



PATIENT

Chips Rain

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

8 years

WEIGHT

13lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sarah Pender, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging QC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Narske

INVOICE

29791

DATE

3/22/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Recheck echo – previously diagnosed with HCM and early Stage B2. Bilateral ventricular outflow tract obstruction; intermittent. Grade 3/6 heart murmur. Doing well at home.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The left ventricular wall thickness is mildly increased. There is a diffusely hyperechoic endocardium consistent with fibrosis and ventricular remodeling. Mild 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. Mildly elevated RVOT velocity. There is systolic anterior motion (SAM) of the mitral valve present, with an elevated LVOT velocity (dynamic profile). There is mild 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) (Moise, Pipers)	LVIDd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	LWVd (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	5.9	200	0.61	1.0	0.63	48	83
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	1.5	1.4		4.0	2.0	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

Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy persists with overall stability. The LV wall thickness remains mildly increased with mild LA enlargement. The LVOTO is quite apparent in this study; however, this has been noted previously as well. No additional issues are identified. A screening BP and T4 are recommended every 6 months, as both can exacerbate disease.

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 what is seen here and a lack of progression over serial exams, no obvious indication for therapy at this juncture. Any progression may warrant revisiting this option.

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

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in this case is mildly elevated. If needed, monitoring of RR/RE is advised particularly in the initiation phase.

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

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DSH

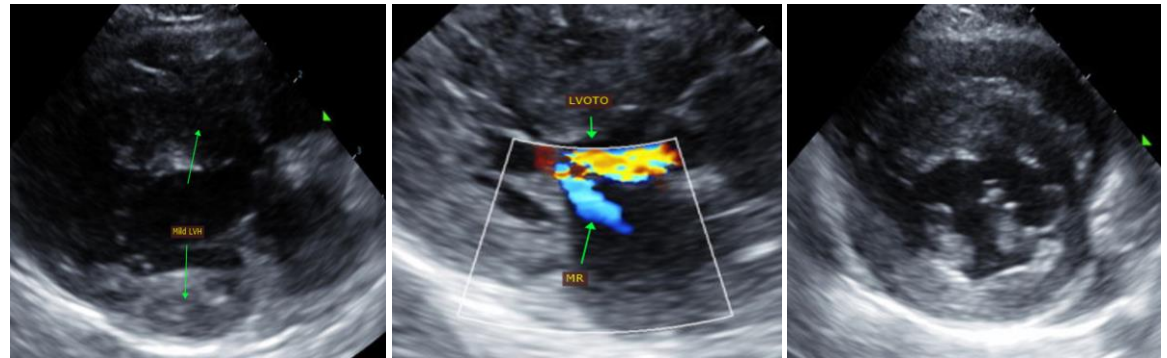
PLAN

Screening BP/T4.

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

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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. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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