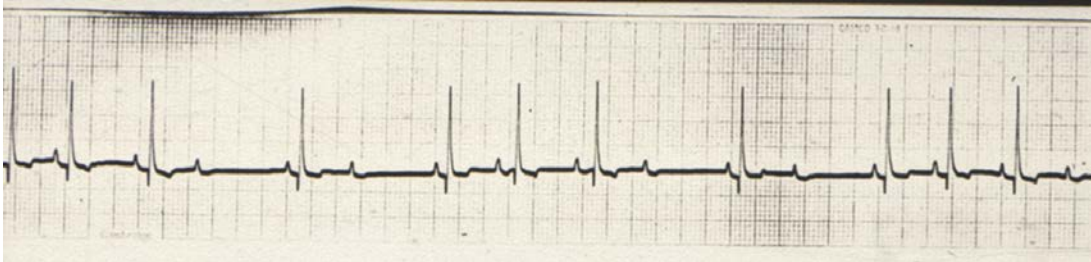


The ABCs of ECGs part II  
Meg Sleeper VMD, DACVIM  
Professor of Cardiology, University of Florida School of Veterinary Medicine

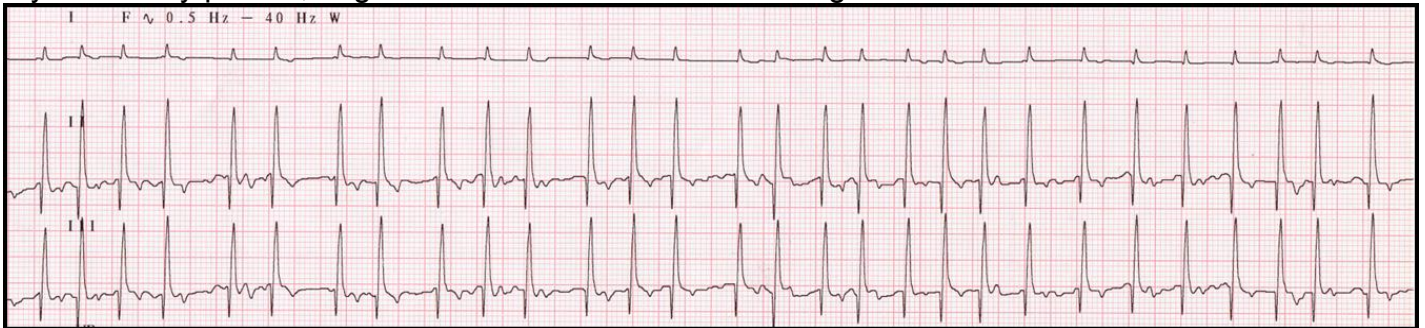
ECG example #6

3 year old mixed breed; asymptomatic



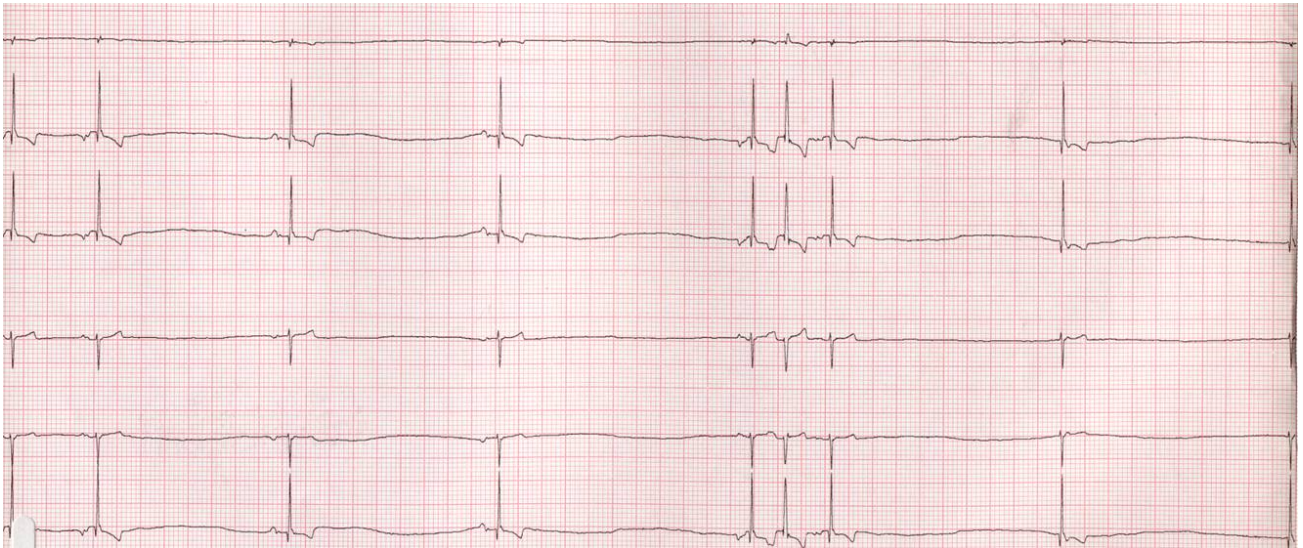
ECG example #7

9 year old toy poodle; degenerative valve disease and congestive heart failure



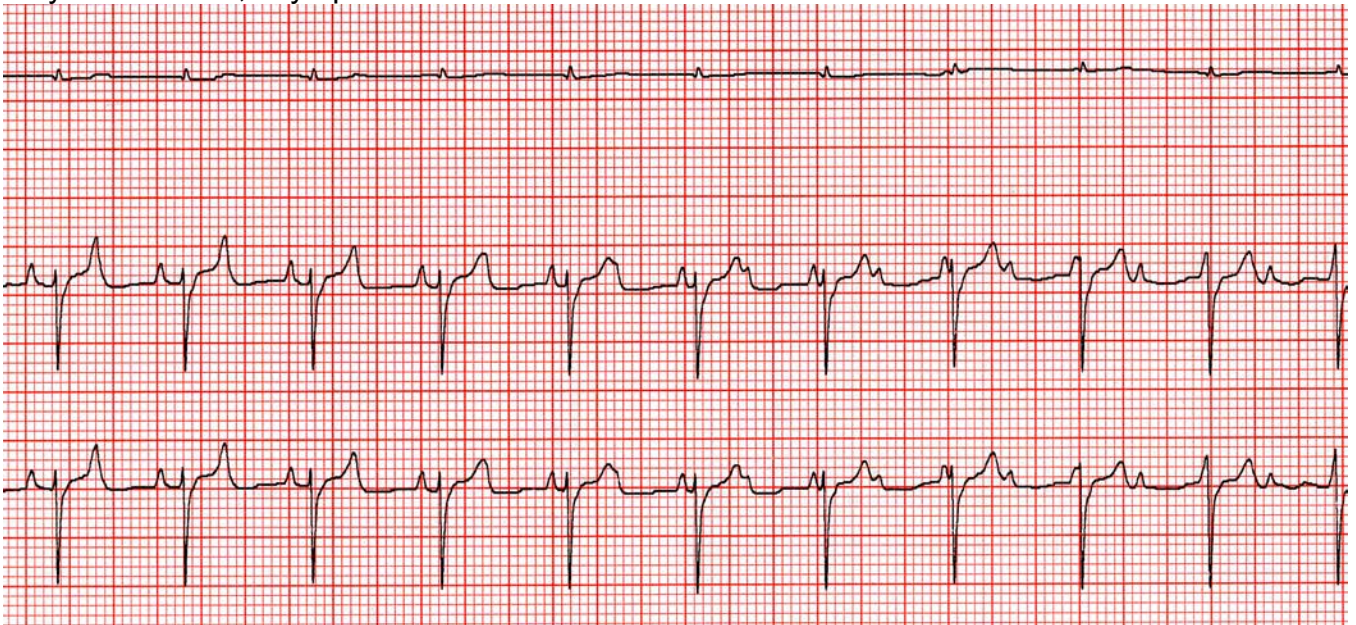
ECG example #8

9 year old cocker spaniel; asymptomatic



