



PATIENT

Boo MacDonald

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Male Neutered

AGE

2 years

WEIGHT

12.63lbs

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Boo's sibling has severe, end-stage HCM disease. On exam: grade III/VI systolic murmur; lung fields clear. BP: 150mmHg x 5. Doing well clinically; good appetite, normal activity level.

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 mild irregularity. There is a mildly hyperechoic endocardium consistent with fibrosis. The papillary muscles are mildly hypertrophied and hyperechoic. The endocardium appears mildly remodeled.

Left atrium: The left atrium is normal. No smoke or thrombi seen.

Mitral valve: The MV leaflets appears normal. Systolic anterior motion is seen on 2D and color flow imaging. Mild eccentric MR.

Aortic valve/Aorta: The aortic valve is normal in morphology and mobility. Mildly elevated aortic outflow velocity with a dynamic profile. No aortic insufficiency.

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.

Pulmonary valve/Pulmonary artery: The pulmonic valve is normal in morphology and mobility. No pulmonic insufficiency. Normal RVOT velocity; laminar flow.

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

Heart rhythm: ECG reveals a sinus rhythm with an average HR of 200bpm.

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen
Lamy, DVM
DACVIM (Cardiology)

2-Dimensional Measurements

Ao diam (cm)	1.1
LA diam (cm)	1.3
LA:Ao (Swe)	1.2
IVS thickness (cm)	0.60
LVID diastole (cm)	1.58
PW thickness (cm)	0.62
LVID systole (cm)	0.8
FS (%)	53

Doppler Measurements

PV Vmax (m/s)	1.0
AoV Vmax (m/s)	3.3
MR Vmax (m/s)	NA
TR Vmax (m/s)	NA
TR PG (mmHg)	NA

IMAGING

PERFORMED BY

Pamela Harrigan,
RDCS

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

The diagnosis and cause of the murmur is hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy. This indicates some degree of LV thickening (mild in this case) with a dynamic LVOT obstruction (SAM). The degree of disease appears mild with mild LVH and no left atrial enlargement, indicating the risk for spontaneous CHF and/or a thrombotic event is currently low. No additional issues are identified.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mass Veterinary Services

REFERRING VET

Dr. Masloski

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. If the patient is easily medicated, this would be reasonable. An alternative approach would be to simply monitor for the next 6 months. Discussion with the owner is advised.

INVOICE

29884

Prognosis is guarded given the highly variable nature of feline cardiomyopathy.

DATE

3/28/23



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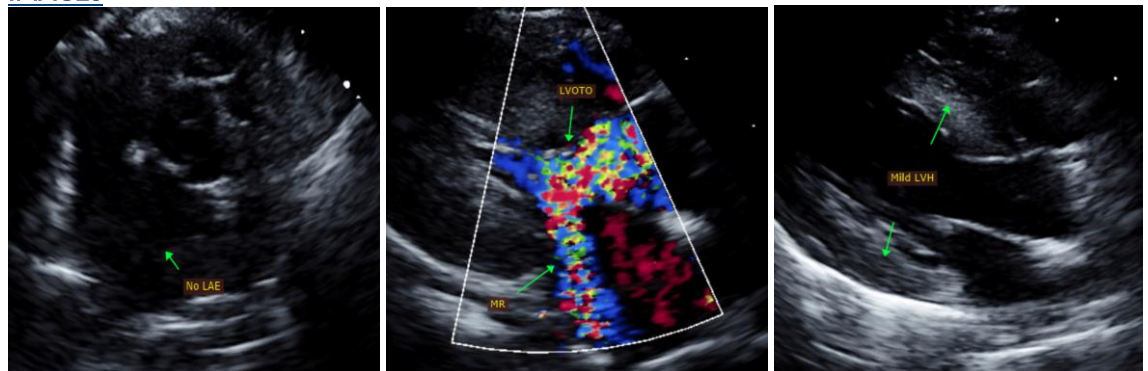
RECOMMENDATIONS

- If elected, institute Atenolol 25mg tablets; Give ¼ tab once daily. Recheck heart rate in 1-2 weeks with target stressed rate of 140-160bpm 12-24 hours post-administration. Increase as needed until target reached.
- 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, and isoflurane maintenance. Additionally, steroids should be used with caution on older cats, as even a 'normal' geriatric heart can develop evidence of intolerance and fluid retention.
- Monitor for any clinical evidence of cardiac compromise, including respiratory changes and/or signs of a blood clot event (paralysis, neurologic changes, etc.).

PLAN

- Baseline BP and T4 are recommended every 6 months.
- Recommend recheck echocardiogram in 6 months to assess rate of progression, sooner if any issues arise in the interim.

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. 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.

Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM
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info@sonopath.com

Echocardiogram performed by: Pamela Harrigan, RDCS
Pet Animal Ultrasound Service (4paus.com)