



Interpretive Criteria for the Canine Cardiopet[®] proBNP Test

For Dogs Suspected of Heart Disease (Murmur or At-risk Breed)

NTproBNP <900 pmol/L

NTproBNP concentration is not compatible with increased stretch and stress on the myocardium. Clinically significant heart disease is unlikely at this time.

For Doberman pinschers with NTproBNP ≥ 735 pmol/L, Patient is at increased risk of occult dilated cardiomyopathy.¹ Echocardiography and Holter monitoring or electrocardiogram (ECG) are recommended at this time.

NTproBNP ≥ 900 pmol/L

In dogs with a murmur, NTproBNP concentration is compatible with increased stretch and stress on the myocardium. Clinically significant heart disease is likely at this time. Additional diagnostics are recommended to diagnose and assess severity of the disease.

For dogs <20 kg with mitral valve disease (MVD) and NTproBNP >1,500 pmol/L, Patient is at increased risk of heart failure in the coming 12 months. Thoracic radiographs and vertebral heart score (VHS), at a minimum, are required.

For Dogs with a Murmur and Clinical Signs Consistent with Cardiac Disease

NTproBNP <900 pmol/L

The likelihood that clinical signs (i.e., respiratory and/or exercise intolerance) are due to heart failure is low. Consider other differentials to determine the cause of clinical signs.

NTproBNP 900–1,800 pmol/L

There is increased stretch and stress on the myocardium at this time. However, results in this range do not allow reliable differentiation between clinical signs due to heart failure versus those from other causes. Additional diagnostics are recommended.

NTproBNP >1,800 pmol/L

There is evidence of increased stretch and stress on the myocardium. The likelihood that clinical signs (i.e., respiratory and/or exercise intolerance) are due to heart failure is high. Additional diagnostics are recommended to diagnose and assess severity of the disease.

For dogs with NTproBNP results 900 pmol/L or higher, additional diagnostics to assess cardiac health include thoracic radiographs, electrocardiogram and an echocardiogram. Echocardiography generally provides the most accurate information regarding cardiac structure and function.

Reference

¹Gordon SG, Braz-Ruivo L, Drouin L, et al. Prospective evaluation of NT-proBNP, high sensitivity Troponin I and PDK4 for the detection of occult DCM in 225 Doberman Pinschers. Paper presented at: 2013 ACVIM Forum; June 12–15, 2013; Seattle, WA.