


PATIENT

Tuxx Ni

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: New grade 2-4/6 sternal systolic heart murmur. No arrhythmia heard. Cat is lethargic with new head tilt and proprioceptive deficits.

SPECIES

Feline

-Current medications: Started Amlodipine 0.625mg PO SID, Flovent SID for asthma and Clopidogrel 18.75mg PO SID with some mild improvement today.

-Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Platelets 84 (155-641), Glucose 12.7 (4-9.7), Potassium 3.1 (3.7-5.2), Na;K ratio 48 (29-42), Chloride 112 (114-126), ALT 26 (27-158), ALP 11 (12-59), T4 normal.

BREED

DSH

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The left ventricular wall is normal in dimension. There is a diffusely hyperechoic endocardium consistent with fibrosis. The endocardium also appears mildly remodeled. The papillary muscles appear mildly remodeled. The left atrium is normal in size. Blood flow through the LVOT appears normal with no evidence of obstruction. The right atrium is normal in size. The right ventricle appears normal. The tricuspid valve appears normal in structure and mobility. Trace tricuspid regurgitation. The mitral valve is normal in structure and mobility. No mitral regurgitation. Blood flow through the RVOT is mildly elevated in velocity based upon Doppler and color flow, likely secondary to tachycardia creating a benign outflow tract obstruction. No evidence of cardiac tumors or metastatic lesions on this scan.

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

9.7lbs

CARDIAC CHART
INTERPRETED BY

 Maggie Machen Lamy,
 DVM DACVIM
 (Cardiology)

FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	HR (BPM)	IVSd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	LVIDd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	LVWd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	FS (%)	EF (%)
NORMAL PARAMETER	-----	150-240	0.35-0.55	<2 (mean 1.5)	3.5-0.55	35-67	80-100
PATIENT	4.4	230	0.43	1.2	0.42	55	89
FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	LA/AO (Boon)	LA/AO HEART BASE (Swe) (Abbott)	LA 2D short axis Base view (cm) (Abbott)		LVOT VEL (m/s)	RVOT VEL (m/s)	E max (m/s)
NORMAL	<1.5	<1.3	<1.2		<1.6	<1.3	<0.9
PATIENT	1.2	1.2	1.2		0.8	1.8	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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Crystal Hill, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

 Sixteen Mile
 Veterinary Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bile

INVOICE

28620

DATE

1/30/23

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The only cause of a murmur identified is a heart rate dependent flow obstruction through the right ventricle (DRVOTO), which is a physiologic finding (i.e., benign and of little clinical significance). This type of flow murmur will wax and wane secondary to tachycardia and volume changes. There is a significant amount of LV remodeling and fibrosis, which may be indicative of early pathology or simply represent a normal variant. Regardless, the left atrial dimension is normal, and there is minimal risk for complication at this time. Serial echocardiography will be necessary to determine progression and clinical relevance of the findings in the future.



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No cardiac cause for the current clinical signs is suspected based upon these findings. A cardiogenic thrombus is considered unlikely without left atrial dilation. Amlodipine is being administered; however, no blood pressure is reported. If true systemic hypertension is present, this should be further explored.

SPECIES

Feline

Given these findings, no cardiac medications are indicated at this time.

BREED

DSH

If needed, the risk for general anesthesia is low, however heart rate stimulating drugs such as atropine, glycopyrrolate or ketamine should be avoided unless medically necessary. Even without significant pathology, with this degree of remodeling and diastolic stiffening there is a mildly elevated risk for fluid overload in this patient. Judicious IV fluid use is recommended. Additionally, a screening blood pressure is recommended in any older cat prior to general anesthesia.

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Risk for complication with steroid use typically follows LA dilation, which in this case is low. That being said, any cat can experience unexpected signs of intolerance and monitoring of RR/RE is advised particularly in the initiation phase.

WEIGHT

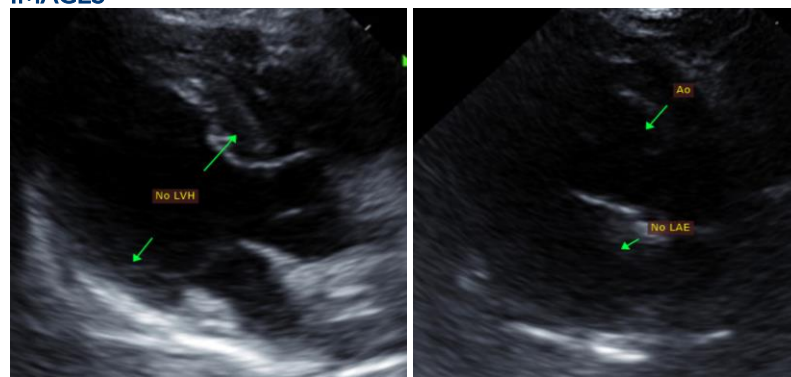
9.7lbs

Recommend recheck echocardiogram in 1 year to assess for progression or development of disease the pre-existing murmur may mask.

IMAGES

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM DACVIM
(Cardiology)



IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Crystal Hill, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Sixteen Mile
Veterinary Clinic

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bile

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.

INVOICE

28620

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