hydroxyurea was occasionally prescribed by the referring veterinarian for 1 dog, and phlebotomy in response to Hct values was performed for another dog.

For all dogs that died during the study period (n = 9), death was related to cardiac events at between 3.5 and 92.9 months of age. Cause or nature of death was spontaneous (associated with worsening of clinical signs such as exercise intolerance, respiratory distress, and inability to remain in the standing position) for 4 dogs, euthanasia because of worsening of the aforementioned clinical signs for 2 dogs, sudden for 2 dogs, and pulmonary embolism for 1 dog. Death was related to cardiac events at between 6.2 and 83.5 months of age for 10 of the 11 cats that died during the study period. Cause or nature of death was spontaneous (associated with exercise intolerance, tachypnea with marked cyanosis) for 4 cats, euthanasia because of worsening of the aforementioned clinical signs for 3 cats, and sudden for 3 cats. The remaining cat died at the age of 65 months because of infectious peritonitis.

Kaplan-Meier curves of intervals between birth and cardiac-related death revealed that the median age at death for the 29 animals was 23.4 months, with no significant (P = 0.30) difference between dogs (13.0 months) and cats (23.4 months; Figure 2). Median survival time after TOF diagnosis was 14.5 months (IQR, 4.4 to 29.5 months), with no significant (P = 0.75) difference between dogs (11.1 months) and cats (15.3 months).

Univariate analysis revealed that animals without any heart murmur or with a low-to-mild-grade systolic heart murmur survived for a median (IQR) time of 3.4 months (2.9 to 4.4 months) after TOF diagnosis, compared with 16.4 months (10.6 to 29.5 months) for animals with a heart murmur. Median survival time after TOF diagnosis was 14.5 months (IQR, 4.4 to 29.5 months), with no significant (P = 0.75) difference between dogs (11.1 months) and cats (15.3 months).

Univariate analysis revealed that animals without any heart murmur or with a low-to-mild-grade systolic heart murmur survived for a median (IQR) time of 3.4 months (2.9 to 4.4 months) after TOF diagnosis, compared with 16.4 months (10.6 to 29.5 months) for animals with a heart murmur. Median survival time after TOF diagnosis was 14.5 months (IQR, 4.4 to 29.5 months), with no significant (P = 0.75) difference between dogs (11.1 months) and cats (15.3 months).
cases.\textsuperscript{20–30} The present study provided original data regarding the comparative epidemiological, clinical, and conventional and Doppler echocardiographic features of 31 dogs and cats with TOF.

Terrier types were the most common canine breeds in the study, accounting for nearly half of the dogs with TOF. A similar breed predisposition for VSD (20/56 [36%]), either alone or in combination with other congenital heart diseases, was previously reported by our research group.\textsuperscript{35} These results are in accordance with those of previous studies,\textsuperscript{12,41,42} suggesting that terrier-type dogs are predisposed to conotruncal malformations. However, in contrast to other studies,\textsuperscript{16–18,29} no Keeshonds, Collies, Shetland Sheepdogs, or Beagles were included in the present study, whereas French Bulldog and Chihuahua were the second most commonly affected breeds. Regarding cats, domestic shorthair breeds were overrepresented, as previously reported.\textsuperscript{42}

In the study reported here, most dogs and cats with TOF (29/31 [94%]) had no other congenital heart disease. In humans, a persistent fourth aortic arch and abnormal coronary arteries are concomitantly diagnosed with TOF in 25% and 4% to 5% of cases, respectively.\textsuperscript{5,43} In the present study, at least 1 systolic heart murmur related to pulmonic stenosis or VSD was detected in most animals with TOF (25/27 [93%]), with a median grade of 4 (6-point scale), regardless of thoracic region where the murmur was most pronounced. Additionally, the majority (90%) of animals had clinical signs (mainly exercise intolerance, dyspnea, and cyanosis) at the time of TOF diagnosis, thus confirming that TOF has early major physiopathologic consequences in both dogs and cats (at a median age of 4 and 10 months, respectively).

