



PATIENT

Sammy Shiri

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

9.6lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Pender, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging QC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Narske

INVOICE

21728

DATE

10/27/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Came in for progressive dyspnea. HR/RR 240/80bpm on arrival.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: No heart murmur noted. Very elevated pro BNP (917), elevated AST (270), elevated creatine kinase (11,283). Diagnosed with pleural effusion today.

Thoracocentesis before echo; 200mls chyle

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The left ventricular wall is normal with regions of remodeling and irregularity. There is a diffusely hyperechoic endocardium consistent with fibrosis. Moderator bands. The systolic function is decreased with evidence of diastolic dysfunction as well. The papillary muscles are mildly remodeled. The left atrium is severely dilated. Subtle smoke with concern for a thrombus lodged in the auricle (see below). Mild central MR due to annular stretch. The right ventricle is also affected, with diffuse fibrosis and remodeling. Severe RA dilation. Mild central TR; normal velocity. Blood flow through the RVOT and LVOT is decreased in velocity. Scant pericardial effusion. No significant pleural effusion. No obvious cardiac tumors.

CARDIAC CHART

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	212	0.41	1.46	0.41	32	64
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	2.0	2.5	2.0		0.55	0.4	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 finding of severe biatrial enlargement in the face of normal/decreased LV wall thickness and systolic dysfunction is most consistent with Restrictive Cardiomyopathy (RCM), however some historical infectious or inflammatory insult to the myocardium cannot be definitively ruled out. The biatrial dilation is causing insufficiency of both AV vales, and systolic dysfunction has developed.

The finding of this degree of biatrial dilation confirms the origin of the tachypnea and effusion is spontaneous congestive heart failure, and lifelong medications are warranted as below. This patient is at high risk for thromboembolic events regardless of medications (particularly given a thrombus suspected within the left auricle) and this should be expressed to the owner (monitor for neurologic change, acute paralysis/lameness, etc). **Consider hospitalization for continued stabilization, oxygen and Lasix therapy.** The prognosis is **poor to grave**, with a mean survival time

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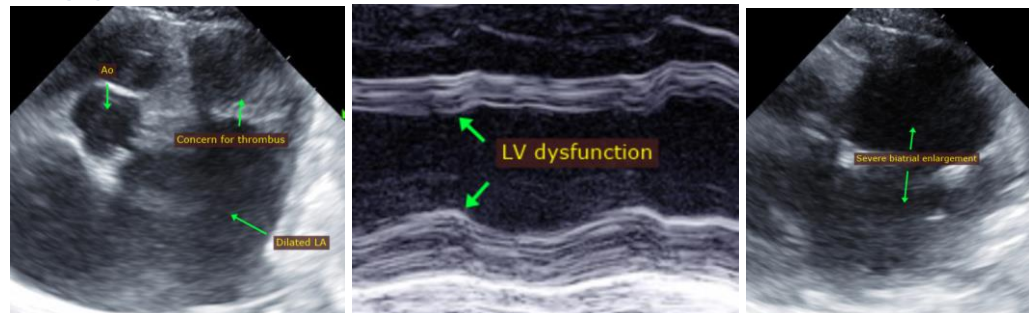
10/27/21

for cats with CHF <8-12 months, however most are able to maintain a good quality of life on medications if able to be stabilized. There will always remain risk for recurrent episodes of CHF, development of blood clots, arrhythmias, and/or sudden death in the future. Monitoring of sleeping breathing rates at home is recommended as the best way to screen for recurrent CHF at home.

Plan: Consider hospitalization, oxygen, IV diuretic in hospital until stabilized. Oral medications: furosemide 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Institute blood thinner Clopidogrel (Plavix) 75mg tablets; give ¼ tab orally once daily (NOTE: this medication is very bitter on the cut edges). Institute Pimobendan (off label use) 0.625mg PO q12h.

Once stabilized, eating well at home and BP >130mmHg, consider addition of vasodilator ACE-I (benazepril or enalapril) 0.5mg/kg PO q12h.

Recheck renal values in 10-14 days to ensure tolerance of medications, then every 3-4 months lifelong. A recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 4-6 months to assess for progression.

IMAGES

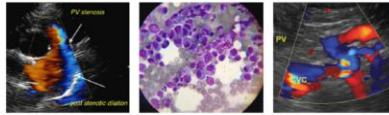
The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM
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