



Examples

Heartsound library

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Murmurs of common canine heart diseases Digital heart sounds and phonocardiograms

Good quality headphones or loudspeakers (capable to transmit all frequency components) are necessary to hear the sounds at best quality .

Heart sounds and digital phonocardiogram (dPCG) of a healthy adult Beagle.

Sounds were recorded over the mitral valve area (left apex, 5th intercostal space).

S1: sound 1, S2: Sound 2.

Electrical systole starts at the Q wave and ends at the end of the T wave on the ECG followed by electrical diastole which lasts until the next QRS complex. S1 signals the start of mechanical systole and S2 signals the end of mechanical systole.

[Sound file](#)

[Video file](#)

Heart sounds and digital phonocardiogram (dPCG) of a 9-year old Beagle with mild mitral insufficiency (possibly due to myxomatous mitral valve disease) producing a grade 2/6 holosystolic plateau murmur (between S1 and S2).

This murmur was recorded at the point of its maximal intensity over the mitral valve area (left apex, 5th intercostal space).

S1: sound 1, S2: Sound 2.

Electrical systole starts at the Q wave and ends at the end of the T wave on the ECG followed by electrical diastole which lasts until the next QRS complex. S1 signals the start of mechanical systole and S2 signals the end of mechanical systole.

[Sound file](#)

[Video file](#)

Heart sounds and digital phonocardiogram (dPCG) of a 7-year old Tibetan Spaniel with mild mitral insufficiency (possibly due to myxomatous mitral valve disease) producing a grade 3/6 holosystolic plateau murmur (between S1 and S2).

This murmur was recorded at the point of its maximal intensity over the mitral valve area (left apex).

S1: sound 1, S2: Sound 2.

Electrical systole starts at the Q wave and ends at the end of the T wave on the ECG followed by electrical diastole which lasts until the next QRS complex. S1 signals the start of mechanical systole and S2 signals the end of mechanical systole. Mild respiratory sounds can be heard in the background .

[Sound file](#)

[Video file](#)

Heart sounds and digital phonocardiogram (dPCG) of a 16.5-year old standard Poodle with severe mitral insufficiency (possibly due to myxomatous mitral valve disease) producing a grade 4/6 holosystolic plateau murmur (between S1 and S2).

This murmur was recorded at the point of its maximal intensity over the mitral valve area (left apex, 5th intercostal space).

S1: sound 1, S2: Sound 2.

Electrical systole starts at the Q wave and ends at the end of the T wave on the ECG followed by electrical diastole which lasts until the next QRS complex. S1 signals the start of mechanical systole and S2 signals the end of mechanical systole.

[Sound file](#)

[Video file](#)

Heart sounds and digital phonocardiogram (dPCG) of a 4-month old Basset Hound with moderate pulmonic stenosis (PS) producing a grade 3/6 holosystolic crescendo-decrescendo murmur (between S1 and S2).

Mild pulmonic insufficiency (PI) was also present but no diastolic murmur could be distinguished during auscultation of this dog.

This murmur was recorded at the point of its maximal intensity over the pulmonic valve area (left heart base).

S1: sound 1, S2: Sound 2.

Electrical systole starts at the Q wave and ends at the end of the T wave on the ECG followed by electrical diastole which lasts until the next QRS complex. S1 signals the start of mechanical systole and S2 signals the end of mechanical systole.

[Sound file](#)

[Video file](#)

Heart sounds and digital phonocardiogram (dPCG) of a 3.5-year old Fox Terrier with severe pulmonic stenosis (PS) producing a grade 5/6 pansystolic crescendo-decrescendo murmur (including S1 and S2).

Mild pulmonic insufficiency (PI) was also present but no diastolic murmur could be distinguished during auscultation of this dog.

This murmur was recorded at the point of its maximal intensity over the pulmonic valve area (left heart base).

S1: sound 1, S2: Sound 2.

Electrical systole starts at the Q wave and ends at the end of the T wave on the ECG followed by electrical diastole which lasts until the next QRS complex. S1 signals the start of mechanical systole and S2 signals the end of mechanical systole.

[Sound file](#)

[Video file](#)

Heart sounds and digital phonocardiogram (dPCG) of a 4-year old Fox Terrier with severe subvalvular aortic stenosis (SAS) producing a grade 4/6 systolic crescendo-decrescendo murmur (starting at S1 and ending before S2).

This murmur was recorded at the point of its maximal intensity over the aortic valve area (left heart base).

S1: sound 1, S2: Sound 2. Electrical systole starts at the Q wave and ends at the end of the T wave on the ECG followed by electrical diastole which lasts until the next QRS complex. S1 signals the start of mechanical systole and S2 signals the end of mechanical systole.

[Sound file](#)

[Video file](#)

Heart sounds and digital phonocardiogram (dPCG) of a 4.5-year old Border Collie with patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) producing a grade 5/6 continuous (machinery) murmur throughout the whole cardiac cycle and peaking at the end of systole (large arrow).

Mild mitral insufficiency was also present (not shown on this dPCG).

This murmur was recorded at the point of its maximal intensity over the pulmonic area (3rd intercostal space, left heart base).

S1: sound 1, S2: Sound 2. Electrical systole starts at the Q wave and ends at the end of the T wave on the ECG followed by electrical diastole which lasts until the next QRS complex. S1 signals the start of mechanical systole and S2 signals the end of mechanical systole. S1 and S2 are poorly demarcated on this dPCG due to the continuous murmur.

[Sound file](#)

[Video file](#)

Heart sounds and digital phonocardiogram (dPCG) of a 2.5-month old Doberman Pinscher with restrictive ventricular septal defect (VSD) producing a grade 4/6 holosystolic plateau murmur (starting at S1 and ending before S2).

This murmur was recorded at the point of its maximal intensity over the tricuspid valve area (right cranial hemithorax).

S1: sound 1, S2: Sound 2. Electrical systole starts at the Q wave and ends at the end of the T wave on the ECG followed by electrical diastole which lasts until the next QRS complex. S1 signals the start of mechanical systole and S2 signals the end of mechanical systole. Mild respiratory sounds can be heard in the background .

[Sound file](#)

[Video file](#)



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Letzte Aktualisierung dieses Dokumentes: 21. Juni 2019

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