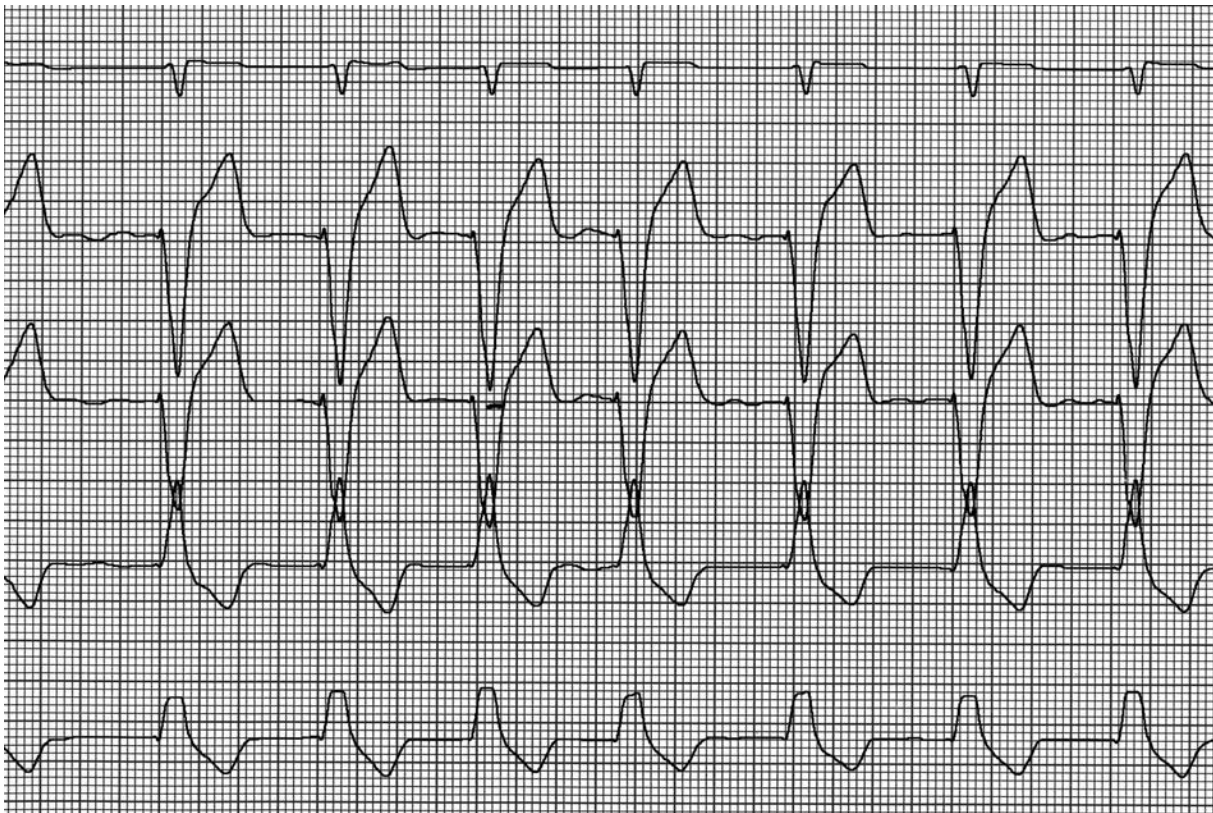
Example 9

12 year old DSH; asymptomatic



Example 10

7 year old Newfoundland; asymptomatic



### Drugs for treating supraventricular tachycardia (canine doses):

- Diltiazem
  - 0.5-.5mg/kg q 8 hours (oral)
  - 0.1-.0.2 mg/kg IV bolus, then 2-.6 mcg/kg/min CRI
- Digoxin
  - 0.003-.0.005 mg/kg q 12 hours (oral)
- Beta blocker
  - Atenolol: 0.25-.2.0 mg/kg q 12-.24 hours (oral)
  - Esmolol: 50-.100 mcg/kg IV bolus every 5 min up to 500 mcg/kg maximum; 25-.200 mcg/kg/min CRI

### Drugs for treating bradycardia (canine doses):

- Atropine: 1-4 mg/kg IV, IM
- Propantheline bromide: 0.25-5 mg/kg q 8-12 hours oral
- Terbutaline: 1.25-5 mg/dog oral q 8-12 hours;
- Theophylline: 10 mg/kg q 12 hours oral (extended release)

## Drugs for treating ventricular tachycardia:

- Canine-
  - mexilitine: 5-8 mg/kg q 8 hours oral
  - sotalol: 1-2 mg/kg q 12 hours oral
- Feline-
  - Atenolol: 1-2 mg/kg q 12-24 hours oral