As recommended for human patients, 2-D echocardiography combined with M-mode and color-flow Doppler mode was chosen to confirm the presence of TOF. These combined ultrasonographic techniques are considered as the most sensitive method for non-invasive diagnosis of TOF\textsuperscript{5,44} in humans, allowing identification of the pulmonary stenosis and overriding aorta, determination of the type and size of the VSD, assessment of right ventricular hypertrophy severity and shunt flow direction, and calculation of ΔP values.

As part of the definition of TOF, pulmonic stenosis was diagnosed in all animals included in the present study. For most of them (64%), pulmonic stenosis was characterized by a single obstruction (subvalvular, valvular, or supravalvular), whereas for others (36%) at least 2 obstructive lesions were identified. In humans with TOF, valvular and supravalvular pulmonic stenosis are the most commonly described types of obstructive lesions.\textsuperscript{5,43} Conversely to the situation in humans, solitary or combined valvular and subvalvular obstructive lesions predominated in the animals of the present

![Figure 3](image.png)

**Figure 3**—Kaplan-Meier estimates of survival times from initial TOF diagnosis to cardiac-related death for 25 dogs and cats that had a follow-up examination performed after diagnosis, according to whether at diagnosis they had no heart murmur or just a low- to mild-grade heart murmur (from 1/6 to 3/6; grey line) or a moderate- to high-grade heart murmur (from 4/6 to 6/6; black line). Median (IQR) survival time for animals with no murmur or just a low-grade heart murmur was 3.4 months (2.9 to 4.4 months), which was significantly ($P < 0.01$) different from that for animals with a moderate- to high-grade murmur (16.4 months [10.6 to 29.5 months]). Circles denote censored observations.
study (36 of all 43 [84%] described obstructions), whereas supravalvular obstructions were less common (7/43 [16%]), which is in accordance with other reports.34,45

The present study also revealed that hypoplasia of the pulmonary trunk, identified in more than a third of all dogs and cats with TOF, was common. Pulmonic stenosis was considered severe for most included animals (59%), whereas the obstruction was considered moderate or mild for only 27% and 14% of animals, respectively. These results explained, at least in part, the high percentage of animals with clinical signs at the time of diagnosis as well as the high prevalence of cyanosis (52%). In addition, the degree of right ventricular hypertrophy was marked for most animals, as reflected by a median value of 1.4 for the ratio of the thickness of the RVFWs to that of the LVFWs. Although right ventricular hypertrophy is part of the definition of TOF, to the best of our knowledge, no published data exist regarding the severity of such myocardial remodeling, compared with that in the left ventricle.

As was identified in other studies,38,46 a large and unique membranous and perimembranous VSD was detected in all animals in the present study. The large size of the defect was confirmed by VSD:Ao values, which involved normalization of the VSD diameter and allowed comparison of VSD severity between animals of different sizes.35 In dogs and cats with a solitary VSD, a good prognosis can be achieved when the VSD diameter is less than half of the aortic root size.37 Similarly, we previously identified a significant difference in VSD:Ao values between clinically and subclinically affected dogs, with a median value of 0.4 for dogs with clinical VSD.35 In the present study, VSD:Ao values were > 0.4 for nearly 90% of all animals, with a median value of 0.6 and with no difference between dogs and cats. The large size of these defects, together with the high prevalence of severe pulmonic stenosis, would explain the high percentage of clinically affected animals at the time of TOF diagnosis.

All possible types of VSD shunt directions associated TOF have been reported for small animals,38,45,46,48 without any accurate description of their respective prevalences. In the present study, a VSD was associated with a left-to-right shunt in only 24% of animals, which was consistent with the overall predominance of severe pulmonic stenosis.

