

## **Clinical Efficacy of Ramipril for the Management of Canine Acquired Atrioventricular Valvular Disease.**

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**Purpose:** We evaluate the efficacy of ramipril in dogs suffering from clinical heart failure from atrioventricular valvular disease. In addition to evaluating efficacy, data were collected to evaluate product safety and any impact on radiographic and echocardiographic findings for 28 days.

**Materials and Methods:** Eighteen privately owned dogs with spontaneous atrioventricular valvular disease that were presented to Konkuk University Teaching Animal Hospital were enrolled between March 15, 2007 and September 21, 2007. Enrollment was restricted to dogs that were diagnosed with ISACHC Class II or III/IIIa. All dogs had symptomatic heart failure as indicated by signalment, history, general physical examination, plain radiography, and echocardiography.

**Results:** Four weeks after ramipril treatment, systolic blood pressure, severity of pulmonary edema, and cardiac size including the ratio of the left atrium to the aorta (LA: AO ratio) were significantly decreased but fractional Shortening (FS) was not valuable.

**Conclusion:** This study demonstrates the efficacy of ramipril in improving the quality of life in dogs suffering from clinical heart failure from atrioventricular valvular disease.

Key words: Ramipril, Dog, Acquired atrioventricular valvular disease

This research was supported by the SRC/ERC program (R11-2002-103) and the Korea Research Foundation Grant funded by the Korean Government (MOEHRD, Basic Research Promotion Fund) (KRF-2008-314-E00246).

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