



PATIENT

Goose Miller

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Bengal

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

7 years

WEIGHT

9.5lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
 DVM DACVIM
 (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Grand River VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kenny-Foeldessy

INVOICE

46503

DATE

1/20/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Presented for collapsing episodes. On 1/6/26, collapsed twice and had wobbly legs. Another similar episode occurred last night. The episodes are described as his legs becoming rigid and splayed, causing a loss of balance, and lasting less than one minute. During the events, his eyes get large, but he does not lose consciousness or control of his bladder or bowels. Following the episodes, he appears tired and seeks comfort from the owner before returning to normal. Grade 2/6 heart murmur, PMI left parasternum. Heart sounds are slightly muffled but audible. Elevated BNP: 1255; otherwise, labs: WNL.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The left ventricular wall is mildly hypertrophied. There is a diffusely hyperechoic endocardium consistent with fibrosis and ventricular remodeling. Papillary muscle hypertrophy. The right ventricle is subjectively normal in size and morphology. There is mild left atrial enlargement present. No right atrial enlargement present. Normal RVOT velocity. There is systolic anterior motion (SAM) of the mitral valve seen on 2D and color flow imaging (not captured on spectral doppler) with an elevated LVOT velocity (dynamic profile). There is trace eccentric mitral regurgitation present secondary to SAM. No other obvious valvular regurgitation is present. There is no pericardial effusion noted. No pleural effusion appreciated.

CARDIAC CHART

FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	HR (BPM)	IVSd (cm) <small>(Moise, Pipers)</small>	LVIDd (cm) <small>(Moise, Pipers)</small>	LVWd (cm) <small>(Moise, Pipers)</small>	FS (%)	EF (%)
NORMAL PARAMETER	-----	150-240	0.35-0.55	<2 (mean 1.5)	3.5-0.55	35-67	80-100
PATIENT	4.3	100	0.68	1.0	0.65	52	87
FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	LA/AO <small>(Boon)</small>	LA/AO HEART BASE (Swe) <small>(Abbott)</small>	LA 2D short axis Base view (cm) <small>(Abbott)</small>		LVOT VEL <small>(m/s)</small>	RVOT VEL <small>(m/s)</small>	E max <small>(m/s)</small>
NORMAL	<1.5	<1.3	<1.2		<1.6	<1.3	<0.9
PATIENT	1.1	1.5	1.5		0.8	0.6	NM

**Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.
 Adapted from June Boon, Veterinary Echocardiography, 1998
 Abbott J & MacLean H JVIM 2006;20: 111-119, Moise et al. Am J Vet Res 47:1476, 1986. Pipers et al. Am J Vet Res 40:882, 1979.*

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The diagnosis is hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy. This indicates LV hypertrophy (mild in this case) with a dynamic LVOT obstruction (SAM) and secondary MR. There is mild left atrial dilation, indicating the risk of spontaneous CHF and/or a thrombotic event, while currently low, may be elevated in the future. A screening BP and T4 are recommended every 6 months, as both can exacerbate disease. Baseline lab work is also suggested.

While no medications have been shown to definitively alter long term outcome at this stage of disease, atenolol is often initiated to decrease the outflow obstruction. Given the degree of hypertrophy and mild LA dilation, recommend initiate at this time as below. If there is difficulty medicating at home, an alternative approach would be closely monitoring for progression in the next 6 months.



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Even with structural disease seen here, the risk for a cardiogenic thrombus is low prior to moderate left atrial enlargement. Depending on the nature of the events, syncope secondary to an acute worsening of the obstruction would be possible (i.e. if exertional in nature). Further neurologic evaluation is advised, particularly should the episodes recur despite Atenolol therapy.

Anesthetic risk is considered mild, however judicious IV fluid rates are advised to avoid fluid overload. Additionally, drugs that stimulate heart rate should be avoided unless clinically necessary (glycopyrrolate, atropine). Avoid vasodilators as this may worsen the obstruction. A reasonable protocol includes opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol induction, isoflurane maintenance. Risk for complication with steroid use typically follows LA dilation, which in this case is mildly elevated. If needed, monitoring of RR/RE is advised particularly in the initiation phase.

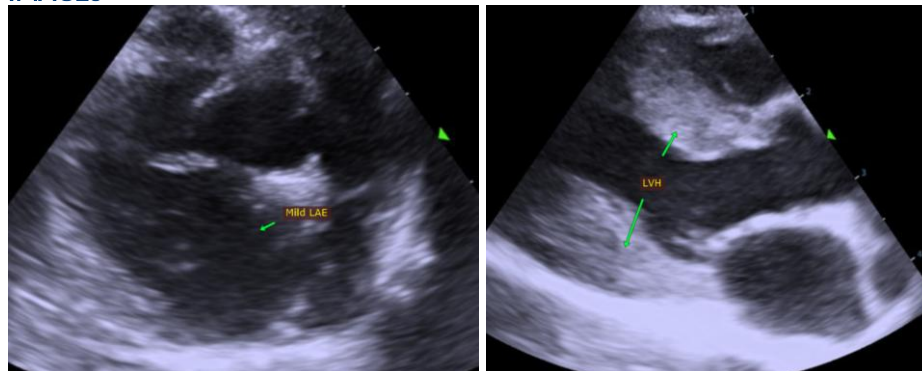
Monitor at home for any respiratory signs or blood clot events (neurologic change, paralysis, etc.) in the future.

PLAN

Screening BP/T4 and lab work recommended. Administer titrating dose of atenolol: 25mg tablets; Give ¼ tab once daily. Recheck heart rate in 1-2 weeks with target stressed rate of 140-160bpm 12-24 hours post-administration. Increase as needed until target reached.

Recommend recheck echocardiogram in 6 months to assess for progression, sooner if clinical issues arise.

IMAGES



The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. This report was generated using transcription software, and minor dictation errors may be present. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

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