

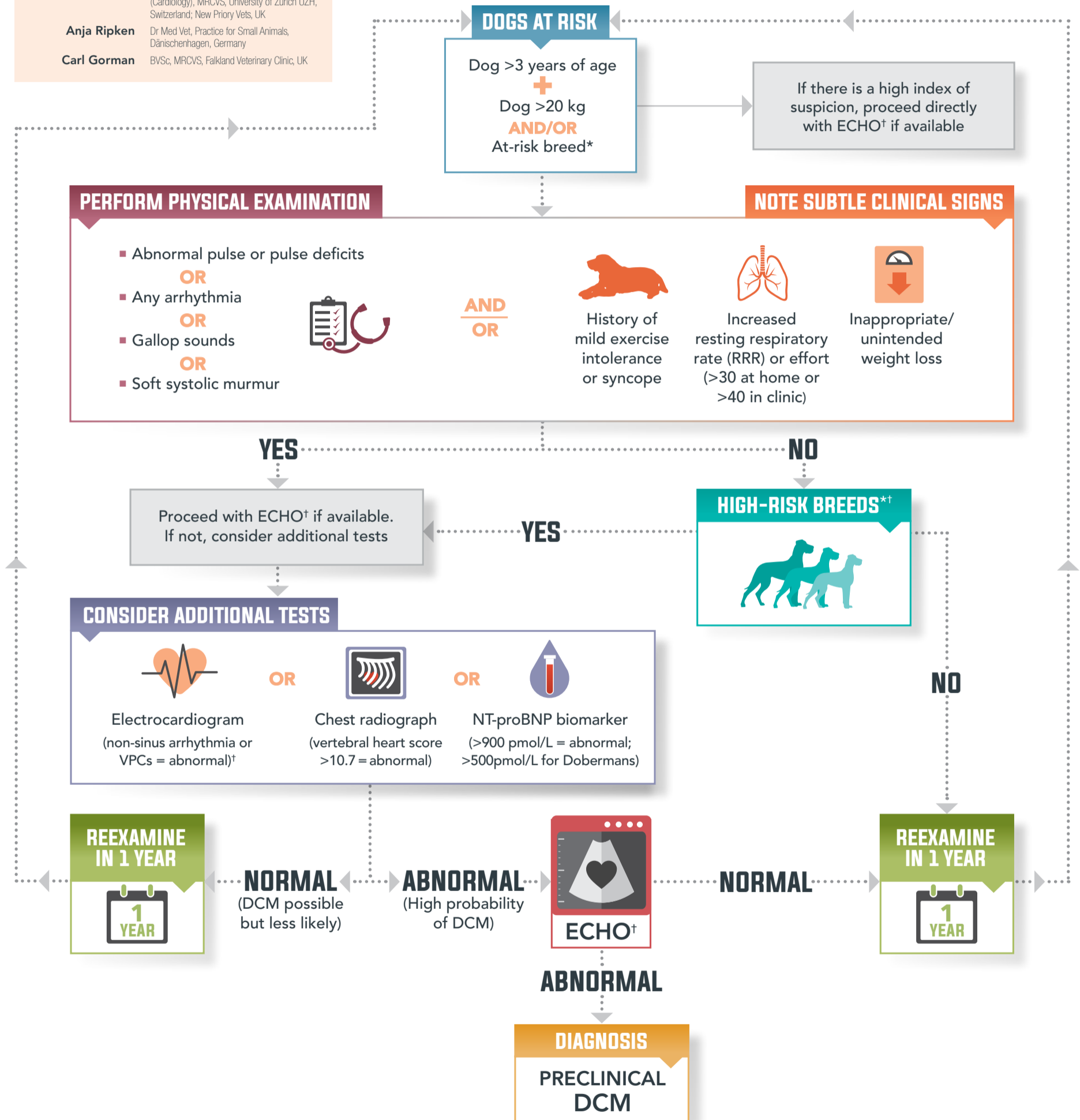
EARLY DETECTION OF HEART DISEASE IN LARGE-BREED DOGS.

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Identifying dogs with dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) that are not yet showing obvious clinical signs can be challenging. A diagnosis can be made with echocardiography, but screening every at-risk dog with an echocardiogram (ECHO) is impractical.

Follow this simple screening process to determine which large-breed dogs have early evidence suggestive of DCM and are appropriate for further screening.



* Doberman Pinscher, Boxer, Great Dane, Irish Wolfhound, Dalmatian, Newfoundland, Afghan Hound, Bullmastiff, Neopolitan Mastiff, German Shepherd Dog, Great Pyrenees, Golden Retriever, Scottish Deerhound, Rottweiler, Saint Bernard, Cocker Spaniel, Leonberger, Flat-coated Retriever, Airedale Terrier, Bernese Mountain Dog, Bouvier des Flandres, Dogue du Bordeaux, Old English Sheepdog, Labrador Retriever, Samoyed, English Springer Spaniel, Standard Schnauzer, or other large breeds.

† A Holter is indicated in many dogs with preclinical DCM and as a screening test in some high-risk breeds, such as the Boxer and Doberman, regardless of echocardiographic findings.