Finally, after exclusion of the 2 animals with other concomitant congenital heart diseases, Kaplan-Meier analysis revealed that the survival time of animals with TOF was fairly brief for dogs and cats alike, with all deaths but 1 during the study period related to a cardiac event. The median age at cardiac-related death was 2 years, and only 25% of the animals survived to 7 years of age. Findings therefore suggested a poor long-term prognosis for most dogs and cats with TOF. Interestingly, lack of or low-to-mild-grade heart murmur (vs moderate-to-severe-grade heart murmur) and severe right ventricular hypertrophy were associated with briefer survival times from TOF diagnosis to cardiac-related death, and after adjustment for age and sex, only lack of or low-to-mild-grade systolic heart murmur remained significant. These results are in accordance with clinical reports showing that the intensity and duration of the systolic ejection murmur vary inversely with severity of subvalvular obstruction in human patients with TOF (which is the opposite in patients with isolated pulmonic stenosis).3

This present study had several limitations, mainly related to its retrospective nature. Values for several conventional (eg, VSD diameter or PT:Ao) and Doppler (eg, ΔP) echocardiographic variables were unavailable for some animals. Additionally, Hct and blood oxygen saturation were not recorded in the medical records. Several animals were also lost to follow-up. The low number of animals included in the study resulted in low statistical power, which may have limited the ability to detect significant associations of certain variables with survival time in univariate and multivariate analyses despite high HR values. For example, although severe right ventricular hypertrophy had an HR of 4.4 after adjustment for age and sex, this association was not found to be significant (P = 0.08). The ability to adjust for other potential confounders was prevented owing to the small sample size, and findings should be interpreted with consideration of this limitation. Lastly, only live animals evaluated at 2 referral clinics were included in the study, excluding all animals that may have died before they could be brought to the clinics.

Despite the aforementioned limitations, the present study provided clinical, imaging, and long-term survival data for dogs and cats with TOF, helping to further characterize this complex congenital heart disease and highlighting its severity, which was reflected in the common combination of severe pulmonic stenosis and large VSD. Most affected dogs and cats had major hemodynamic derangements at the time of diagnosis and died of cardiac causes at a young adult age, with a few exceptions. Additional research is therefore required to develop palliative or curative surgical procedures for treatment of dogs and cats with TOF. The potential genetic basis of TOF also needs to be investigated in some specific breeds such as Terrier-type dogs.

**Acknowledgments**

This study was not supported by any grant or other funding.

**Footnotes**


b. Megas and My Lab Twice, Esaote Biomedica, Firenze, Italy.

c. Systat, version 10.0, SPSS Inc, Chicago, Ill.
References


From this month’s AJVR

Estimation of time to peak contrast enhancement of the aorta and liver for dual-phase computed tomography on the basis of contrast medium arrival time, injection duration, and injection technique in dogs
Jennifer Chau et al

OBJECTIVE
To evaluate the accuracy of estimating time to peak enhancement (TPE) of the aorta and liver parenchyma on the basis of contrast medium arrival time in the aorta, injection duration, and injection technique in dogs.

ANIMALS
18 dogs of specific body weight categories (≥ 2 dogs/category) with no liver abnormalities detected via CT.

PROCEDURES
Dogs were randomly assigned within weight categories to receive contrast medium IV at a fixed injection rate (5 mL/s) or fixed injection duration (20 seconds). Time–contrast attenuation curves were generated from dynamic CT scans acquired at the hepatic hilus. Data collected for contrast medium arrival time and injection duration were used to estimate TPEs of the aorta and liver, and results were compared with the observed TPEs for the aorta and liver.

RESULTS
Contrast medium arrival time, injection duration, and injection technique were significantly associated with observed values for aortic TPE and explained 96.1% of variation in TPE. For the fixed rate technique, the regression equation for estimating aortic TPE was 0.8 X (injection duration + contrast medium arrival time) + 1.6. For the fixed duration technique, the regression equation changed by only the constant (–2.6). However, the hepatic TPE estimated from the 3 predictor variables was not significantly different from the mean of observed TPEs.

CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE
Aortic TPE could be accurately estimated from contrast medium arrival time, injection duration, and injection technique in dogs with apparently healthy livers. The regression equations derived from this relationship can be used to improve the efficiency of dual-phase CT of the liver in dogs. (Am J Vet Res 2016;77:1093–1100)