

**PATIENT**

Kitten Castellano

**SPECIES**

Feline

**BREED**

DSH

**SEX**

Female Spayed

**AGE**

12 years

**WEIGHT**

19.4lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Maggie Machen Lamy,  
DVM, DACVIM  
(Cardiology)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

A. Nicastro, DVM

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Blue Pearl Summerville

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Fuller

**INVOICE**

46015

**DATE**

12/4/25

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: Presented for 2 seizures. Tachypneic. Dyspneic. Open-mouth breathing; dysphoric. No murmur. BP: 180mmHg; recheck BP: 144mmHg. Sedated with Torb.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated BNP, T4 pending, Hyperglycemia - suspected diabetes (fructosamine pending) PCV/TS/BG/Lac - 40/8/496/9.7 - Ketone - <0.1 - CBC - HCT 49 ; WBC 14 k; PLT adequate - Chem - BUN 41 ; Creat 2.2 ; BG 538; Phos 7.7; K 3.1; ALT 149;

**ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS**

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The left ventricular wall is mildly increased in dimension. There is a diffusely hyperechoic endocardium consistent with fibrosis. Mild symmetric papillary muscle hypertrophy and remodeling. The right ventricle is subjectively normal in size and morphology. There is no left atrial enlargement present. No right atrial enlargement present. Normal RVOT velocity. Trace TR. Normal LVOT velocity. There is no obvious systolic anterior motion (SAM) of the mitral valve present. No MR. Trace AI. No PI. There is no pericardial effusion noted. No pleural effusion appreciated. 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	8.8	NM	0.67	1.1	0.66	60	93
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	1.5	1.1	1.3		1.2	0.8	NM
<p><i>*Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.</i> Adapted from June Boon, Veterinary Echocardiography, 1998 Abbott J &amp; 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.</p>							

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a rule out diagnosis once a patient is deemed normotensive and euthyroid. The reported BP is normal upon follow up; however, the T4 should be assessed. Regardless, the degree of disease is mild, with only mild LVH and no LA dilation. This would indicate the risk for clinical issues is low at this time. Flow through the great vessels is normal, and no significant valve regurgitation is seen. No additional pathology is identified.

Mild changes seen here would suggest the reported episodes are noncardiogenic in origin. Follow up should be dictated by systemic evaluation. CXR may be helpful.

No medications are indicated prior to significant atrial dilation. It is important to note that no medications have been shown to definitively alter long term outcome at this stage, particularly in the absence of SAM.



**PATIENT**

Kitten Castellano

Prognosis is guarded, given the highly variable rates of progression with subclinical feline cardiomyopathy. Many cats will remain asymptomatic for a period of years, while others progress to clinical compromise sooner. Close monitoring for progressive LA dilation in the future will help determine long term outcome.

**SPECIES**

Feline

Monitor at home for any respiratory issues or signs of blood clot events (neurologic change, paralysis, etc.).

**BREED**

DSH

Anesthetic risk is considered mildly elevated; however, judicious fluid administration is advised if needed with careful monitoring to screen for fluid overload. A reasonable protocol includes opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol induction, isoflurane maintenance. Avoid ketamine, telazol, acepromazine and Dexdomitor. Additionally, drugs that stimulate heart rate should be avoided unless clinically necessary (glycopyrrolate, atropine).

**SEX**

Female Spayed

Risk for complication with steroid or fluid 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.

**AGE**

12 years

**PLAN**

A screening blood pressure and T4 are recommended, then every 6 months lifelong.

**WEIGHT**

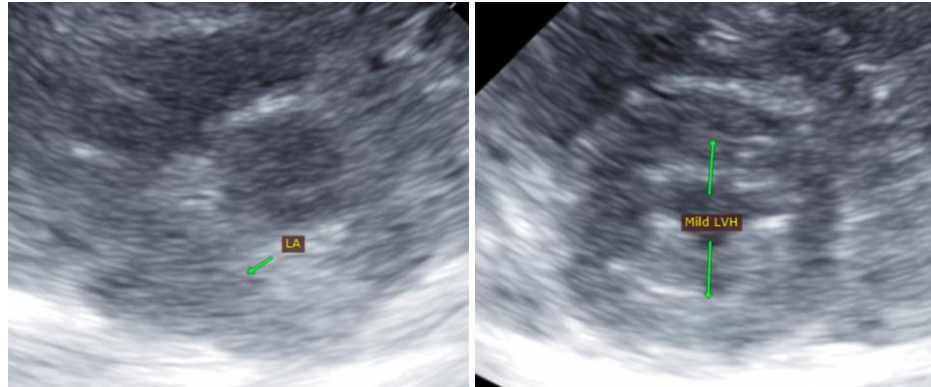
19.4lbs

A recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 6 months to assess for progression, sooner if any issues arise in the interim.

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**IMAGES**



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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.

**INVOICE**

46015

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.

**DATE**

12/4/25

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