



PATIENT
Joanna Roeder

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Grade III-IV/VI systolic murmur. Increased respiratory rate. Episodes of falling over. BP: 154 mmHg.

SPECIES
Feline

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *Note: Single lead ECGs are evaluated as a rhythm strip. Morphology/MEA cannot be definitively commented on.

A single lead ECG is available; 25mm/s, 20mm/mV; 4 min duration. The underlying rhythm is sinus in origin with an average HR of 214bpm. P and QRS morphologies are positive. Frequent single APCs; singles only. A single VPC is identified. No pauses or other dysrhythmias observed.

BREED
DSH

ECG diagnosis: Sinus tachycardia with frequent isolated APCs and a single VPC.

SEX
Female Spayed

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and Doppler imaging is available.

Left ventricle: The LV diameter is normal with adequate myocardial function. The LV wall thicknesses are mildly increased with regions of irregularity. There is a diffusely hyperechoic endocardium consistent with mild fibrosis. The papillary muscles are hypertrophied and hyperechoic. The endocardium appears mildly remodeled.

AGE
10 years

Left atrium: The left atrium is markedly dilated. Dilated auricle. Subtle spontaneous contrast; no thrombi seen.

WEIGHT
9.5lbs

Mitral valve: The mitral valve is thickened and elongated. Systolic anterior motion is seen with moderate eccentric MR. Normal velocity.

Aortic valve/Aorta: The aortic valve is normal in morphology and mobility. Significantly elevated LVOT velocity with both a dynamic and fixed profile (superimposed). No aortic insufficiency.

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
Lamy, DVM
DACVIM (Cardiology)

Right ventricle: Normal right ventricular diameter and morphology indicating no overt evidence of pulmonary arterial hypertension.

Right atrium: The right atrium is normal in dimension.

Tricuspid valve: The tricuspid valve appears normal with no tricuspid regurgitation.

Pulmonic valve/Pulmonary artery: The pulmonic valve is normal in morphology and mobility.

No pulmonic insufficiency. Normal RVOT velocity.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Pamela Harrigan,
RDCS

Pericardium/other: Scant pericardial effusion. No obvious pleural effusion noted. No obvious cardiac masses.

HOSPITAL NAME

Wignall Animal
Hospital

2-Dimensional Measurements

Ao diam (cm)	0.8
LA diam (cm)	2.1
LA:Ao (Swe)	2.6
IVS thickness (cm)	0.67
LVID diastole (cm)	1.2
PW thickness (cm)	0.61
LVID systole (cm)	0.8
FS (%)	38

Doppler Measurements

PV Vmax (m/s)	1.1
AoV Vmax (m/s)	4.2
MR Vmax (m/s)	5.4
TR Vmax (m/s)	NA
TR PG (mmHg)	NA

REFERRING VET

Dr. Crigan

INVOICE

27010

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM) is suspected, with LV thickening, an LVOT obstruction (SAM) and secondary MR. Two things are unusual. First is the degree of LV wall thickness is only mild, which is a mismatch given severe LA dilation. Additionally the MV appears abnormally thickened and elongated which may suggest a primary valve issue as well (r/o congenital dysplasia v degeneration). Regardless, left atrial dilation is present conferring an elevated risk for complication (spontaneous CHF and/or a thrombotic event). This likely suggest scant pericardial effusion and reported tachypnea are due to early congestive heart failure. No additional issues are identified.

Given these findings, full lifelong cardiac support is recommended as below.

The severity of LA dilation has also led to an arrhythmia, with frequent APCs identified. While these specifically do not warrant therapy, use of atenolol may improve both the outflow tract obstruction and the APCs. That being said, I would not institute this until stable on diuretics. Long term prognosis is poor, with high risk of recurrent CHF, malignant arrhythmias, and/or blood clot events going forward.

It is assumed that the collapse episodes are due to the significant outflow tract obstruction and potentially early congestion. If these persist despite therapy, reevaluation is advised.

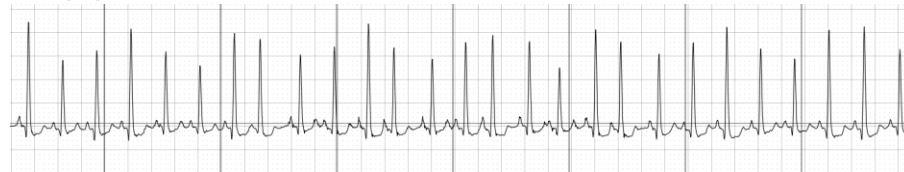
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Institute diuretic furosemide/Lasix 1-2mg/kg PO q12 hours.
- Institute Plavix (Clopidogrel) 18.75mg PO q24 hours lifelong (bitter on cut edge).
- Recheck blood work/BP in 1-2 weeks to ensure tolerance of medications, then every 3-4 months lifelong. If doing well at this visit, institute atenolol 6.25mg PO q24h. Recheck HR in 1-2 weeks with a target stressed rate of 140-160bpm. Up-titrate to effect.
- Elective anesthesia is not advised.
- Monitor for any clinical evidence of cardiac compromise, including respiratory changes and/or signs of a blood clot event (paralysis, neurologic changes, etc).

PLAN

- Recheck echocardiogram in 6 months, sooner if clinical issues arise.

IMAGES





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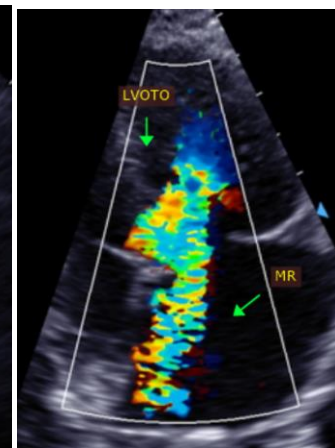
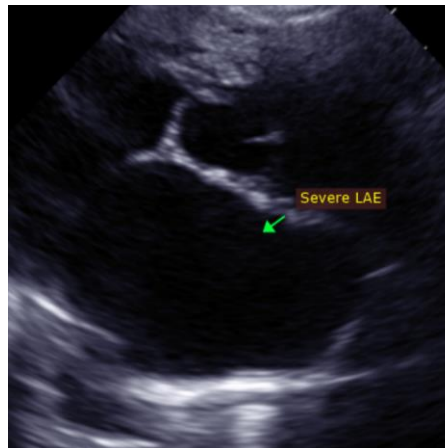
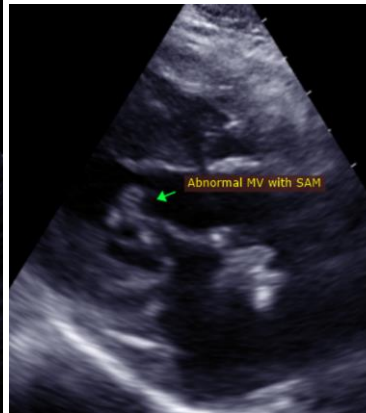
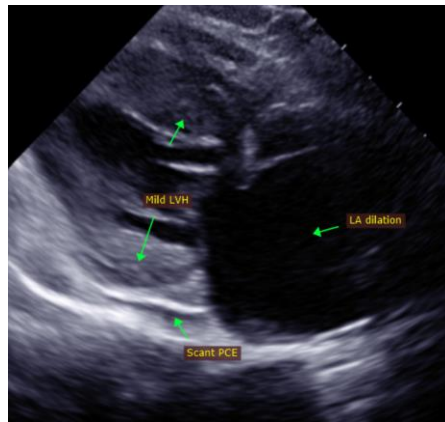
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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 info@sonopath.com